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MESSAGE
OF THE
GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY,
TO THE
SENATE AND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
AT THE
COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION;
WITH
ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

Read January 15, 1851, and ordered to be printed.

TRENTON:
PRINTED AT THE TRUE AMERICAN OFFICE.
1851.

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MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate

And House of Assembly.

In communicating to you the condition of the State, it is a cause of the most profound gratitude to the Supreme Ruler, that I am enabled to represent it so prosperous, peaceful and happy.

During the year which has just closed, our fellow citizens have enjoyed an unusual degree of health, their enterprise has been generally crowned with success, and their labor amply rewarded. The majesty of the law has been maintained, and peace has prevailed in all our borders. Our National Union has not only been continued but confirmed. The tempest of strife and excitement through which it has recently passed has served to prove the strength of the ties that bind us; and the seventy-fifth year of our Independence finds us more than ever a united, happy and prosperous people.

In presenting the details of the state administration, I beg leave first to refer you to the report of the Treasurer, by which you will perceive that the estimates for the past year have been more than realized, and that there will be a very considerable balance in the treasury after the payment of every debt and liability of the State.

The receipts during the year ending December 31, 1850, have been:

For transit duties from—viz:

The Delaware & Raritan Canal Co., \$20,829 81

Camden & Amboy R. Road and Transportation Company,

41,421 68

N. J. Rail Road & Transportation Co., 13,261 24

Amount carried forward,

—————\$75,512 73

1851 116100

Amount carried forward,	\$75,512 73
<i>Tax on Capital Stock from—viz :</i>	
N. J. Rail Road and Tr. Co.,	\$10,000 00
Paterson & Hudson River R. Road Co.,	2,665 00
	<hr/> \$12,665 00
Amount reported by Commissioners of	
Investigation due from the Joint Com-	
panies;	\$10,694 63
Interest on the same,	2,945,67
	<hr/> \$13,640 30
Dividends on Stock,	21,000 00
On Bonds and Mortgages,	1,121 22
Surplus earnings of the State Prison,	3,000 00
Pedlers' licenses,	485 00
Interest account,	1,158,78
	<hr/> \$128,583 03
Cash on hand on Jan. 1, 1850,	9,961 20
	<hr/>
Making the available funds of the year,	\$138,544 23
	<hr/>

DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements during the same period have
been as follows :

For the ordinary expenses of the Government,	\$79,562 54
<i>For Extraordinary Expenses—viz :</i>	
To commissioners to select site for House of Refuge,	\$6,123.33
Do. building House of Refuge,	5,817.81
Do. to investigate charges against Del. and Raritan Canal, and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Trans. Co.'s,	5,223.92
To Managers of the Lunatic Asylum,	8,716.75—25,881 81
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$105,444 35

Amount brought forward,	\$105,444 35
For State Prison repairs,	3,406.54
On real estate,	541,04
Special loan,	15,000 00
To Robert E. Horner, for maps under Resolution Feb. 25, 1847,	1,000.00
To collector of Mercer for keeping Warren Prisoners,	150,00—20,097 58
Making total disbursements,	<u>\$125,549 13</u>
And leaving a balance in the treasury of	13,001 60
	<u>\$138,545 33</u>
The condition of the Treasury on the 1st January, 1851, may be estimated as follows :	
Cash on hand,	\$13,001 60
Bonds and Mortgages for State lands sold,	4,276 31
Joint Companies' Bonds,	17,000
“ “ dividend of surplus earnings,	40,000
Interest on same,	1,710
	<u>\$58,710 00</u>
Camden & Amboy Rail Road & Tr. Co.,	
Transit duties,	9,673.22
Delaware & Rar. Canal Company	
Transit duties due Jan. 1, 1851,	6,909 96—16,583 18
New Jersey R. Road & Tr. Co.	3,000 00
“ “ Tax on capital stock,	10,000,00
	<u>13,000 00</u>
Paterson and Hudson River R. R. Co.,	2,665 00
Dividends in stock,	15,000 00
	<u>\$123,236 09</u>
Amount available,	
From which deduct :	
Amount due School fund	25,595.82
Interest to 27th Jan. 1851, 6 years	9,214.44
	<u>34,810.26</u>
Specie loan prior to 1847,	37,000 00—71,810 26
Leaving in the treasury after payment of all debts,	\$51,425 83

The financial condition of the State, after deducting all the liabilities, is in cash and securities as follows:

Amount deposited in sundry banks, as per certificates, \$13,001 60

Amount invested in Stocks.

1000 shs. of Cam. & Amb. R. R. Co., \$100,000

1000 " Cam. and Amboy and

Del. & R. Canal Co. 100,000—200,000 00

Bonds.

Bonds of the Joint Co.'s, 17,000

Int. due March 1, 1851, 510

Bonds of Joint Co.'s, for dividend of surplus earnings, 40,000

Int. due on same Jan. 1, 1851, 1,200—58,710 00

Bonds and mortgages on Government lots sold, 4,276 31

Dividends due, (supposed) 15,000

\$290,987 91

Surplus revenue loaned to the several counties, and paying no interest, 764,670 60

\$1,055,658 51

Deduct amount due school fund, 25,595 82

Int. to Jan. 27, 1851, 6 years, 9,214 44

Special loan, June, 1847, 37,000 00—71,810 26

Balance of State fund \$983,848 25

The amount of the School Fund is three hundred and ninety-seven thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars and fourteen cents, and its income will justify an appropriation of forty thousand dollars towards the support of the common schools, without disturbing the capital.

This fund has sustained a loss by reason of the accumulation of interest upon the sum of twenty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars and eighty-two cents due to it from the state; and as that sum cannot be paid without the

action of the legislature, I recommend the adoption of a resolution authorizing and directing the Treasurer to pay the same.

By the forthcoming report of the State Superintendent of Schools, it will be seen that the money raised for school purposes exceeds the amount raised the previous year, and more than the extra appropriation of ten thousand dollars would require. While the whole number of children between the ages of five and sixteen years does not vary much from that of the preceding year, yet the number attending school has greatly increased. The reports of the town superintendents state, generally, that the schools are better attended, the teachers better qualified, and the people more alive to the importance of educating their children. And a large proportion of them express a desire for an alteration of the present law on this subject.

It is manifest that the cause of education continues to advance, and that the public are looking for legislative aid in placing the common schools upon a more liberal and permanent basis. A large majority of the people, I am convinced, desire the adoption of a judicious system of free schools; yet many, whose opinions are not to be disregarded, are as decidedly opposed to such a measure. In this conflict of opinion, and with a view to refer it to that tribunal before which every popular question must be determined, I respectfully recommend the passage of a law authorizing the inhabitants of the townships and cities, at the annual meeting for the election of township or city officers, to determine, by the voice of two-thirds of the persons present and authorized to vote at such elections, whether they will establish free schools in their respective townships or cities; and to raise such sums of money for that purpose as in addition to the amount secured from the public funds will establish and maintain such schools. And that all surplus money that may be in the treasury at the end of each year after the payment of the necessary expenses of the State, be applied to the purpose of education.

With an economical administration of the government, and

a proper and just equalization of the taxes, the support of free schools can no longer be felt as a burden; and it is to be hoped that every township and city will then establish such schools as will afford to every child within its precincts the means of suitable instruction.

The reports of the managers of the lunatic asylum and of its superintendent and treasurer, exhibit the condition of that institution; and show that it is advancing in the confidence and favor of the community. The number of patients at the date of the last report was one hundred and ten; at the date of the present report it is one hundred and sixty-two, being an increase of about forty-five per cent. Forty-four have been discharged cured or improved, during the past year.

The whole number of patients treated since the opening of the institution on the 15th of May, 1848, is two hundred and ninety-two; of this number one hundred and four have been discharged either wholly restored to reason and health, or so far recovered as to render their return to society and their friends both proper and safe.

These results exceed our most sanguine expectations, and of themselves express the truest and highest praise of the management of the institution, and commend it to the favor of the public, and to the fostering care of the legislature.

The act of 1st March, 1849, limiting the charge upon the counties for the board and treatment of each pauper and indigent patient to two dollars per week, was passed expressly in relief of the counties, and is an implied assumption on the part of the state to meet the expense exceeding that sum. This renders necessary an annual appropriation of such an amount of money as will meet the excess.

It is estimated that the average number of those classes of patients to be treated during the current year will be one hundred and thirty, at an expense to the state of seventy cents per week each, in the whole five thousand and seventy dollars, for which sum an appropriation is asked and will, I presume, without hesitation be granted.

The further appropriations amounting to the sum of four thousand nine hundred twenty-two dollars for grading the

grounds, improving the farm, altering the plan of heating and incidental expenses, are asked for, and prompted by motives of true economy, and I therefore recommend that they be made.

The report of the superintendent presents an important and not unembarrassing question of policy as to the prospective enlargement of the means of accommodation.

While there are but one hundred and sixty-two inmates in the asylum, which is arranged to accommodate two hundred, yet such is the proportion of excited patients that it is found difficult to make the classification necessary to satisfactory and successful treatment. Your attention is particularly invited to that part of the report which presents the subject and suggests the remedy.

To discharge or refuse private patients indiscriminately, would, I believe, not only be prejudicial to the institution, but deprive many of our own citizens of the advantage to be derived from it. The adoption of such a measure would be a cause of deep regret. An enlargement of the building at this time, I am not prepared to recommend.

Whatever may have been the design of this institution, its limits render it a curative hospital, rather than an asylum for the uncurable; and the propriety of retaining cases apparently hopeless to the exclusion or detriment of such as by proper treatment may be restored to reason and usefulness, will not be seriously urged. But it is submitted to your wisdom and philanthropy, to determine whether the accommodations shall be extended, or the chronic and supposed incurable cases be discharged and returned to the custody of their friends and county officers. If the latter course be pursued, the powers of the managers in that respect need to be increased; if the former, an appropriation will be required.

The reports of the Keeper and of the Moral Instructor will inform you of the condition of the State Prison.

The discipline of the prison has been well maintained, more industry has been observed, and fewer punishments required during the past, than in any preceding year. This must be attributed, in a good degree, to the labors and influence of the Moral Instructor, and proves the wisdom of establishing this

department, as well for its benevolent effects on the inmates, as for its pecuniary advantages to the state.

Although the health of the prison is now good, an unusual amount of sickness has prevailed during some parts of the year, increased, if not induced in part, by the crowded state of the cells.

The number in confinement at the commencement of the last year was one hundred and eighty-five; since that time one hundred and twenty-two have been received, making the whole number during the year three hundred and seven.—There are now two hundred and ten in confinement, rendering necessary a departure from the directions of the law requiring separate imprisonment.

This unexpected and painful state of things is to be deplored—not only as the evidence of the increase of crime in the state, but as naturally conflicting with the design of this mode of punishment, and prejudicial to the morals, and a hindrance to the industry of the prisoners. What remedy for it is to be found calls urgently for your early and deliberate consideration.

The construction of another wing to the prison will be required unless adequate relief can otherwise be found. This, it is believed, may be obtained by means of the House of Refuge and suitable work-shops connected with the county jails.

There are now in the State Prison seventeen who at the time of admission were of the age of eighteen years and under; and fifteen, for minor offences, whose terms of imprisonment are for less than a year, two of them being for nine months, two for eight, and eleven for six months—the most or all of whom are fit subjects for discipline in the counties or in the House of Refuge. Others, there is reason to believe, could be more appropriately punished in, and would be sentenced to the county prisons, if suitable employment were there provided for them. With such a disposition of this class of offenders the state prison would be at once relieved and the necessity of extension obviated.

It is gratifying to learn that several of the counties have

already embarked in the commendable and benevolent enterprise of establishing work-shops in connexion with their prisons. And it is worthy of your inquiry whether any action on that subject is required of you.

In a neighboring state a bonus of one thousand dollars was offered by the Legislature to each county that would erect a prison, with work-shops, after a certain model; and the measure has proved to be salutary and wise. Such a measure is not here proposed to you, but it is worthy of remark, that the costs of transportation to the state prison now constantly incurred for that class of offenders, would soon amount to what might be considered a liberal bonus.

The House of Refuge, by its corrective and restraining influences will arrest juvenile delinquents in their career of vice, and rescue the idle and the vagrant from the temptations that usually surround them; and train to a life of virtue and honest industry many who would otherwise become subjects of punishment, and help to crowd our penitentiaries.

Looking with some confidence to the relief thus likely to be afforded, I believe an extension of the prison is not now, and perhaps never will be, required.

The commissioners appointed to select a site for a House of Refuge have purchased, with my approval, for five thousand six hundred dollars, a tract of about seventy-five acres, near Kingston, in the county of Middlesex, on the line of the Railroad from New Brunswick to Trenton, and within a half mile of the Delaware and Raritan Canal.

This site combines the advantages of being in a central and healthy part of the state, of easy access, and yet remote from any large town. On the premises are never-failing springs of pure soft water, with sufficient power to raise it to any height required.

The committee appointed to erect the building, having visited the corrective institutions of several other states, and profited by their experience, have adopted a plan which is believed to possess more advantages than that of any heretofore erected.

It consists of a central building, with two extended wings,

with interior dormitories, designed to accommodate one hundred and ninety-two inmates, and the attendants, and so arranged that the central building and one wing can be erected without injury to the symmetry or architectural proportions of the edifice. This perhaps will be found sufficient for the present wants of the state, and the additional wing can be completed when it shall be found to be needed. In other states the delinquents have usually, perhaps always, exceeded the number for which accommodations were originally made, and experience has taught that it is better and more economical to provide at once for all that will probably need its use.

The contracts have all been made under competition, and on terms so advantageous, that it is estimated that the entire work can be completed at an expense less than any of a like character of which we have any knowledge.

The central building and one wing can be finished, in a plain, substantial and appropriate manner, of the best materials, for about forty-two thousand dollars. The additional wing may be inclosed, without its range of dormitories, for the further sum of twelve thousand dollars, and the whole edifice, with accommodations for one hundred and ninety-two, for about sixty-four thousand dollars. Which sums may be increased indefinitely by additional or ornamental work, or diminished by inferior and inappropriate work.

The central building and one wing may be finished during the current year, if the necessary appropriation for that purpose be made, and in that event it will be necessary to provide by law for the organization of the institution.

The number of beneficiaries of the state in the institutions for the blind, in New York and Philadelphia, are 12; and in the institutions for the deaf and dumb, 15.

The report of the Commissioners of Pilotage, herewith submitted, presents the results of the labors, and the zeal, vigilance and fidelity of that Board; and proves them still worthy of the confidence of the public.

The several reports of the Adjutant General and Quarter

Master General, exhibit the condition of their respective departments.

The quota of arms drawn from the general government has not increased for the last twenty years, although the increase of population within that time would authorize a much greater number. This is for the want of such an organization of the militia as will enable the Adjutant General to report the number of militia. It is proper to inquire what plan can be adopted to save this loss to the state.

In connection with the finances of the state, I beg leave to ask your attention to the subject of taxation. Although no tax is now levied for state purposes, it is impossible to foresee how soon it may be deemed the best policy to do so; and at this time large sums of money are so levied and raised for township, county and educational purposes. The burden whether great or small, should be borne as equally as possible by all; and no proposition of political economy can be more obvious or just, than that every one should contribute towards the support of the government in proportion to the amount of his property protected by it. The passage of a law equalizing taxation seems to be imperatively demanded by the people, and I respectfully but earnestly commend it to your early consideration, and prompt and efficient action.

That laws and privileges should as far as possible be equal and alike to all, cannot with truth be denied. Partial laws and special privileges are not usually consistent with justice or sound policy, and should be enacted or conferred only in cases of manifest expediency or urgent necessity.

With these views I recommend the passage of an act authorizing the formation of rail road companies, with such restrictions and limitations as will properly protect private property and the interests of the state.

The act of the last session to authorize the business of banking, is found to be so stringent in its provisions, that no company has yet been formed under it, and complaints are made of its impracticability. The limitation of securities to so few of the public stocks and the necessity of all the corporators being citizens of the state, are among the objections

to it. Allow me to suggest the propriety of an inquiry, what are the causes of complaint, and that such action be taken as will remove them.

Laws which create unnecessary or invidious distinctions between citizens of the same state, should be avoided as offensive and unjust, and as contrary to the spirit of the constitution and the genius of our government; and with this view I recommend the repeal of those acts which make a property qualification requisite to the holding of any office or performance of any duty.

The state has a direct interest in the welfare and happiness of every citizen, and humanity and sound policy alike require that every man should as far as practicable be protected in the enjoyment of so much property as may be necessary to save himself and his family from penury and want. I therefore suggest the propriety of enacting a law to save from execution or distress such an amount of property, in addition to that now protected, as in your wisdom will accomplish the purpose here expressed.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the subject of a letter of the late Attorney General, and transmitted to the legislature at its last session, suggesting whether some of the duties of the Attorney General should not be more specifically defined, and his salary adjusted in reference to them.

It will be remembered that the salary of that officer was fixed at thirty pounds proclamation money, before the Declaration of Independence, when his duties were almost entirely confined to the prosecution of the pleas of the Crown, attended to by himself or deputies of his own appointment in every part of the state, and when the perquisites of the office afforded a liberal compensation for his services. At this time the duties of the office are very greatly increased, while the emoluments are almost entirely confined to the nominal salary of former days.

The pleas of the state are now attended to by prosecutors in each county, who, from their knowledge of the people and business of their respective neighborhoods, may be presumed to discharge that duty with more advantage than could a

stranger who only visits the counties during the terms of court.

Yet when important cases arise, the learning, talent and influence of the Attorney General is invoked in aid of the county prosecutors, in maintaining the rights and the dignity of the state.

He is moreover the constitutional adviser of the chief and other executive officers of the state, and as such, his services are in frequent requisition. In relation to the School Fund, he bears a most onerous and responsible duty, in examining and certifying to the titles and securities on which its funds are loaned, and in attending to all the details of that business. Besides these, he is charged with the duty of examining the various laws and contracts on which are dependent the various interests of the state, and the revenues that sustain the government.

The question is submitted to you whether it is just or wise to require the services of one qualified for the discharge of these duties, for the pittance now allowed, and whether his duties should not be more specifically defined.

In connection with the subject of compensation of officers, I beg leave to recommend that the allowance to the Judges of the Court of Errors be so increased that the state may not be subjected to the imputation of asking the services of some of its best citizens for an amount that merely covers their personal expenses while exercising the functions of their office.

The third section of the fourth article of the constitution requires that an apportionment of members of the General Assembly shall be made by the Legislature at its first session after every enumeration or census of the United States. It will be proper, therefore, for you to make the apportionment therein contemplated. Whether in such apportionment the counties shall be represented by members chosen by districts or at large, it is your province to determine.

Pursuant to the resolution of February 23d, 1850, I procured, and have ready for delivery, a block of stone for the National Monument now in process of erection to the memory of Washington. The block is four feet in length by two feet in width, of the finest light brown free-stone, generously pre-

sented to the state by Mr. William H. Harris, from his quarry at Little Falls, whence the stone for the Trinity Church, New York, was taken.

The design, furnished by Mr. John G. Hall, of Newark, and executed in bas relief under the direction of Mr. Amos Wilcox, consists simply of the Arms of New Jersey, beneath a semi-circle of laurels raised upon a band. On the corners above are shields resting on military trophies, on which are inscribed the words "Trenton [Dec. 26, 1776], and Monmouth [28 June, 1778,]" commemorative of the principal battles in the state at which Washington was present. Beneath is the name of the state in large capitals, above "1776," the year of its accession to the Union.

With this is transmitted the farewell address of Mons. Alexandre Vattermare, and a letter informing of the presentation to the state of several additional volumes of rare and valuable books; and of other volumes for the use of the students of Rutgers's college, but to remain the property of the state. Also for the use of the New Jersey Historical Society a series of *fac simile* of certain charters and diplomas written between the fifth and tenth centuries. These books and charters have been received and are subject to your disposal.

I herewith communicate certain resolutions of the constitutional convention of Indiana approving of the compromise measures of the last session of the Congress of the United States. Also, resolutions of the constitutional convention of the state of New Hampshire on the same subject.

I believe that the citizens of New Jersey accord in the sentiments of these resolutions; and that they "will firmly stand by and maintain those measures, regarding them, as on the whole, not merely wise and patriotic, but essential to the Union, prosperity, peace and progress of this great confederacy;" and that they are averse to any further agitation of the exciting topics involved in them. And I submit whether it does not become you, as the representatives of the people of one of the original states, a people eminently patriotic and highly conservative, to express in calm, but firm and explicit

terms, their views and your own, upon these momentous questions.

That your deliberations, gentlemen, will be characterized by all the proprieties that become the representatives of enlightened freemen, I confidently believe ; and that your action upon the important measures that are before you may meet the just expectations of our common constituents, I sincerely hope.

DANIEL HAINES.

TRENTON, January 15th, 1851.

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Submitted January 15, 1851.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO BUILD THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

To His Excellency, DANIEL HAINES,
Governor of New Jersey :

The undersigned having been appointed commissioners to build the New Jersey State House of Refuge, agreeably to an act of the legislature, passed February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty, respectfully report :

That immediately after their appointment, they met, with the view of adopting preliminary measures for carrying into effect the benevolent design of the legislature. At a meeting of the commissioners, in company with your Excellency, held at the State House, it was thought advisable to visit some of the similar institutions in other places; for this purpose they visited the Houses of Refuge in Philadelphia, the Reform Schools in Massachusetts and the new House of Refuge at Rochester, in the state of New York, lately finished, entirely upon a new plan and now in operation under an experienced superintendent. This course was thought most prudent in order that we might avail ourselves of the different improvements in structure and arrangements of the houses of refuge thus visited; our object being to use economy in expenditure and at the same time to promote the objects contemplated.

Having examined the institutions above named, and several plans which were presented, they finally adopted the one submitted by King & Kellum, architects, of Brooklyn, New York, as embracing, in their judgment, most of what was desirable in the institutions visited ; combining security, ventilation, light, convenience, supervision and economy.

The building is located on the farm of the late Phineas Withington, at Kingston, in the county of Middlesex, on the right of the main road leading to New Brunswick, on an elevated plot of ground, the railroad being in front, distant about seventeen hundred feet.

The building consists of a central part with a wing on each side, the main building for the residence of the keeper and assistants, and for superintending the different branches of business, the wings to contain one hundred and ninety-two dormitories. This mode of construction is considered preferable to any other, on account of light, ventilation, convenience, safety and economy.

The materials of the building are stone for the foundation and entire external walls, from the quarry of John Grant, in Ewing township, four miles from Trenton, the dormitories and internal walls of brick of the best and hardest kind.

Contracts have been made for excavating, and for all the stone and brick, for the carpenter work, mason and iron work. The water is conveyed from a spring distant seventeen hundred feet, upon an elevation of fifty feet, by hydraulic rams, sufficient to supply every part of the building and all necessary purposes thereof.

In consequence of the lateness of the season when the contracts were made and other unavoidable circumstances having intervened, and cold weather setting in, much less work has been accomplished than was at first anticipated. The cellar has however been dug, and the foundations for the centre building and both wings, as also the foundations for the cross walls, have been laid to about three feet high, and sufficiently covered with earth to guard against any injury arising from frost.

Your commissioners have made all necessary arrangements to prosecute the work as early in the coming spring as practicable; the carpenters, stone cutters, and others getting every thing necessary for the building completed through the winter, in order that no delay shall be experienced in the spring; it has been and is their desire and design, with the strictest economy, to expedite the work and hasten the building to as speedy a completion as the permanent interests and respectability of the institution will admit.

Of the appropriation made by the legislature for building the House of Refuge, there has been drawn from the treasury, by warrants from the Governor, the sum of five thousand dollars, and from this sum drawn there has been paid out for various purposes four thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars and seventy-four cents. Leaving an unexpended balance of the sum drawn of three hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-six cents, which stands to the credit of the commissioners in the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank at Trenton. Showing a balance of the appropriation (fifteen thousand dollars) unexpended of ten thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-six cents. The contractors will require during the winter three or four thousand dollars, on account of work now progressing.

It is intended to enclose the whole building, agreeably to the plan adopted by us and approved by your Excellency, (dispensing with the interior work of one wing). The amount required for this purpose, in the opinion of your commissioners, is fifty-five thousand dollars, as near as can be ascertained at present. By completing one wing and the centre building, ninety-six inmates can be admitted, which will enable the institution to be placed in operation, thereby testing its usefulness to the state. Houses of reform and refuge are no longer considered mere experiments; their advantages have been fully realized in the states of Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island and Ohio.

In visiting all the various institutions, and in determining upon the plan and the mode of executing the same, we have

been greatly benefitted and assisted by your council and presence; we therefore take pleasure in returning to you our sincere acknowledgments for the same.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS LAVENDER.

SAM'L McCLURG.

CHAS. STEADMAN.

January 1, 1851.

REPORT OF NEW JERSEY COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTAGE.

JERSEY CITY, January 2, 1851.

SIR—I have the honor to enclose to you the annual report of the Commissioners of New Jersey Pilotage for the year 1850, and am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient serv't,

JOHN F. ELLIS, *Prest.*

His Excellency DANIEL HAINES,

Governor of the State of New Jersey.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTAGE FOR }
THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, }
Jersey City, January 2, 1851. }

To the Governor and Senate

of the State of New Jersey :

The Board of Commissioners of Pilotage for New Jersey, in making their annual report, in accordance with the requirements of the statute which gives them existence, would respectfully represent to the Governor and Senate of New Jer-

sey, that during the past year, the pilots under their supervision have continued to discharge their duties to the satisfaction of the Board.

The past year has not been noted for any series of heavy storms, nor for any great increase of arrivals and departures; yet have our pilots been ever on the alert at sea and in port, and we are gratified to know that they have in very many instances cheered the hearts of the weary mariner and anxious passenger, by boarding vessels at a great distance from the coast, imparting by their presence, confidence to the seaman and intelligence to the traveller.

During the past year another boat, the "Mary Taylor," has been added to the number of cruising pilot boats; 21 (twenty-one) full branch pilots, and 5 (five) deputy pilots, have been on duty. Three apprentices, after fully sustaining the requisite examination, have been appointed deputy pilots; 5 (five) sea going boats are now in commission; 695 (six hundred and ninety-five) vessels have been brought into port, and 523 (five hundred and twenty-three) taken to sea. Making a total aggregate of 13,823 (thirteen thousand-eight hundred and twenty-three) vessels hitherto in charge of New Jersey pilots; and the board rejoice in the fact that no accident of consequence has occurred.

The Board regret to record the death of one of their pilots James H. Bonnington, from disease contracted in the discharge, of his duty.

The apprentices have been duly examined and give flattering evidence of their improvement, and the Board look forward to their advancement in due course of time as a proof that the New Jersey Pilot establishment will continue hereafter to add to the number of men fully qualified to help forward the cause of humanity, and who will reflect credit on our state for its exertions in behalf of the commerce of our waters.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board,

JOHN F. ELLIS, *President.*

Attest,

WM. T. RODGERS, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE MORAL INSTRUCTOR OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON.

*To His Excellency the Governor of New Jersey,
and to the Inspectors of the State Prison :*

GENTLEMEN :—With the revolution of another year I present you with another statement of the duties which I have performed as prison instructor. This statement can be given only in very general terms. From the nature of the occupation, it must necessarily be made up of innumerable details, a large proportion of which are full of interest in themselves, and not without their importance, but which would be tedious and out of place in an official report. The services of the Lord's day are common to all. But other services are direct and personal in their application to the individual; and in frequent intercourse throughout the year with more than three hundred prisoners, it can readily be seen how infinite must be the details of duty, and how varied the labour demanded in its application to such a number of men, so diversified in character and with such a diversity of mental and moral wants to be supplied.

I have seen no cause during the past year, to make any essential change in the general course of duty and instruction which I had prescribed for myself and followed out the year

preceding. The plan appears to me, on extended trial, to be quite as efficacious as any other I could adopt. It is systematic and seems to meet, so far as I am able to accomplish it, the great end designed by my office. I think, that by pursuing it no important part of duty that looks to the mental, moral and religious necessities of the prisoner is omitted; while to fall short of the labour involved in the routine that has been followed would deprive him of that amount of educational privilege which, though he be a guilty criminal, is due to him from the state whose laws he has broken and under whose authority he is justly suffering the penalty of his crimes.

The religious services have been continued on the Lord's day throughout the year and without interruption for a single week. The prisoners, as is known, are not permitted to leave their cells; and hence the necessity of a separate service in each corridor. Appropriate prayers are offered on each occasion of worship, the Holy Scriptures are read and a sermon on some one of the great doctrines of revelation is preached, or an exposition given of some instructive and impressive portion of the New Testament. The duty and value of religious worship is thus practically presented and the means of gaining knowledge in the things of God and eternity are often and statedly supplied. Some, I have reason to know, pay close attention to what they are taught. Some others, I ascertain, are heedless and indifferent. Such however is the observation of every teacher of religious truth in whatever community he may be appointed to labour. In pointing out to prisoners their guilt—in beseeching them to repent and turn to Christ that they may live and not die, "the will of God concerning" them is fulfilled; and here as elsewhere results must be left with Him, while the duties He requires must on our part be faithfully performed.

Another year has confirmed the impression before made and reported in respect to the exceeding value of the prison library. We have now nearly *nine hundred volumes, eighty-two* of which, through an appropriation of the acting inspectors have been added during the year. I distribute the books to all,

except to the few who are unable to read, in connexion with my visits, every fortnight. I have left with each prisoner, from one to three volumes, and have studied as far as possible an adaptation to their individual tastes and capacities. Some who are most active in their work and who thus secure to themselves the most leisure time, are found to read four or five volumes a fortnight. I am satisfied that no class of men with the same amount of early advantages and with the same degree of intellectual culture, read so much and with so much profit. The reception of books is constantly spoken of as a choice privilege, and a large majority of the prisoners seem fully to appreciate it. Their conversation shows that they read thoughtfully; and it cannot be, but that so much useful knowledge thus imparted must have a salutary renovating influence over the mind and heart. Books are resorted to as pastime, when no higher motive would prevail. They furnish food for the mind and keep its powers in wholesome activity. In many instances, the habit of careful reading seems for the first time to be here established; and it is not an irrational confidence which inspires us with the hope that the habit, though formed within the narrow walls of a prison cell, will be carried out to benefit and improve the convict when he shall be permitted again to enjoy the freedom of the world.

I have furnished writing books with pens and ink to *eighty-four* prisoners, who are grateful for the means thus extended of acquiring a knowledge of penmanship. I have aided the correspondence with family friends, where prisoners have been unable to do it for themselves, and have written *between one and two hundred letters*. I have also given frequent instructions in arithmetic, and, to the most ignorant, lessons in reading and spelling. But these common branches of school instruction are not prominently embraced in the duties of my office, and I have not time to accomplish one half of what I would be glad to do in the capacity of a school teacher. The entire time of an active and efficient man might, I think, be well spent in giving instruction in the more useful and practical branches of elementary education.

The separate system of imprisonment is peculiarly adapted for imparting profitable instruction to the convict. In the congregate plan the prisoners are occupied the entire day in their workshops, and the only opportunity of personal access is that afforded at the cell door, after the day is spent and when the prisoner is wearied by its labours. With us, the prisoner's position renders him accessible at all hours and with nothing to interrupt or restrain from the freest intercourse. A short cessation from his work can be taken at any time without any hindrance to the accomplishment of his daily task. All communication is private, easy and unrestrained. The sinful and the erring cannot possibly be placed under circumstances more favorable for receiving counsel—the industrious can always secure time for abundant reading without any interference with the fullest amount of profitable labour that is required; and hence the best ground for hope that advice from the living teacher and lessons of wisdom furnished in judicious books will leave some good impression on both intellect and heart. Certainly, if well directed efforts for good fail of the desired end, they must fail, not for lack of opportunity to put them forth, but in spite of the favouring influences and the wise system under which, in our state, the transgressor is placed in punishment for his offence against its laws.

Contentment of mind has prevailed in the prison during the year to a remarkable degree; and this, I think, indicates a more extended disposition for improvement and reformation. The actual severity of a protracted confinement in so narrow a dwelling place has appeared no less than I have always before observed. But I have remarked very little of that *mur-muring spirit*, which so naturally leads wicked men to blame any others for their sufferings sooner than themselves. For the most part, the prisoners are free to confess their guilt and the justness of the penalty by which they are called to atone for it. The wise infrequency of pardons leaves little hope for any change or release from the decisions of our courts and juries, who are of course made familiar with all the facts, the aggravations on the one side and the palliations on the other, incident to each man's indictment and conviction. The terms of

sentence are generally seen to be as brief as is consistent with the wise and safe administration of our criminal laws, and I find it generally easy to lead the prisoner to see that he has no just claim on the court of pardons, unless his prosecutor and his judges, from developments or reflections made subsequent to his trial, shall see fit to interfere in his behalf. The interference of sympathising friends to set aside the deliberate decisions of our judicial tribunals, by mere appeals to the compassions of the pardoning power, is seen and acknowledged more and more to be out of place, and therefore rightly believed to be inoperative. Hence the mind is left to rest on the certainty that submission to the law is the only alternative. I have found scarcely a dozen prisoners, during the whole year who have made themselves uneasy through cherished hopes, and then wretched by succeeding disappointments, in respect to a pardon. I hear the very frequent expression, that '*the best must be made of a bad business.*' When *the certainty* of the law can be thus understood and a resolution of quiet submission once formed, a good measure of preparation for a proper review of the past with wise plans for the future, is effectually secured.

In all my intercourse with human kind, I have never so understood the value of *tact*, or in Scripture phraseology, the wisdom of the serpent with the harmlessness of the dove. We have men of every grade of intellect, and I can almost say, with every measure of intelligence. A studious adaptation of topic, of language and manner, is habitually essential in order to secure any proper influence for good. By the exercise of a sympathizing care and by a judicious accommodation of intercourse to the peculiarities, the dispositions, the intellectual and moral necessities of the individual prisoner, I am satisfied that many just and substantial blessings may, under God's sustaining goodness, be imparted for the advancement of his future temporal and eternal welfare. That day of the world is past in which it has been soberly supposed, and by Christian men too, that a criminal, because he is a criminal, is forever to be abandoned and shunned as a hopeless outcast from the world. Nothing can be weaker or more false than that sickly sentimentality that would sympathize with the

culprit more than with the community whose rights he has injured and whose safety he has wickedly invaded. At the same time, to reclaim the erring and draw back the lost to the ways of virtue, is always a work which claims the earnest sympathy of every Christian citizen. This is due to society, as truly and directly as to the guilty individual. It must be remembered that the inmates of our prisons are soon again to be *free* men and to be actively mingling in the busy scenes of the world. And just in proportion as they can be made to understand the folly of dishonesty and violence, will be the prospect that society will be no further harmed by their crimes. So, even though we were to set aside the Christian law of love for the fallen and pay no heed to the criminal's future welfare, the simple law of self-protection should be deemed sufficient to call out the strongest efforts of philanthropy for reclaiming the offenders against our laws.

Nor is the hope a vain one, nor are results without large measures of encouragement. It is impossible to say how many criminals are reformed through various influences that are brought from different quarters to bear upon them. Reformation too is a term of very broad meaning and involves various degrees of change upon character. In its truest and most comprehensive sense it is expressive of a thorough conversion of heart and life from sin to holiness and from satan unto God. In a sense far inferior indeed to this, yet most important, it expresses a conversion from the indulgence of vice to the practice of virtue, from idleness and crime to industry and honesty of living. In many cases where there may be no just reason for confidence in the higher measures of reformation, there is reason to hope for it in the lower; and whatever hold you can gain over a man's principles and habits for the better, is so much gained to his advantage and to the safety and good order of the community in which his residence may be cast. We often hear expressions of utter faithlessness in regard to the reformation or even to the improvement of a convict. But the idea is unfairly adopted and without due observation. The lapse of a single criminal into his previous habits of vice is often hastily regarded as a proof

that all criminals are past hope of recovery. Since my official acquaintance with the prison *two hundred and thirty-seven* convicts have been discharged. As yet, but *ten* of this number have been returned. *Two* we know to be in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. *Six* or *eight* have been in the county jails of the state for petty offences. Some, no doubt, are in other prisons of the country. But so far as we have been able to learn the history of the two hundred and sixty-seven, *less than twenty* have been known to us as guilty of renewed transgression against the laws of the land. Several, we know to be industriously and honestly employed, though from far the largest proportion no tidings have been received. Now, setting aside all considerations of charity in the calculation, is there not every thing in the chapter of probabilities to lead to the conclusion that a decided majority of discharged prisoners are following out their resolutions of amendment and leading honest and reputable lives? Is there not encouragement, not only for prison officers, but for all good citizens to contribute of their efforts and influence, wherever they can be extended, for reclaiming offenders and restoring them to the walks of an honest and a reputable livelihood? It is most gratifying to see that the moral sense of New Jersey is properly alive to this long neglected cause of good order and philanthropy. The jails of some of our counties are undergoing a thorough revolution, and the new order of discipline to be introduced is to have a distinct reference to the habits and reformation of their inmates. Our House of Refuge, an institution for the wise training of youthful vagrants and delinquents will be acknowledged, on a brief experiment even, to be second in importance to no other in the state. And unless its success be far behind that of other similar establishments in the country, it will perform an extensive and an invaluable work in suppressing open vice in its earlier manifestations, and in directing rightly the ways of many a neglected child of poverty and crime. The right spirit is awakened and its *progress will be onward*.

Five deaths have occurred in the prison during the year. Three of these were so sudden as to afford no opportu-

nity whatever for any special pastoral attention. I frequently visited the other two and sought to do it in all good fidelity. The results, in the two cases, were attended with directly opposite emotions. The one was a case of lingering consumption, where the certainty of death's approach was distinctly understood. And yet, the reading and exposition of the most appropriate passages of Scripture, the most faithful exhortations which they suggested and frequent prayer, all appeared to fail of their desired effect. The terrible blindness and hardness of a deeply depraved heart seemed unrelieved to the last. The other dying man manifested the truest penitential sorrow for his sins. Before his sickness he had generally desired religious books, and his conversation indicated an earnest resolution to seek and walk in the true ways of wisdom and religious peace. While I said what I could to encourage the views and determinations thus expressed, his manner was not such as to inspire me with anything like a decided confidence in his sincerity. But his illness and death proved with a most gratifying degree of clearness that his repentance was sincere and his faith firm in the Redeemer. He was peaceful and calm as he awaited his last hour, and to all human appearance he met such a death as a good Christian only can die.

I am happy, gentlemen, in conclusion, to acknowledge the kindness extended, and the confidence you have shown me in all our intercourse. The same acknowledgments are due to the chief officer of the prison and to all his deputies. The associations which my position has thus presented have been to me uniformly of the most agreeable nature, and have contributed in no small degree to relieve the weight of my interesting, yet laborious duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. STARR,
Moral Instructor.

January 1, 1851.

FOURTH REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE
STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

To his Excellency DANIEL HAINES,

Governor of the state of New Jersey:

In pursuance of the provisions of the act to provide for the organization of the State Lunatic Asylum, and for the care and maintenance of the insane, the undersigned, managers of the said institution, respectfully present their **FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.**

It is a subject of congratulation that the general health of the patients has been excellent during the past year. The salubrity of the situation; the perfect ventilation of the halls and wards which has been secured, and the superiority of the mode of heating the various apartments, by the application of steam to the purpose, have developed themselves in the practical results of the past and present years, to our entire satisfaction.

And we are happy also to say, that the increase in the number of our patients since the last report, shows that the institution is still advancing in public favor and confidence; and that the humane and benevolent ends proposed in its erection, have been attained to a larger extent than was generally anticipated, in so short a time, by its most sanguine friends.

The asylum was first opened for the reception of patients on the 15th day of May, 1848, and the number of patients at the institution on the 5th of January, 1849, the date of the second annual report, was eighty-three. On the 1st of January, 1850, the date of the third report, the number had increased to one hundred and ten, being about thirty-three per cent. The number at the date of this report is one hundred and sixty-two, being an increase of about forty-five per cent. during the past year.

Three patients were discharged cured, during the first year; fifty-eight were discharged cured or improved, during the second year; and forty-four have been discharged cured or improved, during the last year. The whole number of patients sent to the asylum, from the 15th of May, 1848, when it was first opened, to the date of this report, has been two hundred and ninety-two, of which one hundred and five have been restored to society, either entirely cured of their malady, or the disease so far mitigated as to warrant their return to their friends. These results, independent of the fact that the condition and sufferings of those who remain are greatly meliorated, furnish a subject for the most consoling reflection to all who rejoice in the welfare of the afflicted and unfortunate.

During the past year, we have made considerable progress in grading and improving the grounds around the asylum. About two hundred shade trees have been set out, a large quantity of shrubbery, plants and vines, have been planted; the main avenue leading from the public road, through the grove, to the entrance of the building, and about four acres of the grove have been grubbed and cleared out; the fences forming the entire enclosure have been covered with a wash to protect them from the action of the weather; and about three hundred choice fruit trees have been planted in the orchard. Two hundred loads of manure, made on the premises, have been placed on the farm, and a boat load has been purchased and appropriated to the purpose of enriching the garden. Several additional strong rooms have been constructed in the edifice, for the use of excited patients; an iron roof, and other improvements, have been added to the gas

house, in order to make it fire proof, a precaution of the necessity of which we were apprised by the accidental burning of part of the wood work; eight lightning rods have been put up on the asylum and adjacent buildings; and a highly important improvement has been made in the apparatus for warming the building, which will be found more particularly referred to in the accompanying report of the superintendent.

This last improvement has involved an expenditure of two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and ninety cents. Its great advantage, as a measure of economy and safety, induced the managers to give their assent to it, in advance of an appropriation for the purpose by the legislature.

By this improvement, the institution is warmed perfectly, with a great saving in the article of fuel, and at the same time, it obviates the urgent necessity heretofore anticipated, of an expensive addition to the present means of supplying water from the spring; and, upon discovering that these results could be secured, at an expense so small compared with the benefits to be attained, we considered it our duty to proceed at once in its accomplishment.

It is estimated that the average number of pauper and indigent patients in the asylum, for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, will not be less than one hundred and thirty; we are authorized by law to charge the counties two dollars a week for each of these; the actual cost will be two dollars and seventy-five cents per week; and it will be necessary, therefore, that an appropriation be made by the state, to meet this deficiency, of five thousand and seventy dollars.

Taking the increase of patients during the past year as the basis of increase for the present, it is to be anticipated that the asylum will be filled to its utmost capacity before the next annual report; and it will therefore be necessary to make provision for furnishing all the remaining apartments in the institution for the reception of inmates. This will require an appropriation of about twelve hundred dollars. About five hundred dollars will be required to complete the grading of the grounds, and laying

them out in walks for the use of the patients; and four hundred dollars ought to be expended on the farm and garden.

In order to meet exigencies which cannot be foreseen, we would also respectfully ask an additional appropriation, of say six hundred dollars. In the management of so large an institution, experience has taught us that incidental circumstances often call for expenditures of small sums, which it is impossible to foresee, and unless such a fund is on hand, the unpleasant responsibility is always liable to be imposed on us of neglecting what is highly important to be done, or of contracting debts to be paid out of future appropriations, which it is our anxious desire to avoid.

The whole appropriations asked for the present year, therefore, is—

To meet the deficiency in the amount paid by the counties for one hundred and thirty patients,	\$5,070.00
To complete the furnishing of the institution for two hundred patients,	1,200.00
Grading and grounds, &c.,	500.00
Farm and garden,	400.00
Improvement in heating,	2,222.00
Incidental fund	600.00
Total,	<hr/> \$9,992.00

This amount, we trust, will not appear extravagant when it is recollected that the greater part of it is, in fact, a contribution for the relief of the people of the several counties, in the support and maintenance of their patients; and that the balance is for the completion of the arrangements in a new institution, for the accommodation of the greatest number of patients it is capable of containing, and the improvement of grounds which have been only three years occupied by the asylum.

We respectfully commend to your consideration, and that of the legislature, so much of the report of the superintendent as relates to the prospective necessity for enlarging the means we at present possess for the accommodation of the insane, or some

additional provision for the discharge of certain classes of patients. The organic law provides that "the managers may send back to the poor house of the county or township whence he came, any person admitted as dangerous, who has been two years in the asylum, upon the superintendent's certificate that he is harmless, and will probably continue so, and not likely to be improved by further treatment in the asylum; or when the asylum is full, upon a like certificate that he is manifestly incurable, and can probably be rendered comfortable at the poor house; they may also discharge and deliver any patient (except one under criminal charge) to his relatives or friends, who will undertake, with good and approved sureties, for his peaceable behavior, safe custody and comfortable maintenance, without further public charge." While the law imposes upon the managers the obligation to receive all patients who are legally sent to the asylum, it will be perceived that the power to discharge, even when it is full, is coupled with conditions out of our control, and the embarrassment may be seriously felt, whenever the institution has its full complement of inmates—a state of things that may possibly occur in the course of the present year.

The results of the farming and gardening operations for the year have realized our just anticipations.

From these two sources we have realized, the past year, a product amounting in value to one thousand nine hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents, while the whole expenditure for wages, repairs, and keeping of stock, has only amounted to one thousand one hundred and fifty-three dollars—showing a clear gain to the institution of eight hundred and nine dollars and thirty-seven cents. We have expended one hundred and seven dollars for manure, during the year, and about two hundred dollars in increase of stock; and we hope, as time progresses, to be able still greatly to improve the farm land, and increase its productiveness.

We herewith submit to your Excellency, a detailed report of the superintendent; the treasurer's annual report; and the annual inventory, taken according to law; which several documents

will show, with more particularity, the progress, condition, and financial operations of the institution for the year.

We have to renew our cordial testimony to the ability, and entire devotion to the interests of the institution, which has marked the conduct of the superintendent and his subordinates during the past year; and we beg leave, in closing this report, to invite the kind consideration and liberal regard of the executive and legislative departments of the state in behalf of an institution whose object appeals to the best feelings of the heart.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES PARKER,

ELI F. COOLEY,

THOMAS J. STRYKER,

LEWIS W. R. PHILLIPS,

RICHARD STOCKTON,

ISAAC S. MULFORD,

CHARLES RIDGWAY,

STACY G. POTTS,

MARTIN RYERSON,

Managers.

JANUARY 2d, 1851.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

GEORGE F. FORT,

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

Read January 21st, 1851, and ordered to be printed.

TRENTON:
PRINTED AT THE "TRUE AMERICAN" OFFICE.
1851.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate

and General Assembly :

Chosen by the free and voluntary suffrages of the people, to exercise the functions of Chief Magistrate of the state, I have appeared in your presence to-day, and taken the solemn obligations prescribed by law, preliminary to the due performance of my official duties.

Under ordinary circumstances, the position I occupy requires knowledge to appreciate, discretion to discharge, and assiduity to fulfil its important and responsible duties. These qualifications are in a higher degree essential in the present state of the country, which has but recently recovered from an agitation unparalleled in our history; to calm it, the wisdom and patriotism of our most eminent legislators and citizens have been required. It is to be fervently desired that the crisis has passed, yet the murmurs of discontent are still heard, and will claim the active energies of official incumbents, both state and national, to repress.

In addition to questions of a national aspect, the present period may be considered as the commencement of a new era in our state affairs. A variety of movements in the current of public opinion has been for some time tending in a direction to give force, effect and permanency to certain measures, which will demand attention during the present session of your respective Houses.

Deeply sensible, therefore, of the responsibilities of my position, and of the elevated character of the duties I shall be called upon to discharge, in assuming them, I can only promise my utmost efforts, aided by the blessing of God, to enable me to execute the trust which the people of the state have so generously confided to me.

To consummate the popular will, when clearly expressed, is the first duty of a faithful representative.

It may not be deemed inappropriate, if, in conformity to established usage, my own sense of duty, and the just expectations of my constituents, I avail myself of the opportunity presented, to make known my sentiments in a general manner, on such questions of state and national policy, as are of primary interest.

We live under a state constitution, the obvious design of which, in its main provisions, is to secure and perpetuate those rights and privileges naturally belonging to man in his individual character. The institutions of government should be provided alone by the people, either in their collective or representative capacity, for their own benefit, and be subject to alteration or improvement, according to the will of the political body. Among the essential rights of which no citizen can, or ought to be deprived, are—religious liberty—freedom in the expression of opinions—impartial justice, and personal liberty and security, when not infringing upon the rights of others.

Citizenship and certain privileges should be regulated by wise laws; but provisions of law should not exist inhibiting one class of citizens of privileges possessed by another class—or imposing unequal burdens in support of the common weal—or vesting power for selfish purposes in one or more citizens, while the same is denied to others, or releasing from liabilities and obligations a class of citizens and associations, while upon others they are imposed in full force.

These are fundamental principles, a departure from which is detrimental to the best interests of the people. Let us avoid a course of policy which tends to favor classes, and enact such laws as will be equal and beneficial in their operation.

Our beloved state, to which we feel so strongly attached, for

whose interests and advancement we would perform so much, though small in territory and population, in comparison with many others, is possessed of influence and power, which may be exerted for good, or for evil, in effecting the future destiny of our country.

With an immunity from debt, and abundant resources: with the various branches of industry, in the main, in a flourishing condition—our agriculture constantly improving, and the increasing fertility of our soil affording an amount of products beyond our immediate necessities—our manufacturing establishments, mining operations, the mechanic arts, and other industrial pursuits, yielding an adequate reward,—a condition of things is presented which constitute a sufficient guaranty that our abilities are equal to our wants, and that we may with safety embark in enterprises promotive of the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the state.

Among the measures to which your attention is particularly invited, *the cause of education* occupies the most prominent place. It is a subject upon which a variety of opinions has been advanced, prompted by motives which operate more or less strongly upon the human mind, and tending to divided action and consequent imperfection in our present educational plan.

We are deeply impressed with the sentiment, that virtue and intelligence are the main support of our free institutions. The diffusion of knowledge among the people tends to their stability and permanence, and being so essential to the welfare of the community, measures should be adopted by which its acquisition may be free.

Knowledge, put into active operation by a well trained mind, exerts a powerful influence on human destiny. To this we are indebted for the great improvements of the age. We must look to it for developments yet more astounding. Who shall set bounds to its achievements? Who shall fathom its depths? Who shall scan its heights? Who shall estimate its capacity? "Mind is power." How important then to instruct it, that it may take a right direction—to give it nutriment, that it may grow and thrive and produce wholesome and abundant fruit.

That education should be universal, and its blessings and advantages so extended as to be attainable by children of every condition in life, is a proposition which we suppose none will venture to controvert. To reach this object it is necessary that we should establish a thorough and permanent system of **FREE SCHOOLS**. The measure is due to the wants of a hundred thousand children in our state, many of whom lack the means of education. It is due to the safety and the perpetuity of our institutions—to the peace and prosperity of the commonwealth—to our character as a state, and especially to the wishes of the people, which have been so decidedly expressed in its favor.

Such a system should be simple, yet certain; devoid of complexity and unnecessary details—a sure outline for the people to fill up, perfect and finish. It should effectually provide that common school instruction shall henceforth be *free*.

Though the establishment of free schools may operate onerously upon some individuals for a temporary period, they, with the whole community, must feel the benefit, eventually, in the decrease of crime and vagrancy, the improvement of public morals, and the general increase of industrious habits among the people.

Our present school fund now amounting to about *four hundred thousand dollars*, is the gradual accumulation of some thirty years. It has been derived from the moneys of this state, invested in the public stock of the United States, in banks and other corporations; with stated increments from taxes imposed upon their capital stock, and from miscellaneous sources. It is worthy of being noted that by “the act to create a fund for the support of free schools,” passed the twelfth day of February, eighteen hundred and seventeen it was provided, that “one-tenth part of all moneys hereafter to be raised by tax for the use of the state, shall be appropriated for the purpose of creating a fund for the support of free schools.” It will thus be perceived that the principle of imposing a tax for educational purposes was early introduced into our state legislation.

The legislature of that day anticipated the gradual augmentation of the school fund, until it attained an amount sufficient for universal education. The state has now the ability to realize

those proper anticipations, by diverting the chief portion of the revenue annually derivable from her public works to such purposes. If to this be added the present annual distribution, together with the interest accruing from the surplus revenue of the United States, which is distributed among the several townships, they would make a sum sufficient, when united with the amount which the townships are, or should be required by law to raise, to enable the trustees of each school district to keep open a school throughout the year. Or if deemed preferable, the trustees may be authorized to make a just and equitable assessment on the inhabitants of their respective districts, for the purpose of supplying any deficiency in the provisions made by the state.

It may be contended, that the revenue derived from our public works should constitute a sinking fund for their ultimate redemption. Should such a fund be created, and by the cumulations of fifteen years amount to a sum sufficient to induce the legislature to propose the purchase to the people, who can predict their verdict? Should it be adverse to the purchase, the state would hold a fund hoarded through a series of years, while the rising generation are growing up without due provision for their instruction, and destitute of that intelligence which would enable them properly to decide the important question then to be submitted to them in reference to these works. Let us rather employ the means at our disposal to qualify their minds to discharge the responsible duties which will shortly devolve upon them, than suffer them to grow up in ignorance, while accumulating a fund, subject to all the contingencies of waste, loss and mismanagement, and thereby prolong the period when education shall be freely and universally extended.

There is a necessary dependence between free schools and an elevated state of *agriculture*. The matter next in importance to the due training of the mind, would seem to be the cultivation and improvement of the soil.

That the latter will result from a proper attention to the former, we may justly infer. It is a subject which has occupied the best minds of our country. The recent application of chemical science to the elucidation of the best methods by which soils may

be redeemed and improved, has imparted an impetus to agricultural operations in some states, and led to the adoption of various means for their advancement. The institution of some judicious plan for the dissemination of knowledge among the farmers of this state, of such character as to excite them to an efficient application of their time and energies to promote an increase in amount and value of the products of the soil, is recommended as worthy of careful consideration.

The object of taxation is the support of government. That is necessary to public and personal security, the maintenance of good order and the advancement of society. To the attainment of such objects no citizen can justly complain, if he is called upon to contribute his fair quota in proportion to his means. If unfairly imposed, taxation becomes oppression, and he may properly demand redress of the grievance.

There is no subject which more urgently claims your faithful concern than the *equalization of taxes*. It has for some years engaged the public attention. That our present system of taxation is unequal in its operation, and imposes burdens upon landholders and others, from which the man of wealth and the capitalist are exempt, is indisputable.

In a country like ours, where the blessings and advantages of government are equally enjoyed by all—where persons and property are equally protected, it is just and equitable that each member of the community should contribute to its support, in proportion to the amount of his estate, whether it be real or personal. This principle of imposing taxes has been adopted by many states, and is imperatively demanded by every consideration of justice and equality. It would be a fit prelude to the institution of measures for the advancement of popular education.

Let me earnestly commend to your favorable consideration *the total abolition of property qualifications*. There is no just reason why the possessor of land should enjoy privileges of which his fellow citizen—his equal—perhaps his superior in all other respects, is deprived. The non-freeholder is ineligible to the honors and emoluments of many important offices which should be equally open to all. Neither can he sit upon a jury in any

case, even where the right to real property is not involved in the issue. Statutes which sanction these odious distinctions among freemen should be speedily abrogated. The progressive spirit of the age demands that they should be placed in the same category with those obsolete laws which have long since been repudiated by an enlightened public sentiment.

All applications for special privileges and monopolies should be discarded. *General Laws*, judiciously framed, embracing subjects of the same class, should be enacted, so as to enable all citizens under proper restrictions and guaranties, to avail themselves of the benefits they may confer.

When a member of the convention which framed the constitution of this state, I had the honor of voting in a minority upon a proposition asserting the principle of *personal liability of stockholders* in banks and other chartered companies. I still entertain a strong conviction of the justice, expediency and necessity of enactments establishing that principle. In the ordinary transactions of life, each individual is bound by law and honor, to discharge his just debts. In the relations of partnership, it is a general rule, that as well the individual as the firm is bound by the engagements of any one partner, acting with reference to the joint business. No considerations, promotive of the public good, require that chartered corporations should be exempted from the like sound regulations of law.

The application of this rule seems to be especially required in regard to banking institutions. Their bills circulate freely in proportion to the confidence entertained by the public in their probable redemption, and though essentially private paper, and the accepting of them in payments optional, they are practically and virtually a legal tender. The currency of the country consists in great part, of their notes, which are taken and used by citizens of every condition in life, many of whom are unable to form any estimate of their value, or genuineness, and are generally severe sufferers by the failure of banks. It therefore seems to be the duty of government to take measures to render their issues really and substantially good. It may be effected by compelling all issuers of bank notes to give ample security for their payment,

under judicious regulations, which shall be applicable to all existing banks, and to such as may be organized in conformity to the provisions of a general law.

A measure of this kind would effectually prevent those frequent fluctuations in the amount and value of the currency, which lead to sudden and destructive revulsions in trade.

I would suggest whether a similar mode of securing the public against losses occasioned by the failure of certain other chartered associations, might not be wisely adopted.

The laws in relation to debtor and creditor, until within a recent period, have been harsh and inhuman. Acting in accordance with the benign spirit of the age, the framers of our present constitution, with entire unanimity, abolished that cruel relic of barbarism—imprisonment for debt. By statute, a certain amount of property had already been exempted from execution, and at the date of its enactment, was generally considered wise and salutary.

An act of Exemption, more liberal and comprehensive in its scope, which shall secure to our citizens, without molestation, a sufficient amount of real and personal estate, to maintain them in possession of homes and firesides, and relieve them of the apprehension of poverty and want, would be dictated by sound policy, and a due regard for the well-being and happiness of man. Such legislative contributions as will aim to elevate our race to the highest attainable point of comfort and civilization, are demanded by an enlarged philanthropy, positive duty, and divine precept. "All things, whatever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

In this connexion, permit me to recommend a statutory provision, which shall limit to ten, the hours of daily labour on public works, or in establishments chartered by law. Constant and unremitting toil prevents intellectual improvement, and leads to physical and moral debasement. The avoidance of it, when compatible with proper business operations, is emphatically demanded by considerations of humanity and justice.

Infant laborers in factories should also be protected from such excessive exactions as are calculated to destroy their physical and

mental capacity for health and usefulness. This is a notorious and acknowledged evil; especially in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, France, and some other countries of Europe.

The close confinement, the severe and protracted toil to which laborers, adults and children, are there subjected, in connection with the low rate of wages, the consequent meagreness of fare, and uncomfortable condition of their homes, prostrates with sure celerity, all their powers of body and mind, and necessarily terminates in confirmed vagrancy and pauperism. It is our duty to guard against the occurrence of such evils within our jurisdiction.

Economy and retrenchment in the expenditure of public money, is earnestly recommended. Enterprises of doubtful policy should be avoided, and such only sanctioned as promise to make a certain return in benefits to the people.

The "*veto power*," as it is usually termed, is incorporated in our State Constitution. It confers upon the executive the privilege of returning, with his reasons therefor, such bills as may have passed the two Houses of the Legislature, for their reconsideration. The same bills may be repassed by the constitutional number of votes, and become laws without the executive sanction.

The exercise of the right may in some instances operate as a check to hasty legislation—arrest the passage of acts of an unconstitutional character, or such as encroach upon the just rights of other departments. Viewed as a means of awakening the attention of the people to the consideration of great public questions, where the Legislative and executive departments are at issue, its effect would promise to be highly beneficial. I shall not shrink from the duty of exercising the prerogative, should the exigency arise requiring it.

I have heretofore, in a public capacity, supported propositions to authorize the *election of Judges by the people*. All powers which the people can safely and conveniently exercise, should be retained by them. In *all the departments* of a free government, they should enjoy the privilege of electing their own officers. They are the safest and best appointing power, and will in all cases take the best care of their own interests. The proper functions of such agents as are now entrusted with the appointing

power, are inconsistent therewith, and must be exercised under all the embarrassments created by rivalry, friendly importunity, and partizan and sectional claims.

Believing that such a measure would operate as a check to favoritism and corruption, I have no hesitation in advising, that inceptive steps be taken, to restore to the people the unrestrained use of this, their rightful franchise.

The obligation we have taken to support the Constitution of the United States, should remind us of our relations and duties to the Federal Union.

It is not the province of a state to legislate on subjects of national policy; nor can it rightly oppose the laws of the general Government. By the provisions of the federative compact, each state is confined to its own appropriate sphere of action and duty, without any other restraint upon its rights of sovereignty, than such as have been yielded for the general advantage.

Though our state has no direct voice in the National Councils, she has the right, and it is her duty, "through the representatives here, to make known her wishes and opinions, to her representatives there," who, as her authorized agents, should faithfully conform to her will.

From our earliest history as a nation, to the present time, difficulties have occasionally beset our path. They have ever yielded to the prudence, intelligence and patriotism of the people.

The passage during the first session of the present Congress of the series of measures known as "the Compromise laws," was eminently conducive to the restoration of tranquility and fraternal feeling between the North and the South. Whatever difference of opinion may exist in regard to them, it is the duty of every citizen to sustain and carry out their enactments. They originated in the purest devotion to the spirit and provisions of our fundamental law. Emanating from an exalted love of country, worthy of the fathers of the republic, they are entitled to our unfaltering support.

The doctrine of refraining from any interference with the domestic policy of our sister states we sacredly entertain. Should this just principle be maintained, any attempt to agitate the sub-

ject of slavery will find no encouragement in our midst. It is our plain duty to fulfil that stipulation of the constitution which requires that "No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

The recent act of Congress in relation to the rendition of "fugitives from labor," is intended to give force and practical effect to this provision of our organic law, and is valid and binding upon us. It is in accordance with the evident intentment of the constitutional compact of these *United States*; the peace, stability and union of which cannot be preserved without it. Open resistance to its mandates would be rebellion against the government. A failure properly to support it on the part of public officers or citizens would be a violation of legal obligations. As a law of the land, its authority is supreme. We should suffer no sectional prejudice—no fanatical spirit—no metaphysical opinion—no false philanthropy—no misconception of public sentiment—no fear of personal consequences, to deter us from sustaining the law, and execution of the same, by all lawful means.

Our state enactments upon the subject should be conformable to the laws of Congress, and should they in any wise conflict therewith, it will be our duty to repeal them.

New Jersey has ever been loyal to the *Union*, and stood faithfully to the Constitution and its compromises. She still occupies that exalted position, and is ready to plight her faith to the *Union* now, and the *UNION* for ever.

Unaffected by exterior influences, in a devout spirit of patriotism, let us declare our unwavering attachment to the *Magna Charta* of our rights, liberty and independence—our determination to preserve it as an invaluable legacy bequeathed to us by our fathers, and to transmit it unimpaired to future generations.

On this sacred spot, hallowed by the memory of brilliant achievements, let us renew our pledges to the *Union*, and, on our part, firmly resolve, in the memorable language of an

American patriot—"OUR FEDERAL UNION—IT MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

We are deeply interested in a proper adjustment of the revenue laws. Duties should be laid upon imposts in sufficient amount to supply the wants of the treasury, adapted to an economical administration of the government. They should be so adjusted as to favorably affect domestic industry in its largest scope, embracing our commercial, agricultural, manufacturing, and other interests, in such manner as to aid no one interest, to the detriment of the rest.

The tariff act of 1846, in its main provisions, and the principles upon which it is based, is correct. It has not only yielded an abundant revenue, both for ordinary and extraordinary purposes, but has given greater satisfaction to the whole country than any similar act which has preceded it. It is believed, however, that in some of its provisions wholesome modifications may be made; especially in relation to the manufacture of iron, and some other interests, the further encouragement of which, without infringing the principle of the act, would be directly promotive of the prosperity of the state.

The land laws of the United States need essential alteration. Speculation in the public lands should be prohibited. Sales to individuals in large quantities should cease. The disposition of them should be so regulated that a *limited freehold*, or homestead, shall be permanently secured to actual settlers, not possessed of other lands, at a nominal price.

Such regulations would largely contribute to human advancement—equalize the possession of real property—prevent the monopoly of the soil by a privileged class, and supply our country with a bold and hardy yeomanry—her pride in peace—her defence in war.

I have thus, in a summary manner, presented my views in relation to a variety of topics of public concern. Upon most of them my opinions were openly avowed during the canvass preceding my election. In a representative capacity, I had evinced my position in regard to others. Chosen by the people, with a

full knowledge that I entertained them, I shall not hesitate to aid in giving them effect.

If adopted they will rectify many antiquated wrongs—restore to the people those rights and privileges of which they have been long deprived—ameliorate their condition in all the relations of life—impart a new and salutary impetus to the progressive tendencies of the age—equalize the burthens as well as the advantages of government—elevate the character and moral power of our state, and give peace and concord to our glorious Union.

The people have demanded that they should be established on a legal and permanent basis. Let us obey their high behests, reflect their clearly expressed will, and inscribe upon our statute book our faithfulness, as it will be our truth and our honor.

In conclusion, I avail myself of the occasion to express my profound obligations and unfeigned gratitude to the people for the distinguished favor they have conferred upon me. My constant aim, under all circumstances, will be to deserve it, by employing my best efforts “to promote the peace and prosperity, and maintain the lawful rights” of the state.

In aid of which, I solicit the co-operation of all good citizens, and of each department of the government.

And I do especially invoke, upon your labors and mine, the assistance and blessing of Him, whose watchful eye is over all his works—who ruleth in the Heavens and upon the earth—in whose sight a nation, by righteousness, is exalted, and a people, by sin, is reproached—that he would vouchsafe unto us His continued favor, and enable us in wisdom, justice and truth, to discharge our every official duty.

GEO. F. FORT.

TRENTON, January 21, 1851.

REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER OF THE STATE,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY,

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1850.

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**TRENTON:**

**PRINTED BY CHARLES W. JAY.**

**1851.**



## JOINT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

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The Joint Committee on the Treasurer's accounts, have examined them, with the vouchers relating thereto.

They find the accounts correctly stated, and have ascertained that the evidences of public stock, and other securities belonging to the state, are in the Treasury.

The balance of moneys on the Treasurer's books to the credit of the state, amounting to thirteen thousand and two dollars and thirty cents, is deposited in sundry banks, as directed by law.

The balance to the credit of the School Fund is seven thousand dollars and four cents, and is also deposited in sundry banks, as directed by law.

TRENTON, January 24th, 1851.

|               |   |                                 |
|---------------|---|---------------------------------|
| JOSEPH GREER, | } | <i>Committee of<br/>Senate.</i> |
| E. Y. ROGERS, |   |                                 |

|                   |   |                                       |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| WM. H. CONOVER,   | } | <i>Committee<br/>of<br/>Assembly.</i> |
| JOHN HUYLER,      |   |                                       |
| WM. TINSMAN,      |   |                                       |
| BEACH VANDERPOOL, |   |                                       |
| MACKEY WILLIAMS,  |   |                                       |



the  $\beta$  phase of the polymer. The  $\beta$  phase is the more ordered phase and is characterized by a higher density and a higher melting point than the  $\alpha$  phase. The  $\beta$  phase is also the more stable phase and is the one that is most commonly observed in nature. The  $\alpha$  phase is the less ordered phase and is characterized by a lower density and a lower melting point than the  $\beta$  phase. The  $\alpha$  phase is also the less stable phase and is the one that is most commonly observed in nature.

[illegible]

# REPORT.

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*To the Honorable the Senate and General Assembly of the  
State of New Jersey.*

In compliance with the requirements of the laws of the state, defining the duties of the Treasurer, the following report of the financial affairs of the state for the year eighteen hundred and fifty, and the accompanying account and balance sheet, are respectfully submitted.

At the date of the last annual report of the Treasurer, all the available assets in the Treasury, including the cash balance, bonds, and mortgages, bond of the joint companies, transit duties, and dividends due and unpaid, the latter estimated in part, amounted to seventy-two thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars and ninety cents (\$72,749.90), exclusive of the stock owned by the state in the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad Companies, and the bonds for the amount of the surplus revenues received from the United States, heretofore loaned to the several counties in the state.

The debts due from the state at the same period, on other accounts than for current expenses, amounted to eighty-five thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-two cents (\$85,163.62), being entirely for unpaid loans, and the interest thereon, leaving a deficiency of twelve thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-two cents (\$12,413.72), or requiring that amount beyond the available funds in the Treasury to discharge all the indebtedness of the state on account of loans.

The amount of current receipts on state account, since the

last report, is one hundred and twenty-eight thousand five hundred and eighty-three dollars and three cents (\$128,583.03), which sum, added to the cash balance in the Treasury at that period, amounting to nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars and twenty cents (\$9961.20), make the total receipts one hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty-three cents (\$138,544.23).

The current receipts have been derived from the ordinary sources of state revenue, excepting the sum of thirteen thousand six hundred and forty dollars and thirty cents, received from the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies, for amount reported due from them by the commissioners appointed to investigate their affairs, and the interest thereon.

The sum of one thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-two cents (\$1121.22), received on the purchase money of government house and lot, and the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3000), received from the keeper of the state prison, for the surplus earnings of the prisoners, not required for the payment of such expenses of the prison as are paid by the keeper.

The amount of disbursements for the same period is one hundred and twenty-five thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and ninety-three cents (\$125,541.93), of which sum seventy-nine thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty-four cents (\$79,562.54) is for the ordinary expenses of the state government, and forty-five thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$45,979.39) for the payment of extraordinary expenses and disbursements directed to be made by special acts and resolutions of the legislature, consisting of the following items:

|                                                                                                                 |            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Commissioners for selecting and purchasing site                                                                 |            |
| for House of Refuge,                                                                                            | \$6,123.33 |
| Commissioners for building ditto,                                                                               | 5,817.81   |
| Managers of Lunatic Asylum,                                                                                     | 8,716.75   |
| State's Prison repairs,                                                                                         | 3,406.54   |
| Commissioners to investigate affairs of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies, | 5,823.92   |

|                                                                       |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| On account of real estates,                                           | \$541.04    |
| Robert E. Hornor, for maps, by resolution of February 25, 1847,       | 1,000.00    |
| Special loan,                                                         | 15,000.00   |
| Collector of Mercer, for expenses of keeping Warren county prisoners, | 150.00      |
|                                                                       | <hr/>       |
|                                                                       | \$45,979.39 |

The balance of cash in the treasury, after deducting the aforesaid disbursements, ordinary and extraordinary, from the total amount of receipts, is thirteen thousand and two dollars and thirty cents (\$13,002.30), which is deposited in banks, according to law.

Since the date of the last report, the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad Companies have deposited in the treasury their bonds for forty thousand dollars (\$40,000.00), drawing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the first of January and first of July, for a special dividend of twenty per cent. on the stock owned by the state in said companies, declared in May last, and payable in their bonds.

The estimated condition of the funds in the treasury, on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, (1851) is as follows :

|                                                                                                       |             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Cash deposited in sundry banks,                                                                       | \$13,002.30 |
| Bonds and mortgages (on government lot sold),                                                         | 4,276.31    |
| Bonds of joint companies, and interest thereon,                                                       | 58,710.00   |
| Transit duties due from New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, January 1st, 1851, estimated, | \$3,000     |
| Tax on capital stock,                                                                                 | 10,000      |
|                                                                                                       | <hr/>       |
|                                                                                                       | 13,000.00   |

|                                                              |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Delaware and Raritan Canal transit duties, estimated,        | \$6,909.96 |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad Company transit duties, estimated, | 9,673.22   |
|                                                              | <hr/>      |
|                                                              | 16,583.18  |
| Paterson and Hudson River Railroad, tax on capital stock,    | 2,665.00   |

|                               |                    |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Dividends on stock, supposed, | <u>\$15,000.00</u> |
| Amount of available assets,   | \$123,236.79       |

*Debts due from State.*

|                                        |                  |
|----------------------------------------|------------------|
| Amount due school fund,                | \$25,595.82      |
| Six years' interest thereon, unpaid to |                  |
| January 27th, 1851,                    | 9,214.44         |
| Special loan prior to 1847,            | <u>37,000.00</u> |
|                                        | <u>71,810.26</u> |

Leaving a balance of available funds, after payment of all loans of the state, \$51,426.53  
 Besides the above stated amount of funds in the Treasury, there are deposited therein the following, belonging to the state :

|                                                               |              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| One thousand shares stock Camden and Amboy Railroad Company,  | \$100,000.00 |
| One thousand shares stock Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, | 100,000.00   |

Bonds for surplus revenue, loaned to the several counties, and paying no interest, amounting to 764,670.60

The total amount of receipts from the School Fund for the last year is sixty-one thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars and sixty-two cents (\$61,136.62), which, added to thirteen thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars and eighty-two cents (\$13,136.82), the cash balance on hand at the date of the last report, makes the total receipts from that fund seventy-four thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars and forty-four cents (\$74,373.44).

The payments and disbursements from the fund for the same period, including the appropriation of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) among the different counties of the state for support of schools, amount to sixty-seven thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars and forty cents (\$67,373.40), leaving a cash balance on hand at this date of seven thousand dollars and four cents (\$7000.04).

|                                                                   |                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| The amount of the school fund at the date of the last report was, | \$388,582.86      |
| The amount at this date,                                          | <u>388,099.79</u> |

Making a diminution of the fund, since that date, of \$483.16

Of the present amount of the school fund, eleven thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eighty-five cents (\$11,169.85), due from sundry insolvent banks, is unavailable, the balance available, amounting to three hundred and seventy-six thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty-five cents (\$376,929.85). The income of the fund, received since the date of the last report, is forty thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-two cents (\$40,589.42), of which seventeen thousand eight hundred and two dollars and seventy-one cents (\$17,802.71) was derived from taxes on the several banks in the state, six hundred and fifty-four dollars and ten cents (\$654.10) from dividends on sundry bank's stocks belonging to the fund, and twenty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars and sixty-one cents (\$22,132.61) from the interest on moneys belonging to the same, loaned on bond or otherwise.

The principal of said fund is all invested and productive, excepting the aforesaid cash balance of seven thousand dollars and four cents (\$7000.04), and eleven thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eighty-five cents (\$11,169.85) of unavailable funds, as above stated.

In addition to the above stated sum of three hundred and eighty-eight thousand and ninety-nine dollars and seventy cents (\$388,099.70), being the amount of said fund at this date, there will be due from the state of New Jersey, on the twenty-seventh day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, the sum of nine thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars and forty-four cents (\$9214.44) for six years' interest on the loan of twenty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars and eighty-two cents (\$25,595.82), made to the state from the same, which interest properly belongs to the income of the bonds, which added to the above stated sum of three hundred and eighty-eight thousand and ninety-nine dollars and seventy cents (\$388,099.70) will make the total amount of the fund three hundred and ninety-seven thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars and fourteen cents (\$397,314.14).

The interest on the school fund has generally been paid with punctuality during the past year.

The details of the operations of the Treasury department will more fully appear by the accompanying account and balance sheet.

All which is respectfully submitted.

TREASURY OFFICE, February 11, 1851.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer*

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**STATEMENTS**  
**EMBRACING THE**  
**ACCOUNT CURRENT AND BALANCE SHEETS**  
**OF THE**  
**TREASURY AND SCHOOL FUND.**

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Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*

| 1850.    |                                                                                                                           | Dolls. Cts.      |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
|          | Balance in treasury, as per last settlement,                                                                              | 9,961.20         |
| Jan. 16, | Cash received of New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for tax on capital stock,                                | 10,000.00        |
|          | Cash received of New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for transit duties for quarter ending December 31, 1849, | 2,792.12         |
| " 28,    | Cash received of Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies, for dividend,                        | 5,000.00         |
|          |                                                                                                                           | <u>27,753.32</u> |

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr,

| 1850. |                                                                                                            | Dolls. | Cts. |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|
| Jan.  | 1, Paid H. P. Peet, president of the institution for deaf and dumb, New York, board and tuition of pupils, | 684.43 |      |
|       | James S. Hulme, commissioner to investigate charges against Camden and Amboy Railroad, &c.,                | 800.00 |      |
| "     | 3, Jacob B. Gaddis, keeper of state prison, three months' salary,                                          | 250.00 |      |
|       | Abraham R. Harris, clerk of state prison, three months' salary,                                            | 162.50 |      |
|       | James B. Coleman, physician of state prison, three months' salary,                                         | 25.00  |      |
|       | John Aitkin, deputy-keeper of state prison, three months' salary,                                          | 125.00 |      |
|       | Richard Campbell, deputy-keeper of state prison, three months' salary,                                     | 125.00 |      |
|       | John E. Bellerjeau, deputy-keeper of state prison, three months' salary,                                   | 137.50 |      |
|       | William Whittaker, deputy-keeper of state prison, three months' salary,                                    | 125.00 |      |
|       | John McCully, deputy-keeper of state prison, three months' salary,                                         | 125.00 |      |
|       | Henry Roth, assistant, state prison, three months' salary,                                                 | 125.00 |      |

**Dr.****SAMUEL MAIRS, Treasurer, in****1850.****Amount brought forward,****Dolls. Cts.****27,753.32**

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Gm.

| 1850. |                                                                                                | Dollrs. | Cts.     |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Jan.  | 3, Paid Jacob Bayles, assistant,<br>state prison, three months'<br>salary,                     | 100.00  |          |
|       | William Williams, assistant,<br>state prison, three months'<br>salary,                         | 45.00   |          |
|       | Eliza Gaddis, matron state<br>prison, three months' sa-<br>lary,                               | 51.00   |          |
|       | Andrew A. Gaddis, door-<br>keeper state prison, three<br>months' salary,                       | 100.00  |          |
|       | Thomas Crossley, watchman<br>state prison, three months'<br>salary,                            | 92.00   |          |
|       | William Nugent, watchman<br>state prison, three months'<br>salary,                             | 92.00   |          |
|       |                                                                                                | <hr/>   | 1,680.00 |
|       | Napton & Parmelee, for two<br>volumes Reports and two<br>volumes Acts, for state li-<br>brary, |         | 4.75     |
|       | Trenton Banking Company,<br>interest on loan,                                                  |         | 1,050.00 |
|       | H. A. Buttolph, superintend-<br>ent state lunatic asylum,<br>three months' salary,             | 375.00  |          |
|       | C. K. Buttolph, matron state<br>lunatic asylum, three mo's<br>salary,                          | 75.00   |          |
|       | Caleb Sager, steward state<br>lunatic asylum, three mo's<br>salary,                            | 150.00  |          |
|       | J. B. Elliot, assistant physi-<br>cian state lunatic asylum,<br>three months' salary,          | 125.00  |          |

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*

1850.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

27,753.32

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Ca.

| 1850. |                                                                                                                                                                           | Dolls. Cts.              |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Jan.  | 3, Paid Jasper S. Scudder, treasurer state lunatic asylum, three months' salary,                                                                                          | 50.00                    |
|       |                                                                                                                                                                           | <hr/> 775.00             |
| "     | 16, John S. McCully, for postage, A. O. Zabriskie, law reporter, three months' salary, Daniel Haines, governor, balance of salary,                                        | 45.09<br>50.00<br>100.00 |
| "     | 18, Alexander Wurts, commissioner to investigate charges against Camden and Amboy Railroad, &c., James Parker, manager state lunatic asylum,                              | 200.00<br>17.75          |
| "     | 19, Thomas P. Carpenter, three months' salary and five circuits,                                                                                                          | 500.00                   |
| "     | 22, Silas Browne, treasurer New York institution for blind, board and tuition of pupils,                                                                                  | 589.03                   |
| "     | 23, B. S. Bennett, for books for state library,                                                                                                                           | 8.00                     |
| "     | 29, Charles G. McChesney, six months' salary as auditor, John C. Teneyck, for publishing governor's proclamation, Jacob Troth, for one plan of Mount Vernon, for library, | 100.00<br>8.25<br>2.00   |
| "     | 30, Phillips & Boswell, balance of account for Revised Statutes,                                                                                                          | 1,050.00                 |
|       | Stephen Truesdell, three months' pension,                                                                                                                                 | 15.00                    |

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*

| 1850. |                                                                                                                                           | Dolls. Cts.      |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
|       | Amount brought forward,                                                                                                                   | 27,753.32        |
| Feb.  | 1, Cash received of Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, transit duties for quarter ending December 31, 1849,            | 8,000.00         |
| “     | 8, Cash received of Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, transit duties for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1849,                                  | 6,909.96         |
|       | Cash received of Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, amount reported due by commissioners of investigation,                               | 8,953.49         |
| “     | 12, Cash received of Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company balance of transit duties for quarter ending December 31, 1849, | 893.08           |
|       |                                                                                                                                           | <u>52,509.85</u> |

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1850.    |                                                                                  | Dolls. | Cts.   |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Jan. 31, | Paid Lloyd Vandervere, for map of Mercer county for library,                     |        | 4.00   |
| Feb. 1,  | Henry W. Green, chief justice, three months' salary and three circuits,          |        | 465.00 |
| " 2,     | Oliver S. Halsted, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,   | 67.00  |        |
|          | Henry W. Green, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,      | 57.00  |        |
|          | James S. Nevius, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,     | 62.00  |        |
|          | Thomas P. Carpenter, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage, | 65.00  |        |
|          | Elias B. D. Ogden, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,   | 72.00  |        |
|          | Joseph F. Randolph, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,  | 57.00  |        |
|          | Robert H. McCarter, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,  | 77.00  |        |
|          | Garret D. Wall, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,      | 60.40  |        |
|          | James Speer, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,         | 72.60  |        |
|          | F. S. Schenck, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,       | 61.00  |        |



Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer*, in

1850.

Dolls. Cts.

Amount brought forward,

52,509.85

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1850.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Dolls. Cts.  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Feb. 2, Paid Joseph Porter, member<br>of the court of errors and<br>appeals, pay and mileage, 67.00<br>Thomas Sinnickson, member<br>of the court of errors and<br>appeals, pay and mileage, 71.00<br>Charles G. McChesney, clerk<br>of the court of errors and<br>appeals, pay, 63.00<br>John Milledge, sergeant-at-<br>arms of the court of errors<br>and appeals, pay, 42.00<br>Joseph Vancleve, doorkeep-<br>er of the court of errors<br>and appeals, pay, 21.00 | <hr/> 915.00 |
| “ 8, John S. McCully, inspector of<br>state prison, 84.00<br>Recompence Hand, six mo's<br>pension, 25.00<br>James Skirm, inspector of<br>state prison, 19.50<br>Asher Temple, for thirty days'<br>attendance on supreme<br>court, 22.50<br>John Carter, six months' pen-<br>sion, 20.00<br>David Whitehead, three mo's<br>pension, 15.00                                                                                                                             |              |
| “ 11, Joshua Wright, inspector of<br>state prison, 126.00<br>John Milledge, twenty-one<br>days' attendance on su-<br>preme court, 21.00<br>Oliver S. Halsted, chancellor,<br>three months' salary,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 450.00       |

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRÉ, *Treasurer*, in

1850.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cu.

52,509.85

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850.    |                                                                                            | Dolls.   | Cts. |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------|
| Feb. 11, | Paid Elias B. D. Ogden, associate justice, three months' salary and three circuits,        | 440.00   |      |
| " 12,    | Kettell & Moore, one years' subscription to Democratic Review, for state library,          | 3.00     |      |
| " 13,    | Abraham Gaskill, expenses for arresting two fugitives from justice on warrant of governor, | 180.98   |      |
|          | James G. Lyons, one volume Anglo Saxon, for state library,                                 | 5.00     |      |
| " 14,    | Levi C. Phifer, sheriff of Camden, transportation of two prisoners and costs,              | 117.48   |      |
|          | William DeHart, librarian,                                                                 | 42.87    |      |
|          | Jeremiah Hand, six months' pension,                                                        | 25.00    |      |
|          | John A. Hopper, sheriff of Bergen, transportation of two prisoners and costs,              | 91.95    |      |
| " 15,    | James R. Scott, six copies Indian Tribes, for state library,                               | 7.50     |      |
|          | Jacob B. Gaddis, on account of appropriation for heating state prison,                     | 2,951.21 |      |
|          | Emley Olden, inspector of state prison,                                                    | 28.50    |      |
|          | John Acken, inspector of state prison,                                                     | 16.50    |      |
| " 16,    | James S. Nevius, associate justice, balance of salary,                                     | 270.00   |      |
| " 19,    | Garret Servis, sheriff of Hunterdon, transportation of one prisoner and costs,             | 31.12    |      |

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer*, in

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| 1850.                                                                                                                               |          | Dolls. Cts. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------|
| Amount brought forward,                                                                                                             |          | 52,509.85   |
| Feb. 20, Cash received of Camden and<br>Amboy Railroad and De-<br>laware and Raritan Canal<br>Companies, dividend of<br>July, 1849, | 6,000.00 |             |
| Received of Camden and<br>Amboy Railroad and De-<br>laware and Raritan Canal<br>Companies, dividend of Ja-<br>nuary, 1850,          | 5,000.00 |             |
| Received of Paterson and<br>Hudson River Railroad<br>Company, tax on capital<br>stock,                                              |          | 11,000.00   |
|                                                                                                                                     | 2,665.00 |             |
|                                                                                                                                     |          | 66,174.85   |

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*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850. |                                                                                                  | Dolls.   | Cts.  |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------|
| Feb.  | 20, Paid Samuel Conover, sheriff of Monmouth, transportation of one prisoner and costs,          |          | 75.46 |
| "     | 21, Aaron Robertson, commissioner to investigate charges against Camden and Amboy Railroad, &c., | 1,378.92 |       |
|       | Alexander Wurts, commissioner to investigate charges against Camden and Amboy Railroad, &c.,     | 1,160.00 |       |
|       | James S. Hulme, commissioner to investigate charges against Camden and Amboy Railroad, &c.,      | 585.00   |       |
| "     | 23, Daniel P. Barkelow, for arresting fugitive from justice on warrant of governor,              | 47.00    |       |
| "     | 25, Abraham Browning, attorney general, one year's salary,                                       | 80.00    |       |
|       | Samuel R. Hamilton, quartermaster general, one y's salary,                                       | 100.00   |       |
| "     | 26, Abraham Gaskill, sheriff of Burlington, transportation of one prisoner and costs,            | 73.55    |       |
| "     | 28, Joseph F. Randolph, associate justice, balance of salary,                                    | 270.00   |       |
|       | Joseph S. Blackwood, sheriff of Salem, transportation of two prisoners and costs,                | 122.11   |       |

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*

1850.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

66,174.85

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850.    |                                                                                        | Dolls. | Cts.     |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| March 1, | Paid Aaron Robertson, commissioner to investigate charges, &c.,                        |        | 1,100.00 |
| " 4,     | Reuben Clark, three months' pension,                                                   |        | 15.00    |
| " 5,     | Rev. Samuel Starr, moral instructor state prison, three months' salary,                |        | 100.00   |
|          | Abraham Tappen, sheriff of Morris, transportation of four prisoners and costs,         |        | 208.05   |
| " 7,     | Aaron Camp, six months' pension,                                                       |        | 20.00    |
|          | Mary Page, six months' pension,                                                        |        | 20.00    |
|          | Hannah Miller, pension from March 4, 1849, to January 30, 1850, the time of her death, |        | 44.34    |
|          | Ephraim Marsh, president of senate,                                                    | 219.00 |          |
|          | Charles S. Olden, member of senate,                                                    | 152.00 |          |
|          | John Van Brunt, member of senate,                                                      | 164.10 |          |
|          | Joseph Satterthwait, member of senate,                                                 | 151.00 |          |
|          | John A. Morford, member of senate,                                                     | 167.50 |          |
| " 8,     | Enoch Edmunds, member of senate,                                                       | 174.50 |          |
|          | Silas D. Canfield, member of senate,                                                   | 164.40 |          |
|          | John Manners, member of senate,                                                        | 164.00 |          |



**Dr.****SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer*, in****1850.****Amount brought forward,****Dolls. Cts.****66,174.85**

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Ca.

| 1850.                                                | Dolls. Cts. |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| March 8, Paid John Cassedy, member<br>of senate,     | 162.00      |
| Stephen A. Garrison, member<br>of senate,            | 164.50      |
| Edward Y. Rogers, member<br>of senate,               | 156.50      |
| Lewis M. Walker, member<br>of senate,                | 166.50      |
| John Summerill, member of<br>senate,                 | 162.50      |
| John Gill, member of senate,                         | 155.70      |
| John W. Craig, member of<br>senate,                  | 160.50      |
| Asa Whitehead, member of<br>senate,                  | 158.50      |
| Joseph Greer, member of se-<br>nate,                 | 168.50      |
| George W. Taylor, member<br>of senate,               | 168.50      |
| Charles Reeves, member of<br>senate,                 | 157.50      |
| Philip J. Gray, secretary of<br>senate,              | 231.00      |
| James A. Campfield, door-<br>keeper of senate,       | 122.00      |
| William B. Mount, assistant<br>doorkeeper of senate, | 46.50       |
| John T. Nixon, speaker of<br>assembly,               | 216.00      |
| Edmund T. Carpenter, mem-<br>ber of assembly,        | 160.50      |
| John H. Hopper, member of<br>assembly,               | 164.50      |
| Cornelius S. Vanwagoner,<br>member of assembly,      | 162.90      |

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*

1850.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.  
66,174.85

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850.                                          | Dolls. Cts. |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| March 8, Paid John Loller, member of assembly, | 173.70      |
| William S. Emley, member of assembly,          | 150.50      |
| James S. Bishop, member of assembly,           | 153.50      |
| Benjamin Fritts, member of assembly,           | 168.50      |
| William Tinsman, member of assembly,           | 168.50      |
| Thomas Gaskill, member of assembly,            | 158.90      |
| Andrew B. Cobb, member of assembly,            | 163.90      |
| John Duell, member of assembly,                | 158.90      |
| George H. Sutphen, member of assembly,         | 158.50      |
| Andrew Ribble, member of assembly,             | 174.50      |
| John Marlow, member of assembly,               | 153.10      |
| Charles Abrahams, member of assembly,          | 158.50      |
| John R. Young, member of assembly,             | 153.10      |
| William R. Bradlock, member of assembly,       | 155.10      |
| Robert B. Risley, member of assembly,          | 168.50      |
| Edward French, member of assembly,             | 156.50      |
| William G. Hooper, member of assembly,         | 166.50      |
| Obadiah Meeker, member of assembly,            | 158.50      |

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRES, *Treasurer, in*

1850.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

66,174.85

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850.                                                   | Dolls. | Cts. |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|
| March 8, Paid Charles B. Newell,<br>member of assembly, | 163.   | 10   |
| Mackey Williams, member<br>of assembly,                 | 170.   | 50   |
| Guy Price, member of as-<br>sembly,                     | 170.   | 50   |
| John F. Hagerman, member<br>of assembly,                | 147.   | 50   |
| Charles Butcher, member of<br>assembly,                 | 157.   | 50   |
| Jacob Hornbeck, member of<br>assembly,                  | 183.   | 50   |
| Josiah Buzby, member of as-<br>sembly,                  | 150.   | 50   |
| John Dumott, member of as-<br>sembly,                   | 154.   | 50   |
| John Huyler, member of as-<br>sembly,                   | 162.   | 50   |
| Joel W. Condit, member of<br>assembly,                  | 158.   | 50   |
| Alfred Walling, member of<br>assembly,                  | 164.   | 50   |
| David Wade, member of as-<br>sembly,                    | 158.   | 50   |
| William F. Day, member of<br>assembly,                  | 158.   | 50   |
| John H. Phillips, member of<br>assembly,                | 150.   | 10   |
| Samuel Stockton, member of<br>assembly,                 | 154.   | 50   |
| David Sithens, member of as-<br>sembly,                 | 160.   | 10   |
| Benjamin Remster, member<br>of assembly,                | 163.   | 30   |
| Henry Van Dyke, member<br>of assembly,                  | 152.   | 50   |

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer*, in

1850.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

66,174.85

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Ct.

| 1850.                                             | Dolla. | Cts. |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------|------|
| March 8, Paid William Browne, member of assembly, | 153.50 |      |
| Freeman Wood, member of assembly,                 | 166.00 |      |
| William Simonson, member of assembly,             | 184.00 |      |
| Israel R. Coriell, member of assembly,            | 160.50 |      |
| Joel Moore, member of assembly,                   | 162.50 |      |
| Thomas D. Hoxey, member of assembly,              | 162.90 |      |
| Luther Opdyke, member of assembly,                | 166.50 |      |
| Benjamin Ayres, member of assembly,               | 164.50 |      |
| Jonathan Valentine, member of assembly,           | 162.50 |      |
| John L. Kanouse, member of assembly,              | 165.70 |      |
| George H. Thompson, member of assembly,           | 165.30 |      |
| Isaac H. Pierson, member of assembly,             | 160.50 |      |
| Charles D. Hineline, member of assembly,          | 155.50 |      |
| John M. Wyckoff, member of assembly,              | 163.60 |      |
| Stephen Personett, member of assembly,            | 160.50 |      |
| Samuel S. Doty, member of assembly,               | 164.50 |      |
| James D. Hall, member of assembly,                | 152.30 |      |
| Thomas W. Hurff, member of assembly,              | 158.50 |      |



Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer*, in

1850.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

66,174.85

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850.    |                                                                                               | Dolls.    | Cts. |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------|
| March 8, | Paid Alexander M. Cum-<br>ming, clerk of assembly,                                            | 217.00    |      |
|          | Alexander M. Johnston, as-<br>sistant clerk of assembly,                                      | 87.50     |      |
|          | Thomas H. Jobes, doorkeeper<br>of assembly,                                                   | 124.00    |      |
|          | Edward B. Cogill, assistant<br>doorkeeper of assembly,                                        | 46.50     |      |
|          | John H. Phillips, and others,<br>members of the legislature,<br>one day's pay,                | 87.00     |      |
|          |                                                                                               | 13,512.10 |      |
|          | Charles Parker, one-third<br>item one, incidental bill,                                       | 30.00     |      |
|          | William B. Kinney, items<br>twenty-one and sixty, in-<br>cidental bill,                       | 22.00     |      |
|          | Philip P. Dunn, item eleven,<br>incidental bill,                                              | 17.69     |      |
|          | Thomas H. Jobes, items six-<br>ty-three and fifty-four, in-<br>cidental bill,                 | 5.50      |      |
|          | Amos Hogeland, items thirty-<br>six and fifty-one, incident-<br>al bill,                      | 99.00     |      |
|          | Joseph H. Blackfan, item<br>fifty-seven, incidental bill,                                     | 75.00     |      |
|          | William DeHart, items thir-<br>teen, fourteen, fifteen, and<br>thirty-seven, incidental bill, | 28.50     |      |
|          | Daniel E. Hough, assistant<br>secretary of senate,                                            | 15.00     |      |
|          | William DeHart, state libra-<br>rian,                                                         | 112.00    |      |
|          | Philip J. Gray, item twenty-<br>seven, incidental bill,                                       | 12.25     |      |

**Dr.****SAMUEL MAYRS, *Treasurer*, in**

1850.

**Dolls. Cts****Amount brought forward,****66,174.84**

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850.                                                                          | Dolla. Cts. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| March 8, Paid Moses F. Webb, engrossing clerk of assembly,                     | 527.40      |
| Upton & Miller, item twenty-three, incidental bill,                            | 97.46       |
| John J. Halsted, engrossing clerk of senate,                                   | 3.50        |
| Jasper S. Scudder, treasurer of state lunatic asylum, per warrant of governor, | 4,000.00    |
| " 9, Benjamin N. Reed, item forty-nine, incidental bill,                       | 258.62      |
| Israel Dunn, item twelve, incidental bill,                                     | 6.75        |
| James Wilson, item fifty-three, incidental bill,                               | 4.75        |
| John J. Halsted, engrossing clerk of senate,                                   | 442.00      |
| James A. Campfield, item twenty-nine, incidental bill,                         | 1.75        |
| John C. Cook, item sixteen, incidental bill,                                   | 72.37       |
| Jonathan S. Fish, item six, incidental bill,                                   | 15.00       |
| Benjamin Fish, item five, incidental bill,                                     | 1.40        |
| Runyon Toms, item twenty-five, incidental bill,                                | 10.00       |
| Phillips & Boswell, items twenty-five and fifty-two, incidental bill,          | 960.10      |
| Benjamin S. Disbrow, item two, incidental bill,                                | 60.00       |
| " 11, Samuel Evans, item four, incidental bill,                                | 15.00       |

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*

1850.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

66,174.85

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850.                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Dolls. Cts. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Mar. 11, Paid Charles Scott, items<br>thirty, thirty-one, forty, forty-<br>one, forty-two, forty-<br>three, forty-four, forty-five,<br>forty-six, forty-seven, forty-<br>eight, and fifty, incident-<br>al bill, | 802.60      |
| George H. Tindall, item se-<br>venteen, incidental bill,                                                                                                                                                         | 52.25       |
| William W. Norcross, items<br>fifty-five and fifty-six, inci-<br>dental bill,                                                                                                                                    | 190.58      |
| Sherman & Harron, item fif-<br>ty-eight, incidental bill,                                                                                                                                                        | 1,963.59    |
| Samuel Mairs, items thirty-<br>four and thirty-eight, inci-<br>dental bill,                                                                                                                                      | 146.04      |
| Jacob B. Gaddis, interest on<br>loan,                                                                                                                                                                            | 60.00       |
| Alexander M. Cumming, on<br>account of enrolling mi-<br>nutes,                                                                                                                                                   | 500.00      |
| George Thompson, item thir-<br>ty-five, incidental bill,                                                                                                                                                         | 434.76      |
| Jacob B. Gaddis, item thirty-<br>nine, incidental bill,                                                                                                                                                          | 100.00      |
| Alexander M. Cumming, item<br>thirty-three, incidental bill,                                                                                                                                                     | 433.72      |
| Elijah Stout, item twenty-<br>four, incidental bill,                                                                                                                                                             | 29.00       |
| Crowell & Carl, item ten, in-<br>cidental bill,                                                                                                                                                                  | 7.00        |
| Lewis R. Stelle, item three,<br>incidental bill,                                                                                                                                                                 | 23.00       |
| " 14, Mills, Jay & Justice, item<br>twenty, incidental bill,                                                                                                                                                     | 5.00        |

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*

1850.

Dolls. Cts.

Amount brought forward,

66,174.85

00.00

00.00

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1850.                                                                               | Dolls. | Cts. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|
| Mar. 14, Paid Joseph G. Brearley,<br>item eight, incidental bill,                   | 40.28  |      |
| Joseph G. Brearley, two-<br>thirds item one, incidental<br>bill,                    | 60.00  |      |
| Benjamin W. Titus, item-<br>twenty-two incidental bill,                             | 61.59  |      |
| Joseph Justice, sheriff of<br>Mercer, transportation of<br>six prisoners and costs, | 202.64 |      |
| Mary Lanning, six months'<br>pension,                                               | 30.00  |      |
| Mary Ganon, six months'<br>pension,                                                 | 15.00  |      |
| Sebastian Boughner, six mo's<br>pension,                                            | 30.00  |      |
| Meriam Munson, six mo's<br>pension,                                                 | 15.00  |      |
| Mary Vansickle, six months'<br>pension,                                             | 25.00  |      |
| Jasper Provost, six months'<br>pension,                                             | 30.00  |      |
| Hannah Taylor, six months'<br>pension,                                              | 25.00  |      |
| Moses Sampson, six months'<br>pension,                                              | 25.00  |      |
| Ann Atkinson, six months'<br>pension,                                               | 25.00  |      |
| Thomas Goltra, balance of<br>pension,                                               | 18.75  |      |
| Clara R. Cobb, six months'<br>pension,                                              | 15.00  |      |
| Martha Tingley, six months'<br>pension,                                             | 15.00  |      |
| James L. Van Hook, six mo's<br>pension,                                             | 25.00  |      |



Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer*, in

1850.

Dolls. Cts.

Amount brought forward,

66,174.85

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1850.                                                                                          | Dolls. Cts. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Mar. 14, Paid E. C. Duer, twenty and<br>twelve-hundredths tons of<br>coal,                     | 83.00       |
| Mary English, six months'<br>pension,                                                          | 25.00       |
| Charles Burroughs, collector<br>of Mercer county, expenses<br>of Warren county prison-<br>ers, | 150.00      |
| " 16, Samuel R. Hamilton, item se-<br>ven, incidental bill,                                    | 1.80        |
| Benjamin Crozier, six mo's<br>pension,                                                         | 30.00       |
| John Walling, balance of<br>pension,                                                           | 15.50       |
| Orrin Pharo, on account of<br>printing votes and proceed-<br>ings,                             | 300.00      |
| Daniel Baker, armorer and<br>assistant,                                                        | 156.25      |
| Archibald Campbell, six mo's<br>pension,                                                       | 30.00       |
| Elizabeth Stark, six months'<br>pension,                                                       | 15.00       |
| Nathan Elmer, six months'<br>pension,                                                          | 30.00       |
| Mary Genung, balance of<br>pension,                                                            | 15.85       |
| Alexander M. Cumming, on<br>account of enrolling votes<br>and proceedings,                     | 365.40      |
| Daniel P. Pierson, transpor-<br>tation of prisoners and<br>costs,                              | 531.24      |
| " 22, Joseph C. Potts, item twenty-<br>six, incidental bill,                                   | 13.00       |

Da.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer*, in

1850.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

66,174.85

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Ca.

| 1850.    |                                                                                                   | Dolls. | Cts.   |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Mar. 22, | Paid J. V. D. Vreedenburg, sheriff of Somerset, transportation of two prisoners and costs,        |        | 136.62 |
| " 25,    | D. W. Holly, two years' subscription American Library, for state library,                         |        | 10.00  |
| " 28,    | Philip J. Gray, on account of enrolling journal,                                                  |        | 300.00 |
|          | John J. Chetwood, state director Camden and Amboy Railroad, amount of bill,                       |        | 99.00  |
| April 4, | Nathaniel Lane, sheriff of Passaic, transportation of one prisoner and costs,                     |        | 62.13  |
| " 5,     | John Gregory, six months' pension,                                                                |        | 30.00  |
|          | John F. Bacon, treasurer Pennsylvania institution for deaf and dumb, board and tuition of pupils, |        | 500.04 |
|          | Jacob B. Gaddis, keeper of state prison, three months' salary,                                    | 250.00 |        |
|          | Abraham R. Harris, clerk of state prison, three months' salary,                                   | 162.50 |        |
|          | James B. Coleman, physician of state prison, three months' salary,                                | 25.00  |        |
|          | John E. Bellerjeau, deputy-keeper of state prison, three months' salary,                          | 137.50 |        |
|          | John Aitkin, deputy-keeper of state prison, three months' salary,                                 | 125.00 |        |

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer*, in

|           |                                                                                                                                 |                 |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1850.     |                                                                                                                                 | Dolls. Cts      |
|           | Amount brought forward,                                                                                                         | 66,174.8        |
| April 16, | Received of Camden and<br>Amboy Railroad Compa-<br>ny, six months' interest on<br>bond,                                         | 510.00          |
|           | Received of New Jersey Rail-<br>road and Transportation<br>Company, for transit duties<br>for quarter ending March<br>31, 1850, | 3,468.36        |
|           |                                                                                                                                 | <hr/> 70,153.21 |

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850.                                                                                | Dolls. | Cts.     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| April 5, Paid Richard Campbell, deputy-keeper of state prison, three months' salary, | 125.00 |          |
| William Whittaker, deputy-keeper of state prison, three months' salary,              | 125.00 |          |
| John McCulley, deputy-keeper of state prison, three months' salary,                  | 125.00 |          |
| Henry Roth, deputy-keeper state prison, three months' salary,                        | 125.00 |          |
| Eliza Gaddis, matron state prison, three months' salary,                             | 51.00  |          |
| Jacob Bayles, assistant, state prison, three months' salary,                         | 100.00 |          |
| William Williams, assistant, state prison, three months' salary,                     | 45.00  |          |
| Andrew A. Gaddis, door-keeper state prison, three months' salary,                    | 100.00 |          |
| Thomas Crossley, watchman state prison, three months' salary,                        | 90.00  |          |
| William Nugent, watchman state prison, three months' salary,                         | 90.00  |          |
|                                                                                      | <hr/>  | 1,676.00 |
| Jasper S. Scudder, treasurer state lunatic asylum, three months' salary,             |        | 50.00    |
| Mary Budd, six months' pension,                                                      |        | 15.00    |

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*

1850.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

70,153.21

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1850.    |                                                                               | Dolls. | Cts.   |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| April 5, | Paid Merrick Martin, six months' pension,                                     |        | 30.00  |
| " 12,    | Philip J. Gray, on account of printing journal,                               | 300.00 |        |
|          | Howell & Page, item nine, incidental bill,                                    |        | 4.00   |
|          | John S. McCully, for postage to April 1, 1850,                                | 44.13  |        |
| " 13,    | Rachel Felter, six months' pension,                                           |        | 15.00  |
|          | Alexander M. Cumming, on account of enrolling journal,                        | 100.00 |        |
| " 15,    | H. A. Buttolph, superintendent state lunatic asylum, three months' salary,    | 375.00 |        |
|          | J. B. Elliot, assistant physician state lunatic asylum, three months' salary, | 125.00 |        |
|          | Caleb Sager, steward state lunatic asylum, three mo's salary,                 | 150.00 |        |
|          | C. K. Buttolph, matron state lunatic asylum, three mo's salary,               | 75.00  |        |
|          |                                                                               | <hr/>  | 725.00 |
|          | Mary Ann Lott, six months' pension,                                           |        | 15.00  |
| " 16,    | A. O. Zabriskie, law reporter, three months' salary,                          |        | 50.00  |
|          | R. S. Morrison, portorage on books for state library,                         |        | 1.25   |
|          | Alexander M. Cumming, on account of enrolling minutes, &c.,                   |        | 134.60 |



Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*

| 1850.  |                                                                                                     | Dolls. Cts.      |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
|        | Amount brought forward,                                                                             | 70,153.21        |
| May 1, | Cash received from Camden and Amboy Railroad, for transit duties for quarter ending March 31, 1850, | 9,455.35         |
|        | Received from Camden and Amboy Railroad, amount reported due by commissioners of investigation,     | 1,741.14         |
|        | Received from John A. Weart, for principal of bond,                                                 | 1,121.22         |
|        | Received from John A. Weart, one year's interest,                                                   | 138.78           |
|        |                                                                                                     | <u>82,609.70</u> |

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850.                                                                                                       | Dolls. Cts. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| April 17, Paid William Chapin, principal Pennsylvania institute for blind, for board and tuition of pupils, | 600.00      |
| Jonathan Morgan, six mo's pension,                                                                          | 30.00       |
| " 19, Robert Linn, for postage,                                                                             | 16.67       |
| Henry Cook, item thirty-two, incidental bill,                                                               | 2.00        |
| " 23, Thomas P. Carpenter, associate justice, three mo's salary and four circuits,                          | 470.00      |
| " 24, Brearley & Baker, item nineteen, incidental bill,                                                     | 10.72       |
| Oliver S. Halsted, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,                              | 46.00       |
| Henry W. Green, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,                                 | 36.00       |
| James S. Nevius, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,                                | 41.00       |
| Elias B. D. Ogden, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,                              | 51.00       |
| Thomas P. Carpenter, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,                            | 44.00       |
| Joseph F. Randolph, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,                             | 36.00       |
| Garret D. Wall, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,                                 | 39.40       |

**Dr.****SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer*, in****1850.****Amount brought forward,****Dolls. Cts.****82,609.70**

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850.     |                                                                                                 | Dolls. | Cts.   |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| April 24, | Paid Robert H. McCarter,<br>member of the court of er-<br>rors and appeals, pay and<br>mileage, | 56.00  |        |
|           | F. S. Schenck, member of the<br>court of errors and appeals,<br>pay and mileage,                | 40.00  |        |
|           | Joseph L. Risley, member of<br>the court of errors and ap-<br>peals, pay and mileage,           | 48.00  |        |
|           | James Speer, member of the<br>court of errors and appeals,<br>pay and mileage,                  | 51.60  |        |
|           | Joseph Porter, member of the<br>court of errors and appeals,<br>pay and mileage,                | 46.00  |        |
|           | Charles G. McChesney, clerk<br>of the court of errors and<br>appeals, pay,                      | 42.00  |        |
|           | John Milledge, sergeant-at-<br>arms of the court of errors<br>and appeals, pay,                 | 28.00  |        |
|           | Joseph Vancleve, doorkeeper<br>of the court of errors and<br>appeals, pay,                      | 14.00  |        |
|           |                                                                                                 | <hr/>  | 619.00 |
| " 27,     | Samuel Mairs, balance of<br>salary,                                                             |        | 375.00 |
|           | John Milledge, twenty-two<br>days' attendance on court<br>of chancery,                          |        | 22.00  |
|           | Elizabeth Coward, six mo's<br>pension,                                                          |        | 20.00  |
| " 29,     | Stephen Truesdell, three<br>months' pension,                                                    |        | 15.00  |
|           | William DeHart, state libra-<br>rian,                                                           |        | 64.00  |

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*

1850.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

82,609.70

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850.     |                                                                                               | Dolls. Cts. |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| April 29, | Paid Isaiah Lanning, six days' attendance on supreme court,                                   | 6.00        |
|           | Asher Temple, twenty-one days' attendance on supreme court,                                   | 21.00       |
|           | W. H. Bidwell, for two years' subscription to Eclectic Magazine, for library,                 | 11.00       |
| May 1,    | Henry W. Green, chief justice, three months' salary and three circuits,                       | 465.00      |
| " 4,      | Elias B. D. Ogden, associate justice, three months' salary and three circuits,                | 440.00      |
| " 14,     | Alexander M. Cumming, on account of enrolling minutes,                                        | 150.00      |
|           | Samuel Mairs, expenses of packing and transporting reports of commissioners of investigation, | 77.20       |
| " 16,     | James S. Nevius, associate justice, three months' salary and four circuits,                   | 470.00      |
|           | Orrin Pharo, on account of printing votes and proceedings,                                    | 150.00      |
|           | David Whitehead, three mo's pension,                                                          | 15.00       |
|           | Thomas Letson, balance of pension,                                                            | 15.50       |
|           | Sherman & Harron, on account of publishing laws,                                              | 355.19      |
|           | Butler & Jay, item fifty-nine, incidental bill,                                               | 53.89       |

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer*, in

1850.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

82,609.70

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850.                                                                                                                                                    | Dolls. Cts. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| May 18, Paid Morris R. Hamilton, on account of publishing laws,                                                                                          | 334.61      |
| " 20, Samuel Conover, sheriff of Monmouth, transportation of two prisoners and costs, Phillips & Boswell, for publishing laws,                           | 112.78      |
| " 21, Phillips & Boswell, on account of printing commissioners' report,                                                                                  | 704.00      |
| " 24, G. A. Perdicaris, for gas fixtures,                                                                                                                | 940.26      |
| Hannah Applegate, six mo's pension,                                                                                                                      | 104.22      |
| Upton & Miller, for roofing state house, &c.,                                                                                                            | 20.00       |
| " 29, George H. Neldon, sheriff of Sussex, transportation of two prisoners and costs, James W. Southard, expenses in arresting fugitive from justice,    | 616.00      |
| " 30, Lorenzo Jaquins, sheriff of Hudson, transportation of one prisoner and costs, Alexander M. Cumming, on account of enrolling votes and proceedings, | 89.90       |
| " 31, Abraham Gaskill, sheriff of Burlington, transportation of one prisoner and costs, Reuben Clark, three months' pension,                             | 6.00        |
| Joseph F. Randolph, associate justice, three months' salary and three circuits,                                                                          | 70.00       |
|                                                                                                                                                          | 86.33       |
|                                                                                                                                                          | 125.90      |
|                                                                                                                                                          | 15.00       |
|                                                                                                                                                          | 440.00      |



Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer*, in

1850.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.  
82,609.70

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850. |                                                                                               | Dolls. | Cts. |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|
| May   | 31, Paid William Phillips, bill of stone for fence,                                           | 284.87 |      |
|       | Timothy Field, bill for iron fence,                                                           | 256.17 |      |
|       | William Watts, bill for slat-<br>ing, &c.,                                                    | 96.27  |      |
| June  | 3, Samuel Mairs, treasurer, for expenses of distributing laws,                                | 66.75  |      |
| "     | 4, Samuel Starr, moral instruc-<br>tor state prison, three mo's salary,                       | 100.00 |      |
|       | Joseph S. Blackwood, sheriff of Salem, transportation of two prisoners and costs,             | 126.95 |      |
| "     | 7, Peter Souder, sheriff of Cape May, transportation of one prisoner and costs,               | 59.82  |      |
|       | E. K. Smith, item eighteen, incidental bill,                                                  | 1.12   |      |
| "     | 8, Nathaniel F. Green, amount of bill for painting,                                           | 41.62  |      |
|       | Joseph Justice, sheriff of Mercer, transportation of one prisoner and costs,                  | 44.36  |      |
| "     | 13, Levi C. Phifer, sheriff of Camden, expenses of ar-<br>resting fugitive from jus-<br>tice, | 55.25  |      |
|       | Daniel Baker, armorer, and assistant,                                                         | 159.25 |      |
|       | Alexander M. Cumming, on account of enrolling votes and proceedings, &c.,                     | 8.07   |      |
|       | William Watts, bill for slat-<br>ing,                                                         | 72.13  |      |

**Dr.****SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in***


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|          |                                                                     |             |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1850.    |                                                                     | Dolls. Cts. |
|          | Amount brought forward,                                             | 82,609.70   |
| June 21, | Cash received of Charles G.<br>McChesney, for pedlers'<br>licenses, |             |
|          |                                                                     | 139.00      |
|          |                                                                     | <hr/>       |
|          |                                                                     | 82,748.70   |

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1850.                                                                                                                                            | Dolls. Cts.  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| June 13, Paid N. Watson, for two copies Goodrich's History of America, for state library, Isaiah Lanning, ten days' attendance on supreme court, | 9.00<br>7.50 |
| " 18, William Pierson, sheriff of Essex, transportation of eight prisoners and costs,                                                            | 813.76       |
| " 19, John P. Walker, sheriff of Atlantic, transportation of one prisoner and costs,                                                             | 55.86        |
| " 20, John V. D. Vreedenburgh, sheriff of Somerset, transportation of one prisoner and costs,                                                    | 54.58        |
| Jasper S. Scudder, treasurer state lunatic asylum, on warrant of governor,                                                                       | 2,500.00     |
| Charles G. McChesney, six months' salary as secretary of state, to May 10, 1850,                                                                 | 100.00       |
| Charles G. McChesney, one year's salary as register of births, &c.,                                                                              | 50.000       |
|                                                                                                                                                  | 150.00       |
| " 21, Charles G. McChesney, copies of laws for printers, commissions for justices, filing election returns, &c.,                                 | 736.30       |
| Nathaniel Lane, sheriff of Passaic, transportation of six prisoners and costs,                                                                   | 352.08       |
| " 22, Daniel Haines, governor, three months' salary,                                                                                             | 450.00       |
| Oliver S. Halsted, three mo's salary,                                                                                                            | 450.00       |

**Dr.****SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer*, in****1850.****Amount brought forward,****Dolls. Cts.****82,748.70**

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850.    |                                                                                                            | Dolls. | Cts.     |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| June 22, | Paid Vanhorne & Nutt,<br>amount of bill for repairs<br>to state house,                                     |        | 55.95    |
| " 25,    | Garret G. Voorhees, sheriff<br>of Middlesex, transporta-<br>tion of four prisoners and<br>costs,           |        | 130.88   |
| July 1,  | J. Johnson, interest on loan,                                                                              |        | 369.54   |
| " 2,     | H. P. Peet, treasurer New<br>York institution for deaf<br>and dumb, board and tui-<br>tion of pupils,      |        | 693.33   |
|          | Joseph C. Hornblower, for<br>services as vice chancellor,<br>Trenton Banking Company,<br>interest on loan, |        | 12.00    |
|          | Caleb O. Halsted, interest on<br>loan,                                                                     |        | 240.00   |
| " 3,     | Jacob B. Gaddis, for state<br>prison repairs,                                                              |        | 1,050.00 |
|          | Jacob B. Gaddis, keeper of<br>state prison, three months'<br>salary,                                       | 250.00 | 247.20   |
|          | James B. Coleman, physician<br>of state prison, three mo's<br>salary,                                      | 25.00  |          |
|          | Abraham R. Harris, clerk of<br>state prison, three months'<br>salary,                                      | 162.50 |          |
|          | John E. Bellerjeau, deputy-<br>keeper of state prison, three<br>months' salary,                            | 137.50 |          |
|          | John Aitkin, deputy-keeper<br>of state prison, three mo's<br>salary,                                       | 125.00 |          |

**Dr.****SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*****1850.****Amount brought forward,****Dolls. Cts.****82,748.70**

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

CR.

| 1850.                                                                               | Dolls. Cts.    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| July 3, Paid Richard Campbell, deputy-keeper of state prison, three months' salary, | 125.00         |
| William Whittaker, deputy-keeper of state prison, three months' salary,             | 125.00         |
| John McCulley, deputy-keeper of state prison, three months' salary,                 | 125.00         |
| Henry Roth, deputy-keeper of state prison, three mo's salary,                       | 125.00         |
| Eliza Gaddis, matron of state prison, three months' salary,                         | 51.00          |
| Jacob Bayles, assistant, state prison, three months' salary,                        | 100.00         |
| William Williams, assistant, state prison, three months' salary,                    | 45.00          |
| Andrew A. Gaddis, door-keeper of state prison, three months' salary,                | 100.00         |
| Thomas Crossley, watchman of state prison, three mo's salary,                       | 91.00          |
| William Nugent, watchman of state prison, three mo's salary,                        | 91.00          |
|                                                                                     | <hr/> 1,678.00 |
| " 6, H. A. Buttolph, superintendent state lunatic asylum, three months' salary,     | 375.00         |
| C. K. Buttolph, matron state lunatic asylum, three mo's salary,                     | 75.00          |



Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*


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|          |                                                                                                                  | Dolls.  | Cts. |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------|
| 1850.    | Amount brought forward,                                                                                          | 82,748. | 70   |
| July 17, | Received of New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for transit duties for quarter ending June 30, 1850, | 3,199.  | 76   |
| " 19,    | Received of Camden and Amboy Railroad and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies, for dividend,                    | 5,000.  | 00   |
|          |                                                                                                                  | <hr/>   |      |
|          |                                                                                                                  | 90,948. | 46   |

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

CR. °

| 1850.   |                                                                                      | Dolls. | Cts.   |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| July 6, | Paid J. B. Elliot, assistant physician state lunatic asylum, three months' salary,   | 125.00 |        |
|         | Caleb Sager, steward state lunatic asylum, three mo's salary,                        | 125.00 |        |
|         |                                                                                      |        | 725.00 |
| " 12,   | John S. McCully, bill of postage to July 1,                                          |        | 55.24  |
|         | Philip J. Gray, balance of account for printing senate journal,                      |        | 223.21 |
|         | Jasper S. Scudder, treasurer state lunatic asylum, three months' salary,             |        | 50.00  |
| " 17,   | Abraham O. Zabriskie, three months' salary as law reporter,                          |        | 50.00  |
|         | Thomas P. Carpenter, associate justice, three months' salary and five circuits,      |        | 500.00 |
| " 18,   | Silas Browne, treasurer New York institution for blind, board and tuition of pupils, |        | 432.60 |
|         | Oliver S. Halsted, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,       | 19.00  |        |
|         | Henry W. Green, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay,                      | 9.00   |        |
|         | Joseph F. Randolph, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay,                  | 9.00   |        |
|         | Thomas P. Carpenter, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,     | 17.00  |        |

• DR.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer*, in

1850.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

90,948.46

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr. •

| 1850.    |                                                                                  | Dolls. Cts.  |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| July 18, | Paid E. B. D. Ogden, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage, | 24.00        |
|          | James S. Nevius, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,     | 14.00        |
|          | Garret D. Wall, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,      | 12.40        |
|          | Joseph Porter, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,       | 19.00        |
|          | F. S. Schenck, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,       | 13.00        |
|          | James Speer, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,         | 24.60        |
|          | Robert H. McCarter, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,  | 29.00        |
|          | Joseph L. Risley, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,    | 21.00        |
|          | Charles G. McChesney, clerk of the court of errors and appeals, pay,             | 15.00        |
|          | John Milledge, sergeant-at-arms of the court of errors and appeals, pay,         | 10.00        |
|          | Joseph W. Vancleve, door-keeper of the court of errors and appeals, pay,         | 5.00         |
|          |                                                                                  | <hr/> 241.00 |
| " 20,    | Daniel Haines, governor, three months' salary,                                   | 450.00       |

• DR.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*


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|          |                                                                                                                              |             |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1850.    |                                                                                                                              | Dolls. Cts. |
|          | Amount brought forward,                                                                                                      | 90,948.46   |
| July 23, | Received of Camden and Am-<br>boy Railroad and Trans-<br>portation Company, transit<br>duties for quarter ending<br>June 30, | 10,625.98   |
| Aug. 12, | Received of Delaware and<br>Raritan Canal Company,<br>transit duties for quarter<br>ending June 30,                          | 8,301.99    |
| Sept. 3, | Received of Camden and Am-<br>boy Railroad and Trans-<br>portation Company, inte-<br>rest,                                   | 510.00      |
|          |                                                                                                                              | <hr/>       |
|          |                                                                                                                              | 110,386.43  |

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850. |                                                                                       | Dolla. | Cts.   |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| July  | 20, Paid John W. Potts, marshal of Camden, transportation of two prisoners and costs, |        | 111.20 |
|       | John Milledge, twenty-five days' attendance on court of chancery,                     | 25.00  |        |
|       | John Milledge, ten days' attendance on supreme court,                                 | 10.00  |        |
|       |                                                                                       |        | 35.00  |
|       | William DeHart, state librarian,                                                      |        | 49.00  |
| "     | 27, Benjamin Morehouse, seven days' attendance on supreme court,                      |        | 7.00   |
| Aug.  | 1, Henry W. Green, chief justice, three months' salary and four circuits,             |        | 495.00 |
| "     | 4, E. B. D. Ogden, associate justice, three months' salary and three circuits,        |        | 440.00 |
| "     | 9, Levi C. Phifer, sheriff of Camden, transportation of two prisoners and costs,      |        | 140.92 |
|       | John Carter, six mo's pension,                                                        |        | 20.00  |
|       | Stephen Truesdell, three mo's pension,                                                |        | 15.00  |
|       | Samuel Mairs, three months' salary,                                                   |        | 250.00 |
|       | David Whitehead, three mo's pension,                                                  |        | 15.00  |
| "     | 17, Samuel Conover, sheriff of Monmouth, transportation of one prisoner and costs,    |        | 145.47 |
|       | Samuel McClurg, and others, commissioners for building house of refuge,               |        | 200.00 |

**Dr.****SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer*, in****1850.****Dolls. Cts.****Amount brought forward,****110,386.43**

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850.    |                                                                                 | Dolls. Cts. |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Aug. 20, | Paid Upton & Miller, for repairs to state house,                                | 73.66       |
|          | James S. Nevius, associate justice, three months' salary and four circuits,     | 470.00      |
|          | Orrin Pharo, balance of account for printing votes and proceedings,             | 424.72      |
|          | George B. Halsted, chancery reporter, on account of salary,                     | 30.00       |
|          | Edward Williams, bill for painting at state house,                              | 12.00       |
|          | Charles G. McChesney, six months' salary as auditor of accounts,                | 100.00      |
| " 27,    | Abraham Gaskill, sheriff, transportation of three prisoners and costs,          | 188.54      |
|          | Lorenzo Jaquins, sheriff of Hudson, transportation of one prisoner and costs,   | 49.36       |
|          | Reuben Clark, three months' pension,                                            | 15.00       |
|          | Thomas Lavender, commissioner for building house of refuge,                     | 43.36       |
| " 31,    | J. H. H. Sayre, sheriff of Elizabeth, transportation of one prisoner and costs, | 66.87       |
| Sept. 3, | Rev. Samuel Starr, moral instructor of state prison, three months' salary,      | 100.00      |
|          | George B. Halsted, chancery reporter, on account of salary,                     | 20.00       |



Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer*, in

1850.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

110,386.43

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850. |                                                                                          | Dolls. Cts. |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Sept. | 4, Paid Joseph S. Blackwood, sheriff of Salem, transportation of one prisoner and costs, | 61.35       |
|       | Sebastian Boughner, six mo's pension,                                                    | 30.00       |
|       | Jeremiah Hand, six months' pension,                                                      | 25.00       |
| "     | 5, Levi C. Phifer, sheriff of Camden, transportation of one prisoner and costs,          | 115.76      |
| "     | 6, Moses Sampson, six months' pension,                                                   | 25.00       |
|       | Elizabeth Stark, six months' pension,                                                    | 15.00       |
| "     | 10, Meriam Munson, five mo's and seventeen days' pension,                                | 13.91       |
| "     | 13, Clara R. Cobb, six months' pension,                                                  | 15.00       |
|       | Jonathan Morgan, six mo's pension,                                                       | 30.00       |
|       | Nathan Elmer, six months' pension,                                                       | 30.00       |
|       | Archibald Campbell, six mo's pension,                                                    | 30.00       |
|       | Joseph Justice, sheriff of Mercer, transportation of three prisoners and costs,          | 91.56       |
|       | Theodore E. Harris, sheriff of Cumberland, transportation of one prisoner and costs,     | 60.24       |
|       | Mary Lanning, six months' pension,                                                       | 30.00       |

**Dr.****SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*****1850.****Dolls. Cts.****Amount brought forward,****110,386.43**

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850.     |                                                                                      | Dolls.   | Cts.  |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------|
| Sept. 13, | Paid Mary Garron, six mo's pension,                                                  |          | 15.00 |
|           | Mary Page, six months' pension,                                                      |          | 20.00 |
|           | David F. Randolph, balance of account for printing Zabriskie's reports,              | 618.00   |       |
|           | Daniel Baker, armorer, and assistant,                                                | 158.50   |       |
|           | Thomas Cadwalader, adjutant general, one year's salary,                              | 100.00   |       |
| " 16,     | T. S. Dayton, two volumes Book of the World, for state library,                      |          | 6.00  |
|           | Martha Tingley, six months' pension,                                                 |          | 15.00 |
|           | William Pierson, sheriff of Essex, transportation of six prisoners and costs,        | 303.51   |       |
|           | Benjamin Crozier, six mo's pension,                                                  |          | 30.00 |
| " 19,     | Garret G. Voorhees, sheriff of Middlesex, transportation of two prisoners and costs, |          | 89.46 |
| " 20,     | Jasper S. Scudder, treasurer of state lunatic asylum, on warrant of governor,        | 1,187.00 |       |
|           | Jasper Provost, six months' pension,                                                 |          | 30.00 |
|           | Samuel McClurg, and others, commissioners for building house of refuge,              | 2,000.00 |       |
| " 25,     | James M. Cassady, expenses for arresting fugitive from justice,                      |          | 34.50 |

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer*, in

1850.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

110,386.43

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

|       |                                                                                 | Dolls. | Cts.   |
|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 1850. |                                                                                 |        |        |
| Sept. | 25, Paid Jacob B. Gaddis, interest on loan,                                     |        | 60.00  |
| "     | 27, Lawrence Vanhook, six mo's pension,                                         |        | 25.00  |
| "     | 30, Jos. F. Randolph, three mo's salary and three circuits,                     |        | 440.00 |
|       | Nathaniel Lane, sheriff of Passaic, transportation of four prisoners and costs, |        | 208.44 |
|       | Hannah Taylor, six months' pension,                                             |        | 25.00  |
| Oct.  | 2, John Gregory, six months' pension,                                           |        | 30.00  |
|       | James Parker, manager state lunatic asylum, bill of expenses,                   |        | 12.00  |
|       | Jacob B. Gaddis, keeper state prison, three mo's salary,                        | 250.00 |        |
|       | Abraham R. Harris, clerk of state prison, three months' salary,                 | 162.50 |        |
|       | James B. Coleman, physician of state prison, three mo's salary,                 | 25.00  |        |
|       | John E. Bellerjeau, deputy-keeper of state prison, three months' salary,        | 137.50 |        |
|       | John Aitkin, deputy-keeper of state prison, three mo's salary,                  | 125.00 |        |
|       | William Whittaker, deputy-keeper of state prison, three months' salary,         | 125.00 |        |
|       | John McCulley, deputy-keeper of state prison, three months' salary,             | 125.00 |        |

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*

1850.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

110,386.43

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850. |                                                                                   | Dolls. Cts. |          |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------|
| Oct.  | 2, Paid Henry Roth, deputy-keeper state prison, three months' salary,             | 125.00      |          |
|       | Eliza Gaddis, matron state prison, three months' salary,                          | 51.00       |          |
|       | Jacob Bayles, assistant, state prison, three months' salary,                      | 100.00      |          |
|       | William Williams, assistant, state prison, three months' salary,                  | 45.00       |          |
|       | Andrew A. Gaddis, door-keeper state prison, three months' salary,                 | 100.00      |          |
|       | Thomas Crossley, watchman state prison, three months' salary,                     | 92.00       |          |
|       | Elnathan Burroughs, watchman state prison, three months' salary,                  | 92.00       |          |
|       | Richard Campbell, deputy-keeper of state prison, three months' salary,            | 125.00      |          |
|       |                                                                                   | <hr/>       | 1,680.00 |
| "     | 4, Thomas P. Carpenter, associate justice, three months' salary and six circuits, |             | 530.00   |
|       | Jasper S. Scudder, treasurer state lunatic asylum, three months' salary,          |             | 50.00    |
|       | Merrick Martin, six months' pension,                                              |             | 30.00    |
|       | H. A. Buttolph, superintendent state lunatic asylum, three months' salary,        | 375.00      |          |



Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*


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|          |                                                                                                                   | Dolls. Cts. |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1850.    | Amount brought forward,                                                                                           | 110,386.43  |
| Oct. 14, | Received of New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, transit duties for quarter ending Sept. 30,           | 3,801.00    |
|          | Received of Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, transit duties for quarter ending September 30, | 12,447.27   |
|          |                                                                                                                   | <hr/>       |
|          |                                                                                                                   | 126,634.70  |

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850. |                                                                                | Dolls.   | Cts.   |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------|
| Oct.  | 4, Paid C. K. Buttolph, matron state lunatic asylum, three months' salary,     | 75.00    |        |
|       | Caleb Sager, steward state lunatic asylum, three mo's salary,                  | 150.00   |        |
|       | J. B. Elliot, assistant physician state lunatic asylum, three months' salary,  | 125.00   |        |
|       |                                                                                |          | 725.00 |
| "     | 14, I. C. Withington, for land for house of refuge,                            | 5,300.00 |        |
|       | Mary Budd, six months' pension,                                                |          | 15.00  |
|       | Ann Atkinson, six mo's pension,                                                |          | 25.00  |
|       | Mary Vansickel, six months' pension,                                           |          | 25.00  |
|       | Rachel Felter, six months' pension,                                            |          | 15.00  |
|       | James R. Scott, for six numbers Indian Tribes, for state library,              |          | 7.50   |
| "     | 16, Mary Ann Lott, six months' pension,                                        |          | 15.00  |
| "     | 17, A. O. Zabriskie, law reporter, three months' salary,                       |          | 50.00  |
| "     | 18, Elijah Stout, for lands for house of refuge,                               |          | 300.00 |
| "     | 19, Daniel Haines, governor, three months' salary,                             |          | 450.00 |
| "     | 22, Elizabeth Coward, six mo's pension,                                        |          | 20.00  |
|       | Oliver S. Halsted, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage, | 25.00    |        |

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer*, in

1850.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

126,634.70

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850.                                                                            | Dolls. Cts. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Oct. 22, Paid Henry W. Green, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay,    | 15.00       |
| Elias B. D. Ogden, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,   | 30.00       |
| James S. Nevius, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,     | 20.00       |
| Thomas P. Carpenter, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage, | 23.00       |
| Joseph F. Randolph, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,  | 15.00       |
| James Speer, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,         | 30.60       |
| Joseph Porter, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,       | 25.00       |
| F. S. Schenck, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,       | 19.00       |
| Robert H. McCarter, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,  | 35.00       |
| Joseph L. Risley, member of the court of errors and appeals, pay and mileage,    | 27.00       |
| Charles G. McChesney, clerk of the court of errors and appeals, pay,             | 21.00       |
| John Milledge, sergeant-at-arms of the court of errors and appeals, pay,         | 14.00       |

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*


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|         |                                                                                                          | Dolls. Cts.      |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1850.   | Amount brought forward,                                                                                  | 126,634.70       |
| Nov. 2, | Received of Delaware and<br>Raritan Canal Company,<br>transit duties for quarter<br>ending September 30, | 5,617.86         |
|         |                                                                                                          | <hr/> 132,252.56 |

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850. |                                                                                                                | Dolls. Cts. |        |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| Oct.  | 22, Paid Joseph W. Vancleve,<br>door-keeper of the court of<br>errors and appeals, pay,                        | 7.00        |        |
|       |                                                                                                                |             | 306.60 |
| "     | 23, John F. Bacon, treasurer<br>Pennsylvania institution<br>for deaf and dumb, board<br>and tuition of pupils, |             | 638.49 |
|       | John S. McCully, bill of post-<br>age,                                                                         |             | 31.96  |
|       | William R. Allen, commis-<br>sioner to select site for house<br>of refuge, bill of expenses,                   |             | 68.25  |
|       | Thomas Lavender, commis-<br>sioner to select site for<br>house of refuge, bill of ex-<br>penses,               |             | 222.50 |
|       | Daniel Barkalow, commis-<br>sioner to select site for<br>house of refuge, bill of ex-<br>penses,               |             | 152.58 |
| "     | 28, John Milledge, twenty-eight<br>days' attendance on court<br>of chancery,                                   |             | 28.00  |
| "     | 31, William DeHart, state libra-<br>rian,                                                                      |             | 58.00  |
| Nov.  | 1, Phillips & Boswell, on ac-<br>count for printing law re-<br>ports,                                          |             | 225.00 |
|       | Henry W. Green, chief jus-<br>tice, three months' salary<br>and three circuits,                                |             | 465.00 |
| "     | 2, George B. Halsted, on ac-<br>count of salary,                                                               |             | 100.00 |

H \*

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer*, in

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|                                                                                                                                                            | Dolls. Cts.      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1850. Amount brought forward,                                                                                                                              | 132,252.56       |
| Nov. 14, Cash received of Charles G.<br>• McChesney, for pedlers'<br>licenses,                                                                             | 225.00           |
| “ 16, Received of Delaware and<br>Raritan Canal and Camden<br>and Amboy Railroad Com-<br>panies, amount of interest<br>reported due by commis-<br>sioners, | 2,945.67         |
|                                                                                                                                                            | <hr/> 135,423.23 |

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Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*

1850.

Dolls. Cts.

Amount brought forward,

135,423.23

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850.    |                                                                                                                                                             | Dolls. Cts. |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Nov. 16, | Paid James Snyder, sheriff of Hunterdon, transportation of one prisoner and costs, Samuel Mairs, amount of bill for distributing law reports, journal, &c., | 40.58       |
| " 18,    | Robert E. Hornor, for Gordon's revised map, per resolution of February 25, 1847,                                                                            | 87.50       |
| " 19,    | David Whitehead, three mo's pension,                                                                                                                        | 1,000.00    |
| " 23,    | William Irick, state director, amount of bill,                                                                                                              | 15.00       |
| " 25,    | William Chapin, principal Pennsylvania institution for blind, board and tuition of pupils,                                                                  | 87.00       |
| " 26,    | Jonathan S. Fish, fifty tons of coal,                                                                                                                       | 579.14      |
|          | Board of state canvassers, per warrant of governor,                                                                                                         | 237.50      |
| " 27,    | George H. Neldon, sheriff of Sussex, transportation of one prisoner and costs,                                                                              | 83.50       |
| " 29,    | Jacob Merseles, sheriff of Hudson, transportation of one prisoner and costs,                                                                                | 102.79      |
|          | William DeHart, state librarian,                                                                                                                            | 59.39       |
| " 30,    | Joseph F. Randolph, associate justice, three months' salary and three circuits,                                                                             | 67.50       |
| Dec. 2,  | George Ellis, amount of bill for state library,                                                                                                             | 440.00      |
|          |                                                                                                                                                             | 23.00       |

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*

1850.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

135,423.23

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850. |                                                                                                  | Dolls. | Cts.     |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| Dec.  | 2, Paid Samuel Starr, moral instructor state prison, three months' salary,                       |        | 400.00   |
|       | Abraham Gaskill, sheriff of Burlington, transportation of three prisoners and costs,             |        | 234.30   |
| "     | 3, Theophilus E. Harris, sheriff of Cumberland, transportation of one prisoner and costs,        |        | 54.30    |
|       | James S. Nevius, assistant justice, on account of salary,                                        |        | 200.00   |
|       | Reuben Clark, three months' pension,                                                             |        | 15.00    |
| "     | 4, Philip J. Gray, on account of enrolling senate journal,                                       |        | 150.00   |
| "     | 6, Abraham Tappen, sheriff of Morris, transportation of two prisoners and costs,                 |        | 134.16   |
|       | Oliver S. Halsted, chancellor, six months' salary,                                               |        | 900.00   |
| "     | 12, Joseph Blackwood, sheriff of Salem, transportation of two prisoners and costs,               |        | 118.08   |
| "     | 13, George Titman, sheriff of Warren, transportation of one prisoner and costs,                  |        | 56.29    |
| "     | 17, Thomas Lavender and others, commissioners to build house of refuge, per warrant of governor, |        | 3,000.00 |
|       | James S. Nevius, assistant justice, on account of salary,                                        |        | 51.30    |

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*


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|          |                                                                          | Dolls. | Cts.     |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| 1850.    | Amount brought forward,                                                  | 135,   | 423.23   |
| Dec. 19, | Received of Daniel Haines,<br>governor, for pedlers' li-<br>censes,      |        | 121.00   |
| " 31,    | Received of Jacob B. Gaddis,<br>for surplus earnings of state<br>prison, |        | 3,000.00 |
|          |                                                                          |        | <hr/>    |
|          |                                                                          | 138,   | 544.23   |

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850.                                                                                        | Dolls. Cts. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Dec. 17, Paid Nathaniel Lane, sheriff of Passaic, transportation of two prisoners and costs, | 87.28       |
| " 18, Thomas Lavender, commissioner to select site for house of refuge, amount of bill,      | 30.00       |
| Daniel Barkalow, commissioner to select site for house of refuge, amount of bill,            | 50.00       |
| " 19, Daniel Haines, governor, on account of salary,                                         | 300.00      |
| Daniel Haines, amount of expenses for viewing different houses of refuge,                    | 64.45       |
| " 20, Oliver S. Halsted, chancellor, on account of salary,                                   | 290.63      |
| Joseph Justice, sheriff of Mercer, transportation of two prisoners and costs,                | 80.61       |
| Daniel Baker, armorer, and assistant,                                                        | 158.50      |
| " 24, Abraham Tappen, sheriff of Morris, transportation of four prisoners and costs,         | 442.93      |
| " 26, Charles Steadman, commissioner to build house of refuge,                               | 182.00      |
| Thomas Lavender, commissioner to build house of refuge,                                      | 136.00      |
| Samuel McClurg, commissioner to build house of refuge,                                       | 192.00      |

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer*, in

1850.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

138,544.23

*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Ca.

| 1850.    |                                                                                      | Dolls. Cts.  |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Dec. 26, | Paid William Pierson, sheriff of Essex, transportation of three prisoners and costs, | 369.22       |
|          | Philip J. Gray, balance of bill for enrolling senate journal,                        | 674.40       |
| " 27,    | Joseph F. Randolph, assistant justice, on account of salary,                         | 150.00       |
|          | William Johnson, for repairs to arsenal,                                             | 300.00       |
|          | James S. Nevius, on account of salary,                                               | 54.00        |
|          | Garret G. Voorhees, sheriff of Middlesex, transportation of ten prisoners and costs, | 450.62       |
|          | Samuel Mairs, on account of salary,                                                  | 200.00       |
| " 28,    | William A. Leary's bill for state library,                                           | 54.00        |
| " 31,    | Trenton Banking Company, amount of loan and interest,                                | 8,240.00     |
|          | J. Johnson, amount of loan and interest,                                             | 7,210.00     |
|          | Sundry incidental bills, as per vouchers, from number one to number thirty-four,     | 525.64       |
|          | Deduct error too much in voucher two hundred and twenty,                             | .70          |
|          |                                                                                      | <hr/> 524.94 |



**Dr.****SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*****1850.****Dolls. Cts.****Amount brought forward,****138,544.23**


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**138,544.23**


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*Account with the State of New Jersey.*

Cr.

| 1850.                                                                            | Dolls. Cts.       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Dec. 31, Deposited in sundry banks,<br>according to law, as per<br>certificates, | 13,002.30         |
|                                                                                  | <u>138,544.23</u> |

The Committees of the Senate and General Assembly and Auditor of Accounts, appointed to settle with the Treasurer, having examined the foregoing account current, and the evidences relating thereto, and compared the same with the books in his office in which the Treasurer's accounts are kept, do hereby certify that the same is correctly stated and balanced; and that they find in the hands of the Treasurer, standing to his credit in sundry banks, a balance of thirteen thousand and two dollars and thirty cents.

JOSEPH GREER,                    } *Committee of*  
E. Y. ROGERS,                    } *Senate.*

WM. H. CONOVER,                }  
JOHN HUYLER,                    }  
WM. TINSMAN,                   }  
BEACH VANDERPOOL,            }  
MACKEY WILLIAMS,               }  
                                          } *Committee*  
                                          } *of*  
                                          } *Assembly.*

THOS. S. ALLISON, *Auditor of Public Accounts.*

TREASURER'S OFFICE, January 23, 1851.



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**SUMMARY STATEMENT**  
**OF**  
**FOREGOING ACCOUNT.**

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*A condensed Statement*

|                                                                                                                                             | Dolls.            | Cts. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------|
| Balance on hand on last settlement,                                                                                                         | 9,961.20          |      |
| Interest,                                                                                                                                   | 1,158.78          |      |
| Interest reported due by commissioners<br>of investigation of Camden and Am-<br>boy Railroad and Delaware and Ra-<br>ritan Canal Companies, | 2,945.67          |      |
|                                                                                                                                             | <u>4,104.45</u>   |      |
| Transit duties from Delaware and Rari-<br>tan Canal Company,                                                                                | 20,829.81         |      |
| Transit duties from Camden and Amboy<br>Railroad Company,                                                                                   | 41,421.68         |      |
| Transit duties from New Jersey Rail-<br>road Company,                                                                                       | 13,261.24         |      |
| Transit duties reported due by commis-<br>sioners of investigation,                                                                         | 10,694.63         |      |
|                                                                                                                                             | <u>86,207.36</u>  |      |
| Tax on capital stock of New Jersey<br>Railroad Company,                                                                                     | 10,000.00         |      |
| Tax on capital stock of Paterson and<br>Hudson River Railroad Company,                                                                      | 2,665.00          |      |
|                                                                                                                                             | <u>12,665.00</u>  |      |
| Pedlers' licenses,                                                                                                                          | 485.00            |      |
| Dividends,                                                                                                                                  | 21,000.00         |      |
| Bonds and mortgages,                                                                                                                        | 1,121.22          |      |
| Surplus earnings of state prison,                                                                                                           | 3,000.00          |      |
|                                                                                                                                             | <u>138,544.23</u> |      |

*From the Treasurer's Books.*


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|                                                                                         | Dolls. Cts. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Blind,                                                                                  | 2,200.77    |
| Deaf and dumb,                                                                          | 2,480.29    |
| Postage,                                                                                | 193.09      |
| Lunatic asylum,                                                                         | 8,716.75    |
| State prison,                                                                           | 7,388.50    |
| Legislature,                                                                            | 16,968.80   |
| Court of errors and appeals,                                                            | 2,081.60    |
| Library,                                                                                | 577.87      |
| Printing,                                                                               | 4,583.26    |
| State prison repairs,                                                                   | 3,406.54    |
| Interest,                                                                               | 3,279.54    |
| Arsenal,                                                                                | 932.50      |
| Salaries lunatic asylum,                                                                | 3,100.00    |
| Transportation and costs,                                                               | 7,650.51    |
| Commissioners to investigate charges against<br>Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, &c., | 5,223.92    |
| Special loan,                                                                           | 15,000.00   |
| Incidental,                                                                             | 6,200.58    |
| Pensions,                                                                               | 1,578.85    |
| Real estate,                                                                            | 541.04      |
| State account,                                                                          | 5,994.46    |
| Salaries,                                                                               | 15,501.92   |
| Commissioners to select site for house of refuge,                                       | 6,123.33    |
| Commissioners to erect house of refuge,                                                 | 5,817.81    |
| Cash on deposit,                                                                        | 13,002.30   |
|                                                                                         | <hr/>       |
|                                                                                         | 138,544.23  |
|                                                                                         | <hr/>       |

E. E.

TREASURY OFFICE, January 1, 1851.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer.*

*The following Statement will show the financial condition of the funds of the State. After deducting all the liabilities of the State, the balance of securities and cash on hand is—*

|                                                                                                                                      | Dolls.     | Cts.         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Amount deposited in sundry banks,<br>as per condensed statement,                                                                     |            | 13,002.30    |
| <i>Amount of State funds invested in stocks:</i>                                                                                     |            |              |
| 1000 shares of Camden and Amboy<br>Railroad and Transportation Com-<br>pany,                                                         | 100,000.00 |              |
| 1000 shares of Camden and Amboy<br>Railroad and Delaware and Raritan<br>Canal Companies,                                             | 100,000.00 |              |
|                                                                                                                                      | <hr/>      | 200,000.00   |
| <i>Bonds:</i>                                                                                                                        |            |              |
| Joint bonds of Camden and Amboy<br>Railroad and Delaware and Rari-<br>tan Canal Companies,                                           | 17,000.00  |              |
| Interest on the same, due March 1,<br>1851,                                                                                          | 510.00     |              |
| Joint bonds of Camden and Amboy<br>Railroad and Delaware and Rari-<br>tan Canal Companies, issued per<br>resolution of May 10, 1850, | 40,000.00  |              |
| Interest on the same to January 1,<br>1851,                                                                                          | 1,200.00   |              |
|                                                                                                                                      | <hr/>      | 58,710.00    |
| Bonds and mortgages,                                                                                                                 |            | 4,276.31     |
| Surplus revenue loaned to the several<br>counties, and paying no interest,                                                           |            | 764,670.60   |
| Dividends due (supposed),                                                                                                            |            | 15,000.00    |
|                                                                                                                                      |            | <hr/>        |
|                                                                                                                                      |            | 1,055,659.21 |
| Deduct amount due school fund,                                                                                                       | 25,595.82  |              |
| Deduct six years' interest to January<br>27, 1851,                                                                                   | 9,214.44   |              |

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|                                    |           | Dolls. Cts.      |
|------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| Deduct special loan prior to 1847, | 37,000.00 |                  |
|                                    | <hr/>     | <hr/> 71,810.26  |
| Balance of state fund,             |           | <hr/> 983,848.95 |
|                                    |           | <hr/>            |

E. E.

TREASURY OFFICE, January 1, 1851.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer.*

K





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**ACCOUNT CURRENT AND BALANCE SHEET**

**OF THE**

**NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FUND.**

---

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*

| 1850.                                                       | Dolls. Cts. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| To balance on hand at last settlement,                      | 13,136.82   |
| Jan. 4, Cash received for interest on bond and mortgage,    | 120.00      |
| State Bank at New Brunswick, tax on capital stock,          | 700.00      |
| " 9, Farmers Bank of New Jersey, tax on capital stock,      | 500.00      |
| Belvidere Bank, tax on capital stock,                       | 500.00      |
| Trenton Banking Company, tax on capital stock,              | 1,073.70    |
| Newark Banking and Insurance Company, tax on capital stock, | 2,543.25    |
| Burlington County Bank, tax on capital stock,               | 350.00      |
| State Bank of Camden, tax on capital stock,                 | 1,300.00    |
| Orange Bank, tax on capital stock,                          | 512.50      |
| Union Bank of Dover, tax on capital stock,                  | 500.00      |
| Princeton Bank, tax on capital stock,                       | 450.00      |
| Commercial Bank of New Jersey, tax on capital stock,        | 300.00      |
| Sussex Bank, tax on capital stock,                          | 544.95      |
| Mechanics Bank of Burlington, tax on capital stock,         | 250.00      |
| Peoples Bank of Paterson, tax on capital stock,             | 375.00      |
| Salem Banking Company, tax on capital stock,                | 375.00      |

*Account with the New Jersey School Fund.*

Cn.

| 1850.    |                                                                                               | Dolls. Cts.    |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Feb. 28, | Cash paid loan on bond and mortgage,                                                          | 1,500.00       |
|          | Theodore F. King, state superintendent of public schools, one year's salary,                  | 500.00         |
| Mar. 22, | Loan on bond and mortgage, Ephraim Marsh, expenses of attending meeting of board of trustees, | 4,000.00       |
|          | Edward W. Whelpley, expenses to Montrose on business of school fund,                          | 18.00          |
|          |                                                                                               | 70.00          |
|          |                                                                                               | <hr/> 6,088.00 |

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*

| 1850. |                                                                             | Dolls. Cts. |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Jan.  | 9, Cash received from Cumber-<br>land Bank, tax on capital<br>stock,        | 260.25      |
|       | Farmers and Mechanics<br>Bank of Rahway, tax on<br>capital stock,           | 650.00      |
|       | Morris County Bank, tax on<br>capital stock,                                | 250.00      |
|       | Mechanics and Manufac-<br>turers Bank of Trenton,<br>tax on capital stock,  | 500.00      |
|       | Somerset County Bank, tax<br>on capital stock,                              | 175.00      |
|       | Farmers and Merchants<br>Bank at Middletown Point,<br>tax on capital stock, | 193.06      |
|       | State Bank at Newark, tax<br>on capital stock,                              | 2,000.00    |
|       | State Bank of Elizabeth, tax<br>on capital stock,                           | 1,000.00    |
|       | Mechanics Bank of Newark,<br>tax on capital stock,                          | 2,500.00    |
| "     | 15, Interest on bond and mort-<br>gage,                                     | 105.00      |
| "     | 18, Interest on bond and mort-<br>gage,                                     | 540.00      |
| Feb.  | 25, Interest on bond and mort-<br>gage,                                     | 420.00      |
| Mar.  | 15, Interest on bond and mort-<br>gage,                                     | 180.00      |
| "     | 25, Interest on bond and mort-<br>gage,                                     | 240.00      |
|       | Received of Trenton Banking<br>Company, for dividends,                      | 190.80      |
|       | Interest on bond and mort-<br>gage,                                         | 120.00      |

*Account with the New Jersey School Fund.***Cr.****1850.****Dolls. Cts.****Amount brought forward,****6,088.00**

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRE, *Treasurer, in*

| 1850.    |                                                  | Dolla. Cts. |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Mar. 27, | Cash received for interest on bond and mortgage, | 240.00      |
|          | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 120.00      |
|          | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 120.00      |
|          | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 400.00      |
| April 1, | Principal of bond and mortgage,                  | 1,500.00    |
|          | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 83.00       |
| " 3,     | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 3,000.00    |
|          | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 500.00      |
|          | Cumberland Bank, for dividends,                  | 80.00       |
|          | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 180.00      |
|          | Sussex County Bank, for dividends,               | 52.50       |
|          | Principal of bond and mortgage,                  | 11,500.00   |
|          | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 2,853.18    |
| " 6,     | Principal of bond and mortgage,                  | 5,000.00    |
|          | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 275.00      |
|          | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 138.00      |
|          | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 210.00      |
|          | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 120.00      |

*Account with the New Jersey School Fund.*

Cr.

| 1850.    |                                                                   | Dolls. Cts. |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
|          | Amount brought forward,                                           | 6,088.00    |
| Mar. 27, | Cash paid loan on bond and mortgage,                              | 2,800.00    |
| April 1, | Loan on bond and mortgage,                                        | 2,000.00    |
| " 3,     | Loan on bond and mortgage,                                        | 10,000.00   |
| " 6,     | Peter Vreedenburg, jun., bill of costs,                           | 50.00       |
|          | Daniel Christopher, clerk of Monmouth county, recording mortgage, | .40         |
| " 16,    | Loan on bond and mortgage,                                        | 2,500.00    |
|          |                                                                   | <hr/>       |
|          |                                                                   | 23,438.40   |



Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*

| 1850.     |                                                  | Dolls. Cts. |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| April 12, | Cash received for interest on bond and mortgage, | 500.00      |
|           | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 900.00      |
|           | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 60.00       |
| " 13,     | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 36.00       |
| " 16,     | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 105.00      |
|           | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 120.00      |
|           | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 60.00       |
|           | Principal of bond and mortgage,                  | 2,500.00    |
|           | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 125.00      |
|           | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 132.00      |
| " 17,     | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 150.00      |
| " 22,     | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 210.00      |
|           | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 120.00      |
| " 24,     | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 38.85       |
|           | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 300.00      |
| " 25,     | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 180.00      |
| " 26,     | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 93.00       |
| " 27,     | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 180.00      |

*Account with the New Jersey School Fund.***Cr.****1850.****Amount brought forward,****Dolls. Cts.****23,438.40**

Dr.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer, in*

| 1850.     |                                                  | Dolls. Cts. |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| April 30, | Cash received for interest on bond and mortgage, | 60.00       |
|           | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 180.00      |
| May 3,    | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 120.00      |
|           | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 135.00      |
| " 17,     | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 65.62       |
| " 22,     | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 600.00      |
| " 23,     | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 138.00      |
| " 31,     | Principal of bond for Paterson lands,            | 147.20      |
|           | Interest of bond for Paterson lands,             | 26.31       |
| June 4,   | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 180.00      |
| " 18,     | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 36.00       |
| " 21,     | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 90.00       |
| " 24,     | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 96.00       |
| " 29,     | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 210.00      |
| July 12,  | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 210.00      |
| " 16,     | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 300.00      |
| " 17,     | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 900.00      |
| Aug. 12,  | Interest on bond and mortgage,                   | 270.00      |

*Account with the New Jersey School Fund.*

CR.

| 1850.     |                                                                    | Dolls. Cts. |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| April 30, | Cash paid Essex county, appropriation for support of free schools, | 3,552.00    |
|           | Passaic county, appropriation for support of free schools,         | 1,024.00    |
| May 2,    | Mercer county, appropriation for support of free schools,          | 2,280.00    |
|           | Burlington county, appropriation for support of free schools,      | 3,810.00    |
| " 3,      | Cumberland county, appropriation for support of free schools,      | 1,586.00    |
|           | Morris county, appropriation for support of free schools,          | 3,136.00    |
|           | Bergen county, appropriation for support of free schools,          | 1,333.00    |
|           | Somerset county, appropriation for support of free schools,        | 2,510.00    |
|           | Monmouth county, appropriation for support of free schools,        | 3,001.74    |
| " 16,     | Middlesex county, appropriation for support of free schools,       | 2,732.00    |
|           | Gloucester county, appropriation for support of free schools,      | 1,362.00    |
|           | Camden county, appropriation for support of free schools,          | 1,550.00    |
|           | Hudson county, appropriation for support of free schools,          | 820.00      |

Dr.

SAMUEL MATES, *Treasurer, in*

| 1850.    |                                                     | Dolls. Cts.           |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Aug. 12, | Cash received for interest on<br>bond and mortgage, | 300.00                |
| " 27,    | Interest on bond and mort-<br>gage,                 | 121.65                |
| Oct. 3,  | Interest on bond and mort-<br>gage,                 | 3,000.00              |
|          | Interest on bond and mort-<br>gage,                 | 500.00                |
| " 21,    | Interest on bond and mort-<br>gage,                 | 210.00                |
| Nov. 26, | Interest on bond and mort-<br>gage,                 | 300.00                |
| Dec. 3,  | Interest on bond and mort-<br>gage,                 | 600.00                |
|          | Trenton Banking Company,<br>for dividends,          | 190.80                |
| " 18,    | Interest on bond and mort-<br>gage,                 | 210.00                |
| " 19,    | Sussex County Bank, for di-<br>vidends,             | 60.00                 |
|          | Cumberland Bank, for divi-<br>dends,                | 80.00                 |
|          |                                                     | <hr/> 74,373.44 <hr/> |

*Account with the New Jersey School Fund.*

Cr.

| 1850. |                                                                            | Dolls, Cts. |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| May   | 16, Cash paid Hunterdon county, appropriation for support of free schools, | 3,103.00    |
|       | Salem county, appropriation for support of free schools,                   | 2,156.00    |
| "     | 18, Warren county, appropriation for support of free schools,              | 2,185.00    |
| "     | 20, Ralph H. Shreve, clerk of Mercer county, recording mortgage,           | 1.50        |
| "     | 31, Ocean county, appropriation for support of free schools,               | 722.26      |
| June  | 4, Atlantic county, appropriation for support of free schools for 1849,    | 349.50      |
|       | Atlantic county, appropriation for support of free schools for 1850,       | 466.00      |
| "     | 7, Sussex county, appropriation for support of free schools,               | 2,025.00    |
| "     | 12, Cape May county, appropriation for support of free schools,            | 646.00      |
| "     | 27, John T. Nixon, expenses of attending meeting of board of trustees,     | 19.00       |
| July  | 10, Loan on bond and mortgage,                                             | 2,000.00    |
| Aug.  | 8, Samuel Mairs, expenses incidental on warrant of governor,               | 63.75       |
| Oct.  | 1, John Keenan, clerk of Passaic, recording mortgage,                      | 1.25        |

Dr.

SAMUEL MAINS, *Treasurer*, in

1850.

Amount brought forward,

Dolls. Cts.

74,373.44

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 74,373.44
 

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*Account with the New Jersey School Fund.*

CR.

| 1850.                                         | Dolls. Cts. |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Dec. 19, Cash paid loan on bond and mortgage, | 1,500.00    |
|                                               | <hr/>       |
|                                               | 67,973.40   |
|                                               | <hr/>       |

The Committee of the Senate and Assembly and Auditor of Accounts, appointed to settle with the Treasurer, having examined the foregoing account, and the evidences relating thereto, and compared the same with the books in which the accounts of the School Fund are kept, do hereby certify that the same is in all things correctly stated, and that the balance in the hands of the Treasurer, standing to his credit in sundry banks, is seven thousand dollars and four cents.

JOSEPH GREER,                      }  
E. Y. ROGERS,                    } *Committee of Senate.*

WM. H. CONOVER,               }  
JOHN HUYLER,                  }  
WM. TINSMAN,                 } *Committee of Assembly.*  
BEACH VANDERPOOL,  
MACKEY WILLIAMS,

THOS. S. ALLISON, *Auditor of Accounts.*

TREASURER'S OFFICE, January 23, 1851.



Dr.

## BALANCE SHEET, showing the

|                                                      |            | Dolls. Cts. |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| <i>Amount invested in stocks:</i>                    |            |             |
| 40 shares Cumberland Bank,                           | 2,000.00   |             |
| 30 shares Sussex Bank,                               | 1,500.00   |             |
| 159 shares Trenton Banking Com-<br>pany,             | 4,770.00   |             |
| 250 shares New Jersey Railroad<br>Company,           | 12,500.00  |             |
|                                                      | <hr/>      | 20,770.00   |
| <i>Loans:</i>                                        |            |             |
| New Jersey Railroad and Transpor-<br>tation Company, | 100,000.00 |             |
| Morris and Essex Railroad Company,                   | 30,000.00  |             |
| Newark city,                                         | 30,000.00  |             |
| Sussex county,                                       | 8,000.00   |             |
| Passaic county,                                      | 3,000.00   |             |
| State of New Jersey,                                 | 25,595.82  |             |
| Bonds for Paterson lands,                            | 5,191.55   |             |
| Bonds and mortgages,                                 | 144,405.94 |             |
|                                                      | <hr/>      | 346,193.31  |
| Real estate in Paterson,                             |            | 2,966.50    |
| <i>Amount received:</i>                              |            |             |
| Balance on settlement last year,                     | 12,136.82  |             |
| Amount of bank tax,                                  | 17,802.71  |             |
| Principal of bonds for Paterson lands,               | 147.20     |             |
| Principal of bonds and mortgages,                    | 20,500.00  |             |
| Dividends on sundry stocks,                          | 654.10     |             |
| Interest on loans,                                   | 22,132.61  |             |
|                                                      | <hr/>      | 74,373.44   |
| <i>Due and unavailable:</i>                          |            |             |
| Morris Canal and Banking Company,                    | 10,000.00  |             |
| Belleville Bank,                                     | 749.75     |             |
| New Hope Delaware Bridge Co.,                        | 420.10     |             |
|                                                      | <hr/>      | 11,169.85   |
| Amount on deposit,                                   |            | 7,000.04    |
|                                                      |            | <hr/>       |
|                                                      |            | 462,473.14  |
|                                                      |            | <hr/>       |
| Balance, being total amount of school fund,          |            | 388,099.70  |

*Condition of the School Fund.*

CR.

*Paid the following counties for the support of Free Schools:*

Dolls. Cts.

|                                                                            |          |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Essex,                                                                     | 3,552.00 |            |
| Passaic,                                                                   | 1,024.00 |            |
| Mercer,                                                                    | 2,280.00 |            |
| Burlington,                                                                | 3,810.00 |            |
| Cumberland,                                                                | 1,586.00 |            |
| Morris,                                                                    | 3,136.00 |            |
| Bergen,                                                                    | 1,333.00 |            |
| Somerset,                                                                  | 2,510.00 |            |
| Monmouth,                                                                  | 3,001.74 |            |
| Middlesex,                                                                 | 2,732.00 |            |
| Gloucester,                                                                | 1,362.00 |            |
| Camden,                                                                    | 1,550.00 |            |
| Hudson,                                                                    | 820.00   |            |
| Hunterdon,                                                                 | 3,103.00 |            |
| Salem,                                                                     | 2,156.00 |            |
| Warren,                                                                    | 2,185.00 |            |
| Ocean,                                                                     | 722.26   |            |
| Atlantic,                                                                  | 466.00   |            |
| Sussex,                                                                    | 2,025.00 |            |
| Cape May,                                                                  | 646.00   |            |
|                                                                            | <hr/>    | 40,000.00  |
| Loans on bonds and mortgages,                                              |          | 26,300.00  |
| Incidental account,                                                        |          | 723.90     |
| Appropriation for Atlantic county for<br>1849, now paid,                   |          | 349.50     |
| Amount deposited in sundry banks<br>according to law, as per certificates, |          | 7,000.04   |
| Balance,                                                                   |          | 388,099.70 |
|                                                                            |          | <hr/>      |
|                                                                            |          | 462,473.14 |
|                                                                            |          | <hr/>      |

E. E.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, January 1, 1851.

SAMUEL MAIRS, *Treasurer.*



# REPORT

ON THE CONDITION OF THE

## NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,

EMBRACING THE REPORTS OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE, INSPECTORS, KEEPER, MORAL  
INSTRUCTOR, AND PHYSICIAN.

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Read, and ordered to be printed.

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TRENTON:

PRINTED BY MORRIS R. HAMILTON.

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1851.



**INSPECTORS.**

JOSHUA WRIGHT,  
JAMES SKIRM,  
JOHN ACKEN,  
EMLEY OLDEN,  
WILLIAM WHITE.

**KEEPER.**

JACOB B. GADDIS.

**MORAL INSTRUCTOR.**

REV. SAMUEL STARR.

**PHYSICIAN.**

DOCT. JAMES B. COLEMAN.

**MATRON.**

ELIZA GADDIS.

**CLERK.**

AB'M R. HARRIS.



## JOINT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

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The Joint Committee of the Senate and General Assembly to examine the accounts of the State Prison beg leave to report—

That they have, in accordance to the duties assigned to them, carefully examined the books and accounts of the institution, and have found them well kept and correct.

They have reviewed the items charged in the cash account, and find them sustained by proper vouchers.

The inventory of the stock of the prison, exhibited to us, has been examined, and found correct.

Accompanying this report will be found the following papers:

*A.* Statement showing the effects of the prison the 31st December, 1849.

*B.* Statement showing the operations of the prison, from 31st December, 1849, to 31st December, 1850, with a recapitulation of the balances of the several accounts kept.

*C.* Statement showing the inventory, cash on hand, and debts due to the institution.

*D.* Statement of the stock account. Also, the inspectors' report.

To all of which the committee beg leave to refer the legislature.

It is deemed proper here to remark, that although the business operations of the state prison show a nominal gain for the past year of \$5452.78 (five thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars, seventy eight cents,) its actual financial condition is not so flattering.



The salaries of the keeper and officers, being drawn for and passed directly through the state treasury, do not appear in the above statements. These salaries amount for the past year to \$7388.50 (seven thousand three hundred and eighty-eight dollars, fifty cents,) which shows a deficit in the result of the year's transactions of \$1935.72 (one thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars, seventy-two cents). Besides this, there is to be charged against the institution \$3406.54 (three thousand four hundred and six dollars, fifty-four cents,) for alterations and repairs, as will appear by the treasurer's accounts, together making \$5341.26 (five thousand three hundred and forty-one dollars, twenty-six cents,) which is the cost of the state for maintaining the establishment for the last year. From every thing that came under the notice of the committee, they have pleasure in according to the officers of the institution great praise for a faithful performance of their respective duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Trenton, January, 1851.

JOHN A. BLEECKER, *Com. of Senate.*

EUGENE S. DOUGHTY,

WM. H. CONOVER,

GUY PRICE,

*Com.*

*of*

*Assembly.*

The undersigned, as a minority of the Joint Committee of the two houses of the legislature, appointed to examine the accounts of the keeper of the state prison, respectfully beg leave to report—

That they concur with so much of the report of the majority of the committee as relates to the examination of the accounts of the prison, and the results of that investigation; and to such examination was limited the duties of the committee by the terms of their appointment.

We declined signing the report made by the majority, because it contained matters extraneous to the objects of the appointment, and with which they had no cognizance.

For reasons not explained to us, the majority, in their report, have included statements of the amounts of certain expenditures not derived from the accounts of the prison, and which, by neither law nor precedent, should form any part of such accounts.

The items referred to relate to the salaries of the officers of the prison and the expenses incident to keeping the buildings in repair; all of which, by law, are payable directly from the treasury, and have never heretofore been considered as forming part of the amount to be paid from the earnings of prisoners; nor were the committee charged with the performance of any duty in relation to such disbursements, nor was any data placed before them, or required in the direct discharge of their duty relative to such disbursements. All matters not connected with the direct accounts of the keeper of the prison, and consequently foreign to the duties of this committee, will probably be found in their proper place in the accounts of the disbursing officer having charge of such department, to whose books your committee had no access by the terms of their appointment.

With equal propriety, the majority of the committee might have included the interest on the cost of the prison, or any other *ex parte* matter, and thus, apparently, have caused the public to conceive that the prison had not been conducted with the usual economy.

For the purpose of comparing the economy of the management of the prison with former results, the minority deem that the report should be upon the same basis as those which have preceded it.

We do not undertake to assert why the majority of the committee have departed from the uniform course heretofore pursued by the joint committees of former legislatures on this subject; we fear the change may give cause to misapprehension in relation to the affairs of the institution.

In the report of the majority, the prison is debited with items not heretofore included in this department of its accounts, thus producing an apparent difference between the present and former reports on the same subject, while the facts of the case are really unaltered, but still having the in-

jurious tendency of prejudicing our constituents against the management of the prison.

We have believed the policy of the legislature to be, by a just and enlightened economy, to endeavor to render the labor of the prisoners available for the payment of such actual expenses, as *board, clothing*, fuel, and other necessary disbursements, and the report fully shows that this result has been more than accomplished, as there appears to be a balance upon *the prison account proper* in favor of the state, amounting to \$5452.78. It is also believed that the affairs of the prison have never been in a more prosperous condition than at the present time.

It has never been expected that the state should derive a revenue from any part of its criminal jurisprudence, and least of all from its state prison.

The minority of the committee are of the opinion, for the reasons above stated, that the report of the majority should be corrected, by expunging from the same the several matters contained therein irrelevant to the report, and not referred to in *the accounts proper* of the prison, as kept by its keeper, as provided by law.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

January, 1851.

JOSEPH SATTERTHWAIT, *Sen. Com.*

ISAAC H. PIERSON, }  
WM. S. EMLEY, } *House Com.*

## **Statement A,**

*Showing the effects of the New Jersey State Prison on the  
31st December, 1849.*

|                                                |             |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Amount of inventory,                           | \$14,643 23 |
| Cash on hand,                                  | 1,727 35    |
| Bills receivable,                              | 2,321 32    |
| Due for support of United States' prisoner,    | 83 87       |
| Debts due the prison on book account, balance, | 2,429 19    |
|                                                | <hr/>       |
|                                                | \$21,204 96 |

**Statement***Statement showing the Operations of the New Jersey State***Dr.**

|                                         |        | Dollars. | Cents. |
|-----------------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| <b>CHAIR MAKING</b>                     |        |          |        |
| To amount of inventory 31st Dec. 1849.  | 3,622  | 77       |        |
| “ “ of charges since that time,         | 7,350  | 10       |        |
| Gain on this account,                   | 11,137 | 70       |        |
|                                         | 22,110 | 57       |        |
| <b>CORDWAINERS'</b>                     |        |          |        |
| To amount of inventory 31st Dec., 1849, | 711    | 43       |        |
| “ “ of charges since that time,         | 442    | 30       |        |
| Gain on this account,                   | 4,029  | 41       |        |
|                                         | 4,582  | 86       |        |
| <b>WEAVING</b>                          |        |          |        |
| To amount of inventory 31st Dec., 1849, | 798    | 27       |        |
| “ “ of charges since that time,         | 1,776  | 33       |        |
| Gain on this account,                   | 2,362  | 90       |        |
|                                         | 4,937  | 50       |        |
| <b>SUNDRIES</b>                         |        |          |        |
| To amount of inventory 31st Dec., 1849, | 314    | 06       |        |
| “ “ of charges since that time,         | 129    | 69       |        |
| Gain on this account,                   | 1,390  | 69       |        |
|                                         | 1,834  | 44       |        |

**B.**

*Prison, from 31st December, 1849, to 31st December, 1850.*

**Cr.**

| ACCOUNT.                                    |  | Dollars. | Cents. |
|---------------------------------------------|--|----------|--------|
| By amount of credits since 31st Dec., 1849, |  | 15,920   | 35     |
| “ “ of inventory 31st Dec., 1850,           |  | 6,190    | 22     |
|                                             |  | 22,110   | 57     |
| ACCOUNT.                                    |  |          |        |
| By amount of credits since 31st Dec., 1849, |  | 4,497    | 70     |
| “ “ of inventory 31st Dec., 1850,           |  | 85       | 16     |
|                                             |  | 4,582    | 86     |
| ACCOUNT.                                    |  |          |        |
| By amount of credits since 31st Dec., 1849, |  | 4,220    | 38     |
| “ “ of inventory 31st Dec., 1850,           |  | 717      | 12     |
|                                             |  | 4,937    | 50     |
| ACCOUNT.                                    |  |          |        |
| By amount of credits since 31st Dec., 1849, |  | 1,210    | 59     |
| “ “ of inventory 31st Dec., 1850,           |  | 623      | 85     |
|                                             |  | 1,834    | 44     |

**Dr.**

|                                             |  | Dollars. | Cents. |
|---------------------------------------------|--|----------|--------|
| <b>INTEREST</b>                             |  |          |        |
| To amount of charges since 31st Dec., 1849, |  | 7        | 91     |
| Gain on this account,                       |  | 6        | 72     |
|                                             |  | 14       | 63     |
| <b>FURNITURE</b>                            |  |          |        |
| To amount of inventory 31st Dec., 1849,     |  | 7,589    | 95     |
| " " of charges since that time,             |  | 2,667    | 84     |
|                                             |  | 10,257   | 79     |
| <b>PROVISION</b>                            |  |          |        |
| To amount of inventory 31st Dec., 1849,     |  | 556      | 89     |
| " " of charges since that time,             |  | 7,223    | 87     |
|                                             |  | 7,780    | 76     |
| <b>FUEL</b>                                 |  |          |        |
| To amount of inventory 31st Dec., 1849,     |  | 1,584    | 77     |
| " " of charges since that time,             |  | 1,176    | 58     |
|                                             |  | 2,761    | 35     |
| <b>HOSPITAL</b>                             |  |          |        |
| To amount of inventory 31st Dec., 1849,     |  | 65       | 37     |
| " " of charges since that time,             |  | 439      | 96     |
|                                             |  | 505      | 33     |

**Cr.**

| ACCOUNT.                                    | Dollars. | Cents. |
|---------------------------------------------|----------|--------|
| By amount of credits since 31st Dec., 1849, | 14       | 63     |
| ACCOUNT.                                    |          |        |
| By amount of credits since 31st Dec., 1849, | 5        | 76     |
| " " of inventory 31st Dec., 1850,           | 7,892    | 35     |
| Loss on this account,                       | 2,359    | 68     |
|                                             | 10,257   | 79     |
| ACCOUNT.                                    |          |        |
| By amount of credits since 31st Dec., 1849, | 270      | 45     |
| " " of inventory 31st Dec., 1850,           | 415      | 56     |
| Loss on this account,                       | 7,094    | 75     |
|                                             | 7,780    | 76     |
| ACCOUNT.                                    |          |        |
| By amount of credits since 31st Dec., 1849, | 79       | 66     |
| " " of inventory 31st Dec., 1850,           | 1,080    | 09     |
| Loss on this account,                       | 1,601    | 60     |
|                                             | 2,761    | 35     |
| ACCOUNT.                                    |          |        |
| By amount of inventory 31st Dec., 1850,     | 92       | 04     |
| Loss on this account,                       | 413      | 29     |
|                                             | 505      | 33     |



**Dr.**

| <b>INCIDENTAL</b>                           |  | <b>Dollars.</b> | <b>Cents.</b> |
|---------------------------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------|
| To amount of charges since 31st Dec., 1849, |  | 1,145           | 66            |
| <b>DISCHARGED CONVICTS'</b>                 |  |                 |               |
| To amount of charges since 31st Dec., 1849, |  | 274             | 41            |
| <b>OVERWORK</b>                             |  |                 |               |
| To amount of charges since 31st Dec., 1849, |  | 585             | 25            |
| <b>RECAPITULATION.</b>                      |  |                 |               |
| Chair making account, gain,                 |  | 11,137          | 70            |
| Cordwainers' " "                            |  | 4,029           | 41            |
| Weaving " "                                 |  | 2,362           | 90            |
| Sundries " "                                |  | 1,399           | 69            |
| Interest " "                                |  | 8               | 78            |
|                                             |  | 18,927          | 48            |

**Cr.**

| ACCOUNT.                                                                                                     | Dollars. | Cents. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------|
| Loss on this account,                                                                                        | 1,145    | 66     |
| ACCOUNT.                                                                                                     |          |        |
| Loss on this account,                                                                                        | 274      | 41     |
| ACCOUNT.                                                                                                     |          |        |
| Loss on this account,                                                                                        | 585      | 25     |
| RECAPITULATION.                                                                                              |          |        |
| Furniture account, loss,                                                                                     | 2,359    | 68     |
| Provision " "                                                                                                | 7,094    | 75     |
| Fuel " "                                                                                                     | 1,601    | 60     |
| Hospital " "                                                                                                 | 413      | 29     |
| Incidental " "                                                                                               | 1,145    | 66     |
| Discharged convicts' "                                                                                       | 274      | 41     |
| Overwork " "                                                                                                 | 585      | 25     |
| Balance, being gain on the operations of<br>the prison, from 31st December, 1849, to<br>31st December, 1850, | 5,452    | 78     |
|                                                                                                              | 18,927   | 42     |

# Statement C,

*Showing the Effects of the New Jersey State Prison on  
the 31st December, 1850.*

|                                                 |                         |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Amount of Furniture account, as per inventory,  | \$7,892 35              |
| “ “ Chair making “ “ “ “                        | 6,190 22                |
| “ “ Weaving “ “ “ “                             | 717 12                  |
| “ “ Cordwainers’ “ “ “ “                        | 85 16                   |
| “ “ Sundries “ “ “ “                            | 623 85                  |
| “ “ Provision “ “ “ “                           | 415 56                  |
| “ “ Fuel “ “ “ “                                | 1,080 09                |
| “ “ Hospital “ “ “ “                            | 92 04                   |
| Total amount of inventory,                      | <hr/> \$17,096 39       |
| Cash on hand,                                   | 849 30                  |
| Bills receivable,                               | 2,025 18                |
| Debts due the prison on book account (balance), | 3,686 87                |
|                                                 | <hr/> \$23,657 74 <hr/> |

# Statement D.

Dr.

## STOCK ACCOUNT.

Cr.

|                                | Dollars. | Cts |                             | Dollars. | Cts |
|--------------------------------|----------|-----|-----------------------------|----------|-----|
| To cash paid state treasurer,  | 3,000    | 00  | By balance 31st Dec., 1849, | 21,204   | 96  |
| To balance, being net capital, | 23,657   | 74  | By profit and loss,         | 5,452    | 78  |
|                                | 26,657   | 74  |                             | 26,657   | 74  |



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**REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS**

**OF THE**

**NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON.**

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# INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of N. Jersey.*

In conformity to the act of the legislature, the Board of Inspectors respectfully report—

That on the 31st day of December, 1849, there were in prison one hundred and eighty-five convicts, and from that time to the 31st day of December, 1850, there were received one hundred and twenty-two, making three hundred and seven. Of these, there have been discharged during the same period, eighty-two upon the expiration of their sentence, nine by pardon granted by the pardoning power, one pardoned by the president of the United States, and five by death, making altogether ninety-seven; thereby leaving in confinement, on the 31st day of December, 1850, two hundred and ten prisoners.

The following tables will exhibit their terms of sentence, year received in prison, crimes committed, number of convictions, number received from each county, age when received in prison, place of nativity, their color, offences of those received during the past year, with reference to the county where committed, ages, country of birth, and number of commitments of each, with their previous occupation.

## TERM OF SENTENCE.

|                  |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For 20 years,    | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| " 18 "           | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| " 15 "           | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| " 14 "           | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| " 12 "           | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| " 10 " 3 months, | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |



|                    |   |   |   |   |   |            |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| For 10 years       | - | - | - | - | - | 13         |
| " 8 "              | - | - | - | - | - | 2          |
| " 7 "              | - | - | - | - | - | 4          |
| " 6 "              | - | - | - | - | - | 8          |
| " 5 " 6 months,    | - | - | - | - | - | 1          |
| " 5 "              | - | - | - | - | - | 28         |
| " 4 " 6 months,    | - | - | - | - | - | 2          |
| " 4 " 3 months,    | - | - | - | - | - | 1          |
| " 4 "              | - | - | - | - | - | 10         |
| " 3 " 6 months,    | - | - | - | - | - | 1          |
| " 3 "              | - | - | - | - | - | 22         |
| " 2 " 6 months,    | - | - | - | - | - | 4          |
| " 2 "              | - | - | - | - | - | 48         |
| " 1 " 9 months,    | - | - | - | - | - | 1          |
| " 1 " 6 months,    | - | - | - | - | - | 15         |
| " 1 " 3 months,    | - | - | - | - | - | 1          |
| " 1 " 2 months,    | - | - | - | - | - | 1          |
| " 1 "              | - | - | - | - | - | 23         |
| " 9 months,        | - | - | - | - | - | 2          |
| " 8 months, 1 day, | - | - | - | - | - | 1          |
| " 8 months,        | - | - | - | - | - | 1          |
| " 6 months,        | - | - | - | - | - | 11         |
| Total,             |   |   |   |   |   | <u>210</u> |

## YEAR IN WHICH RECEIVED.

|          |   |   |   |   |   |            |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| In 1339, | - | - | - | - | - | 1          |
| " 1841,  | - | - | - | - | - | 2          |
| " 1843,  | - | - | - | - | - | 2          |
| " 1844,  | - | - | - | - | - | 1          |
| " 1845,  | - | - | - | - | - | 1          |
| " 1846,  | - | - | - | - | - | 5          |
| " 1847,  | - | - | - | - | - | 12         |
| " 1848,  | - | - | - | - | - | 27         |
| " 1849,  | - | - | - | - | - | 52         |
| " 1850,  | - | - | - | - | - | 107        |
| Total,   |   |   |   |   |   | <u>210</u> |

## CRIMES COMMITTED.

|                                                                |                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Arson, - - - - -                                               | 2               |
| Assault and battery, - - - - -                                 | 19              |
| Assault and battery with intent to kill, - - - - -             | 6               |
| Assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, - - - - -    | 9               |
| Atrocious assault and battery, - - - - -                       | 5               |
| Assault with intent to rob, - - - - -                          | 2               |
| Adultery, - - - - -                                            | 2               |
| Bigamy, - - - - -                                              | 1               |
| Breaking in and larceny, - - - - -                             | 15              |
| Burglary, - - - - -                                            | 10              |
| Burglary and larceny, - - - - -                                | 4               |
| Burglary and breaking prison, - - - - -                        | 2               |
| Burglary with intent to commit a rape, - - - - -               | 1               |
| Burning, - - - - -                                             | 4               |
| Forgery, - - - - -                                             | 8               |
| Grand larceny, - - - - -                                       | 19              |
| Grand larceny and burglary, - - - - -                          | 4               |
| Horse stealing, - - - - -                                      | 1               |
| Keeping disorderly house, - - - - -                            | 8               |
| Larceny, - - - - -                                             | 24              |
| Malicious mischief, - - - - -                                  | 1               |
| Manslaughter, - - - - -                                        | 6               |
| Misdemeanor, - - - - -                                         | 13              |
| Misdemeanor and larceny, - - - - -                             | 20              |
| Murder in second degree, - - - - -                             | 10              |
| Obtaining goods upon false pretences, - - - - -                | 1               |
| Passing counterfeit money, - - - - -                           | 1               |
| Rape, - - - - -                                                | 6               |
| Riot, - - - - -                                                | 1               |
| Robbery, - - - - -                                             | 3               |
| Robbery and assault and battery with intent to kill, - - - - - | 1               |
| Sodomy, - - - - -                                              | 1               |
| Total,                                                         | <hr/> 210 <hr/> |

## NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.

|                  |   |   |   |   |                 |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| For 1st offence, | - | - | - | - | 175             |
| “ 2d “           | - | - | - | - | 23              |
| “ 3d “           | - | - | - | - | 7               |
| “ 4th “          | - | - | - | - | 4               |
| “ 5th “          | - | - | - | - | 1               |
| Total,           |   |   |   |   | <hr/> 210 <hr/> |

## NUMBER RECEIVED FROM EACH COUNTY.

|                       |   |   |   |   |                 |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| Atlantic,             | - | - | - | - | 2               |
| Bergen,               | - | - | - | - | 5               |
| Burlington,           | - | - | - | - | 17              |
| Camden,               | - | - | - | - | 10              |
| Cape May,             | - | - | - | - | 2               |
| Cumberland,           | - | - | - | - | 5               |
| Essex, -              | - | - | - | - | 38              |
| Gloucester,           | - | - | - | - | 1               |
| Hudson,               | - | - | - | - | 11              |
| Hunterdon,            | - | - | - | - | 3               |
| Mercer,               | - | - | - | - | 12              |
| Middlesex,            | - | - | - | - | 21              |
| Monmouth,             | - | - | - | - | 11              |
| Morris, -             | - | - | - | - | 15              |
| Passaic,              | - | - | - | - | 28              |
| Salem, -              | - | - | - | - | 13              |
| Somerset,             | - | - | - | - | 5               |
| Sussex, -             | - | - | - | - | 7               |
| Warren,               | - | - | - | - | 1               |
| Borough of Elizabeth, | - | - | - | - | 1               |
| City of Camden,       | - | - | - | - | 2               |
| Total,                |   |   |   |   | <hr/> 210 <hr/> |

## AGE WHEN RECEIVED IN PRISON.

|                      |   |   |   |   |            |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|------------|
| From 10 to 20 years, | - | - | - | - | 33         |
| " 20 " 30            | " | - | - | - | 98         |
| " 30 " 40            | " | - | - | - | 38         |
| " 40 " 50            | " | - | - | - | 26         |
| " 50 " 60            | " | - | - | - | 11         |
| " 60 " 70            | " | - | - | - | 4          |
| Total,               |   |   |   |   | <u>210</u> |

## PLACE OF NATIVITY.

|                  |   |   |   |   |            |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|------------|
| From Canada,     | - | - | - | - | 2          |
| " Connecticut,   | - | - | - | - | 2          |
| " Delaware,      | - | - | - | - | 2          |
| " England,       | - | - | - | - | 7          |
| " Germany,       | - | - | - | - | 9          |
| " Ireland,       | - | - | - | - | 26         |
| " Italy,         | - | - | - | - | 1          |
| " Massachusetts, | - | - | - | - | 1          |
| " Maryland,      | - | - | - | - | 5          |
| " Louisiana,     | - | - | - | - | 1          |
| " New Jersey,    | - | - | - | - | 108        |
| " New York,      | - | - | - | - | 29         |
| " Pennsylvania,  | - | - | - | - | 12         |
| " Switzerland,   | - | - | - | - | 1          |
| " Tennessee,     | - | - | - | - | 1          |
| " Vermont,       | - | - | - | - | 1          |
| " Virginia,      | - | - | - | - | 2          |
| Total,           |   |   |   |   | <u>210</u> |

## THEIR COLOR.

|                |   |   |   |   |            |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|------------|
| White males,   | - | - | - | - | 140        |
| " females,     | - | - | - | - | 7          |
| Colored males, | - | - | - | - | 59         |
| " females,     | - | - | - | - | 4          |
| Total,         |   |   |   |   | <u>210</u> |







In noticing the business operations of the prison for the past year, we would state, that there has been paid into the state treasury, from the surplus earnings of the convicts, the sum of three thousand dollars, in addition to which we have \$849.30 cash in hand, in bills receivable \$2025.18, and in book accounts, all good, the sum of \$3686.87, amounting in available funds on the first of January, 1851, to \$6561.35.

Not a dollar of bad debts have been made during the year, and but a very small amount of losses have occurred during the last six years.

A full supply of materials for the different manufacturing departments, also an abundance of fuel, provisions, clothing, bedding, and all other necessary articles, are on hand, all paid for, although, in consequence of the increased number of convicts, an unusual outlay has been required.

The amount of earnings has been very considerably decreased in consequence of a loss by fire occurring to a firm with which the keeper, by and with the advice of the board, made a contract for the caning of chair seats. The amount due, a few hundred dollars, will eventually be paid; but the most serious loss is felt by throwing a number of hands out of employment.

An advantageous contract has also been made for the employment of the shoemakers. For further particulars relating to the business affairs of the prison, we respectfully refer you to the report of the keeper.

You will perceive that an unusual number of convicts have been received during the past year, and there is every probability that it will continue. The prison is now full to overflowing, and we have been under the necessity, in a number of cases, of placing two in a cell, thereby defeating the system of solitary confinement, and increasing the facilities for vice, the impropriety of which is so evident as to require no arguments or recommendations from us; we therefore respectfully refer the subject to the wisdom of the legislature.

The health of the prison, as appears from the report of the physician, has not been as good during a part of the year as usual; there has also been more deaths.



No new regulations have been found necessary.

The board takes great pleasure in referring to the duties and operations of the moral instructor, who, we believe, has taken great interest, and been indefatigable in his exertions to improve the moral feeling, and to reclaim, if possible, the unfortunate inmates of the institution; and we hope, in some cases, with decided success. His monthly reports have been regularly received.

The physician of the prison, we believe, in all cases has been attentive to his duties here, thereby endeavoring to relieve the bodily afflictions, and improve the physical condition of the convicts. He, also, has made monthly reports.

The board feel they would be derelict in duty, if they, in this their annual report, neglected to notice, in terms of sincere respect and regard, the oft repeated and uniform instances of kindness and courtesy received by us in our extended and frequent interviews with the keeper, and avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our decided approbation of the discharge of his official duties, believing that in all cases he has kept a single eye to the interests of the state, and what was best calculated to promote the interests of the institution.

The deputy keepers, also, have universally been honest, faithful, and efficient, and we feel bound to state, that in their intercourse with us, and in the discharge of their several duties, they have endeavored to promote the comfort of the prisoners, so far as is compatible with their obligations to the state and the regulations of the institution.

We also feel bound to notice, in terms of strong commendation, the duties performed by the clerk of the prison; his books, upon examination, are found to be correct, and are kept with great neatness.

In concluding this, our annual report, we take great pleasure in being enabled to state, that we believe the prison was never before in so flourishing a condition; the wants and necessary comforts of the convicts are fully provided for, and an ample supply of materials for present and future opera-

tions secured, the whole of which have been obtained at the lowest cash price, and, best of all, have been paid for.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the board,

EMLEY OLDEN, *Sec'y.*

INSPECTOR'S ROOM, January 14, 1851.

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## KEEPER'S REPORT.

---

*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New Jersey.*

The Keeper of the State Prison respectfully reports:

On the 1st day of January, 1850, there were 185 prisoners in confinement. There have been 122 received since that period, making a total of 307 confined during the year.

Of the above, 97 have been discharged, leaving 210 in confinement at the close of the year.

The discharges have been as follows: 82 from expiration of sentence, 9 by pardon granted by the pardoning power (two of which took effect one day before the expiration of their sentences), 1 by pardon granted by the president of the United States, and 5 have died.

During a portion of the past year, an unusual amount of sickness was experienced in the prison. The deaths, too, have been more than during any former year under my administration. I should state, however, that almost every death that has occurred during the year could be traced to disease contracted before coming to this prison. No inconsiderable part of the sickness we have suffered may be charged to the crowded state of the prison. I am happy to state, that the general health of the house is again good. For several months past very little sickness has occurred, and none now exists, except a few chronic cases.

The monthly average number of persons for the past year has been 195½, and the number at the close of the year, as above stated, is 210. The increase has been more rapid this,

than former years, but it has been going on constantly, and is likely to be permanent. The number now in confinement is much beyond the capacity of the building. During the whole of the past year, from the want of a sufficient number of cells, it was impossible to carry out the law requiring the convicts to be kept in separate cells; a large number of the cells have, of necessity, been crowded with two prisoners, to the no small injury of the institution, in its pecuniary results, the apartments being too small to allow the men to pursue their labor together to advantage. I need not enlarge upon the serious injury that must result to discipline, or to the morals of the prisoners, if this state of things continue.

The general deportment of the men has been good: good order and habits of industry prevail. While the discipline of the house has been maintained in a wholesome condition, even less punishment has been necessary than in former years. Only nine individuals, out of 307 that have been under my charge, have been punished during the year.

Accounts are kept of the labor of each prisoner, and every possible encouragement held out to do over work: an increased number are availing themselves of this privilege. The sum of \$585.25 has been paid for over work to prisoners whose terms have expired during the year.

At the close of another year, I am again able to report favorably of the fiscal affairs of the institution. An inventory of all its effects has just been made by appraisers, appointed by the legislature. The business operations of the year have resulted in gains, in the various departments, to the unprecedented amount of eighteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-two cents, as follows :

|                                 |                    |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| In the chair making department, | \$11,137 70        |
| “ cordwainers’ “                | 4,029 41           |
| “ weaving “                     | 2,362 90           |
| Sundries,                       | 1,390 69           |
| Interest,                       | 6 72               |
| <b>Total,</b>                   | <b>\$18,927 42</b> |

The expense of supporting the prisoners, and providing for them on their discharge, has been as follows :

|                               |                    |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Provisions,                   | \$7,094 75         |
| Fuel and light,               | 1,601 60           |
| Furniture, clothing, &c.,     | 2,359 68           |
| Incidental account,           | 1,145 66           |
| Discharged convicts' account, | 274 41             |
| Hospital account,             | 413 29             |
| Over work account,            | 585 25             |
| Total,                        | <u>\$13,474 64</u> |

Leaving the sum of \$5452.78 as the gain on the operations of the year.

After paying, from the surplus earnings, three thousand dollars into the state treasury, there remains in cash on hand the sum of \$849.30, in bills receivable \$2025.18, and in book accounts due the prison, all good, the further sum of \$3686.35, making the available resources on the 1st of January, 1851, \$6561.35. No bad debts have been made during the year, nor have any losses, beyond a few dollars, occurred on the entire business of the last six years.

An unusual amount of stock and materials for the manufacturing departments, with full supplies of fuel and other articles for the current wants of the prison, is provided, all paid for.

The increased number of prisoners has made large outlays necessary for additional clothing, bedding, and other things required. In the furniture account, which embraces these items, the expenditure for the year has been \$2662.08. The inventory in this department only exceeds that of last year \$302.40, leaving a loss on this account for the year of \$2369.58, which is believed to be much beyond the actual wear and consumption in this department of the institution.

Early in the year it became a matter of concern to the inspectors and myself to find employment for the increasing number of prisoners. The chair making business was the only one that could be extended, and for this a market was to be found. Under the advice of the inspectors, I at length

effected an arrangement with the proprietors of an extensive chair establishment on the Hudson river, for supplying them weekly with a large number of chair seats, sufficient to give employment to all our idle men, and on terms which promised to add largely to the income of the prison. This arrangement had been but a short time in operation when a disastrous fire occurred, entirely destroying the establishment of the parties with whom it was effected. Their insurance and some property saved from the fire about equalled their liabilities; but their creditors, with a liberality seldom shown, permitted them to make use of the insurance money and all that was saved to rebuild their manufactory and resume their business, giving a long extension for the payment of their liabilities. To this we, under the circumstances, could not object for the amount due the prison (about \$600). Payment will thus be deferred, but no doubt is entertained of its being ultimately realized, with interest. The most serious loss is in the breaking up of an arrangement affording profitable employment for our surplus labor.

In my last report, I referred to a difficulty that then existed with a defaulting contractor in the weaving department. This contract has expired by limitation, and the matter will be closed without loss to the prison. Judgment has been obtained, in Philadelphia, against his security, an individual of unquestionable responsibility, for upwards of three thousand dollars, being the full amount due us, with interest, and payment cannot be long deferred. This money, when realized, can scarcely be needed for prison purposes, other resources being ample.

I cannot, in justice to myself, omit stating, in this my last report, that for six years I have constantly performed duties which I do not think it was contemplated to impose on the keeper by the "Act for the government and regulation of the state prison." The law provides for the appointment, by the keeper, of one or more agents, in any place deemed proper, for the sale of articles manufactured in the prison, and for allowing them reasonable commissions. I found that the interest of the prison would be greatly promoted by attending to this duty myself. I think I have performed the

service faithfully and successfully. I will state the result in one department of labor alone (chair making), to which I have devoted the greatest amount of labor and watchfulness. The clear gains in this department of business for the last six years have been as follows: In 1845, \$7153.11, in 1846, \$8432.77, in 1847, \$8253.19, in 1848, \$8384.89, in 1849, \$8873.33, and in 1850, \$11,137.70, making a total of profits of fifty-two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars and ninety-nine cents. Sales have been made and collections effected to the enormous amount necessary to realize this profit, of upwards of \$52,000, by myself personally, and without loss on the whole amount. A literal compliance with the law, on my part, might have left the prison subject to the payment of commissions on the gross amount of sales, which would have amounted to a very large sum, and I respectfully submit, whether now, that I am about leaving the prison, I should not be entitled to some compensation for extra labor, which has resulted in such large profits to the state.

I should do injustice to my own feelings were I, on this occasion, to omit mentioning my subordinate officers, now having charge of the prisoners. To my good fortune in filling these important stations with good and competent men, no small measure of my own success may be attributed. On all occasions, I have found them all to be men of truth and faithful to their trust. It is a grateful duty to bear testimony to their fidelity.

I again repeat my heartfelt thanks to the board of inspectors for the kindness they have always shown me. I think I have retained their confidence. From some of them the treatment I have received has been truly paternal. My intercourse with all will ever be a source of grateful recollection.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. GADDIS, *Keeper.*

Office New Jersey State Prison, }  
January 7, 1851. }

## MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor of New Jersey, and to  
the Inspectors of the State Prison.*

Gentlemen,—With the revolution of another year, I present you with another statement of the duties which I have performed as prison instructor. This statement can be given only in very general terms. From the nature of the occupation, it must necessarily be made up of innumerable details, a large proportion of which are full of interest of themselves and not without their importance, but which would be tedious and out of place in an official report. The services of the Lord's day are common to all. But other services are direct and personal in their application to the individual, and in frequent intercourse throughout the year with more than three hundred prisoners, it can readily be seen how infinite must be the details of duty, and how varied the labor demanded in its application to such a number of men, so diversified in character and with such a diversity of mental and moral wants to be supplied.

I have seen no cause during the past year to make any essential change in the general course of duty and instruction which I had prescribed for myself and followed out the year preceding. The plan appears to me, on extended trial, to be quite as efficacious as any other I could adopt. It is systematic, and seems to meet, so far as I am able to accomplish it, the great end designed by my office. I think that by pursuing it, no important part of duty that looks to the mental, moral, and religious necessity of the prisoner is omitted; while to fall short of the labor involved in the routine that has been followed, would deprive him of that amount



or educational privilege which, though he be a guilty criminal, is due to him from the state whose laws he has broken, and under whose authority he is justly suffering the penalty of his crimes.

The religious services have been continued on the Lord's day throughout the year, and without a single week's interruption. The prisoners, as is known, are not permitted to leave their cells, and hence the necessity of a separate service in each corridor. Appropriate prayers are offered on each occasion of worship, the Holy Scriptures are read, and a sermon on some one of the great doctrines of revelation is preached, or an exposition given of some instructive and impressive portion of the New Testament. The duty and value of religious worship are thus practically presented, and the means of gaining knowledge in the things of God and eternity are often and statedly supplied. Some, I have reason to know, pay close attention to what they are taught. Some others, I ascertain, are heedless and indifferent. Such, however, is the observation of every teacher of religious truth, in whatever community he may be appointed to labor. In pointing out to prisoners their guilt, in beseeching them to repent and turn to Christ, that they may live, and not die, "the will of God concerning" them is performed; and here, as elsewhere, results must be left with Him, while the duties He requires must, on our part, be faithfully performed.

Another year has confirmed the impression, before made, of the exceeding value of the prison library. We have now nearly *nine hundred volumes*, *eighty-two* of which, through an appropriation of the acting inspectors, have been added during the year. I distribute the books to all, except to the few who are unable to read, in connection with my visits, every fortnight. I have left with each prisoner from one to three volumes, and have studied, as far as possible, an adaptation to their individual tastes and capacities. Some who are most active in their work, and who thus secure to themselves the most leisure time, are found to read four or five volumes in a fortnight. I am satisfied that no class of men with the same amount of early advantages, and with the same degree of intellectual culture, read so much and with so much pro-

fit. The reception of books is constantly spoken of as a choice privilege, and a large majority of the prisoners seem fully to appreciate it. Their conversation shows that they read thoughtfully; and it cannot but be that so much useful knowledge, thus imparted, must have a salutary renovating influence over the mind and heart. Books are resorted to as pastime when no higher motive would prevail. They furnish food for the mind, and keep its powers in wholesome activity. In many instances, the habit of careful reading seems here for the first time to be established; and it is not an irrational confidence which inspires us with the hope, that the habit, though formed within the narrow walls of a prison cell, will be carried out to benefit and improve the convict when he shall be permitted again to enjoy the freedom of the world.

I have furnished writing books, with pens and ink, to *eighty-four* prisoners, who are grateful for the means thus extended of acquiring a knowledge of penmanship. I have aided the correspondence with family friends, where prisoners have been unable to do it for themselves, and have in this way written *between one and two hundred letters*. I have also given frequent instructions in arithmetic, and, to the most ignorant, lessons in reading and spelling. But these common branches of school instruction are not prominently embraced in the duties of my office, and I have not time to accomplish one half of what I would be glad to do, in the capacity of a school teacher. The entire time of an active and efficient man might, I think, be well spent in giving instruction in the more useful and practical branches of elementary education.

The separate system of imprisonment is peculiarly adapted for imparting profitable instruction to the convict. In the congregate plan, the prisoners are occupied the entire day in their workshops, and the only opportunity of personal access is that afforded at the cell door after the day is spent, and when the prisoner is wearied by its labors. With us, the prisoner's position renders him accessible at all hours, and with nothing to interrupt or restrain from the freest intercourse. A short cessation from his work can be taken at any time

without any hinderance to the accomplishment of his daily task. All communication is private, easy, and unrestrained. The sinful and the erring cannot possibly be placed under circumstances more favorable for receiving counsel; the industrious can always secure time for abundant reading without any interference with the fullest amount of profitable labor that is required; and hence the best ground for hope that advice from the living teacher, and lessons of wisdom furnished in judicious books, will leave some good impression on both intellect and heart. Certainly, if well directed efforts for good fail of the desired end, they must fail, not for lack of opportunity to put them forth, but in spite of the favoring influences and the wise system under which, in our state, the transgressor is placed in punishment for his offence against its laws.

*Contentment of mind* has prevailed in the prison during the year to a remarkable degree; and this, I think, indicates a more extended disposition for improvement and reformation. The actual severity of a protracted confinement in so narrow a dwelling place has appeared no less than I have always observed before. But I have remarked very little of that *murmuring spirit* which so naturally leads wicked men to blame any others for their sufferings sooner than themselves. For the most part, the prisoners are free to confess their guilt, and the justness of the penalty by which they are called to atone for it. The wise infrequency of pardons leaves little hope for any change or release from the decisions of our courts and juries, who are, of course, made familiar with all the facts, the aggravations on the one side, and the palliations on the other, incident to a man's indictment and conviction. The terms of sentence are generally seen to be as brief as is consistent with the wise and safe administration of our criminal laws; and I find it generally easy to lead the prisoner to see that he has no just claim on the court of pardons, unless his prosecutor and his judges, from developments or reflections made subsequent to his trial, shall see fit to interfere in his behalf. The interference of sympathizing friends to set aside the deliberate decisions of our judicial tribunals, by mere appeals to the compassion

of the pardoning power, is seen and acknowledged more and more to be out of place, and therefore rightly believed to be inoperative. Hence the mind is left to rest on the certainty that submission to the law is the only alternative. I have found scarcely a dozen prisoners during the whole year who have made themselves uneasy through cherished hopes, and then wretched by succeeding disappointments in respect to a pardon. I hear the very frequent expression, *that the best must be made of a bad business*. When *the certainty* of the law can be thus understood, and a resolution of quiet submission once formed, a good measure of preparation for a proper review of the past, with wise plans for the future, is effectually secured.

In all my intercourse with human kind, I have never so understood the value of *tact*, or, in scripture phraseology, the wisdom of the serpent with the harmlessness of the dove. We have men of every grade of intellect, and I can almost say with every measure of intelligence. A studious adaptation of topic, of language and manner, is habitually essential in order to secure any proper influence for good. By the exercise of a sympathizing care, and by a judicious accommodation of intercourse to the peculiarities, the dispositions, the intellect, and moral necessities of the individual prisoner, I am satisfied that many just and substantial blessings may, under God's sustaining goodness, be imparted for the advancement of his future temporal and eternal welfare. That day of the world is past in which it has been soberly supposed, and by christian men too, that a criminal, because he is a criminal, is for ever to be abandoned and shunned as a hopeless outcast from the world. Nothing can be weaker or more false than that sickly sentimentality which would sympathize with the culprit more than with the community whose rights he has injured, and whose safety he has wickedly invaded. At the same time, to reclaim the erring and draw back the lost to the ways of virtue, is always a work which claims the earnest sympathy of every christian citizen. This is due to society, as truly and directly as to the guilty individual. It must be remembered that the inmates of our prisons are soon again to be *free* men, and to be actively min-

gling in the busy scenes of the world ; and just in proportion as they can be made to understand the folly of dishonesty and violence, will be the prospect that society will be no further harmed by their crimes. So, even though we were to set aside the christian law of love for the fallen, and pay no heed to the criminal's future welfare for time and eternity, the simple law of self-protection should be deemed sufficient to call out the strongest efforts of philanthropy for reclaiming the offenders against our laws.

Nor is the hope a vain one; nor are results without large measures of encouragement. It is impossible to say how many criminals are reformed through various influences that are brought from different quarters to bear upon them. *Reformation*, too, is a term of very broad meaning, and involves various degrees of change upon character. In its truest and most comprehensive sense, it is expressive of a thorough conversion of heart and life from sin to holiness, and from Satan unto God. In a sense far inferior indeed to this, yet most important, it expresses a conversion from the indulgence of vice to the practice of virtue, from idleness and crime to industry and honesty of living. In many cases where there may be no just reason for confidence in the higher measures of reformation, there is reason to hope for it in the lower. And whatever hold you can gain over a man's principles and habits for the better, is so much gained to his advantage and to the safety and good order of the community in which his residence may be cast. We often hear expressions of utter faithlessness in regard to the reformation, or even the improvement of a convict. But the idea is unfairly adopted and without due observation. The lapse of a single criminal into his previous habits of vice, is often hastily regarded as a proof that all criminals are past hope of recovery. Since my official acquaintance with the prison, *two hundred and sixty-seven* convicts have been discharged. As yet, but ten of this number have been returned. Two we know to be in the eastern penitentiary of Pennsylvania. Six or eight have been in the county jails of the state for petty offences. Some, no doubt, are in other prisons of the country. But so far as we have been able to learn the history of

the two hundred and sixty-seven, *less than twenty* have been known to us as guilty of renewed transgression against the laws of the land. Several we know to be industriously and honestly employed, though from far the largest proportion no tidings have been received. Now, setting aside all considerations of charity in the calculation, is there not every thing in the chapter of probabilities to lead to the conclusion that a decided majority of discharged prisoners are following out their resolutions of amendment and leading honest and peaceable lives? Is there not encouragement, not only for prison officers, but for all good citizens to contribute of their efforts and influence, wherever they can be extended, for reclaiming offenders and restoring them to the walks of an honest and a reputable livelihood? It is most gratifying to see that the moral sense of New Jersey is properly alive to this long neglected cause of good order and philanthropy. The jails of some of our counties are now undergoing a thorough revolution, and the new order of discipline to be introduced is to have a distinct reference to the habits and reformation of their inmates. Our house of refuge, an institution for the wise training of youthful vagrants and delinquents, will be acknowledged, on a brief experiment even, to be second in importance to no other in the state. And unless its success be far behind that of other similar establishments in the country, it will perform an extensive and an invaluable work in suppressing open vice in its earlier manifestations, and in directing rightly the ways of many a neglected child of poverty and crime. The right spirit is awakened, and *its progress will be onward.*

Five deaths have occurred in the prison during the year. Three of these were so sudden as to afford no opportunity whatever for any special pastoral attention. I frequently visited the other two prisoners in their illness, and sought to do it in all good fidelity. The results were attended with directly opposite emotions. The one was a case of lingering consumption, where the certainty of death's approach was distinctly understood. And yet the reading and exposition of the most appropriate passages of Scripture, the most faithful exhortations which they suggested, and frequent prayer,

all appeared to fail of their desired effect. The terrible blindness and hardness of a deeply depraved heart seemed unrelieved to the last. The other dying man manifested the truest penitential sorrow for his sins. Before his sickness, he had generally desired religious books, and his conversation indicated an earnest resolution to seek and walk in the true ways of wisdom and religious peace. While I said what I could to encourage the views and determinations thus expressed, his manner was never such as to inspire me with any thing like a decided confidence in his sincerity. But his illness and death proved, with a most gratifying degree of clearness, that his penitence was sincere and his faith firm in the Redeemer. He was peaceful and calm as he awaited his last hour, and, to all human appearance, he met such a death as a good christian only can die.

I am happy, gentlemen, in conclusion to acknowledge the kindness extended and the confidence you have shown me in all our intercourse. The same acknowledgments are due to the chief officer of the prison, and all his deputies. The associations which my position has thus presented, have been to me uniformly of the most agreeable nature, and have contributed in no small degree to relieve the weight of my interesting, yet laborious duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. STARR, *Moral Instructor.*

January 1, 1851.

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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*To the Board of Inspectors of the New Jersey Penitentiary.*

Gentlemen,—Five convicts have died in the prison during the past year, as you are informed by the monthly reports. Only one of these, a negro, had good health on his admission. He was sentenced for ten years, and had served half of his term, when he died of a rupture of a blood-vessel of the lungs. The other four cases were far gone with incurable diseases when they were received into the prison, and death was a consequence that might have been looked for sooner, had they been subjected to the ordinary inconveniences of their previous lives.

There can be no doubt of the truth, so often asserted, that close confinement and obstructed sunlight impair the vital organs. The negro died, in all probability, from the effects of these debilitating influences, continued, in his case, through too long a period. Notwithstanding the general health of the prisoners has seemed good for many years past almost without a parallel, there is a gradual suspending of the vital forces, inducing a condition, which, while it protects in some degree the convicts from the ordinary diseases of the neighborhood, must prove fatal, if continued many years. This should always be considered in the sentence.

During the year, there has been some sickness, caused by the crowded state of the prison.

I have nothing new to offer on the subject of our particular kind of imprisonment and discipline. This matter has been



so often reported upon, and discussed, and as nothing has been discovered in physical or mental science, other than ordinary common sense would have presupposed, I leave it without suggesting any changes from the course now pursued in the treatment of the convicts.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES B. COLEMAN.

**ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**STATE SUPERINTENDENT**

**OF**

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW JERSEY,**

**FOR THE YEAR 1850.**

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**Read January 15, 1851, and ordered to be printed,**

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**TRENTON:**

**PRINTED BY PHILLIPS & BOSWELL.**

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**1851.**



# REPORT

OF THE

## STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

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OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, }  
PERTH AMBOY, January 15, 1851. }

*To the Legislature of the State of New Jersey.*

In compliance with the requirements of the law establishing Public Schools, the following REPORT is respectfully submitted :

The state is divided into twenty counties, which contain one hundred and eighty-two townships. Reports have been received from one hundred and seventy-two, leaving only ten to be heard from. This is the most perfect report which has been received since the passage of the act.

From the returns made by the town superintendents, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1850, (abstracts from which are hereto appended) it appears that there are about 1569 districts in the state, 1470 of which are reported as having made proper and correct returns.

The number of children reported as residing within the districts between the ages of 5 and 16 is 114,722.

The number returned as having attended school during the last year is 75,245, being an increase over the number returned last year of 5192, or 7½ per cent.

The sum of \$112,518.62 has been appropriated for the support of public schools by the inhabitants of the several

counties, which, in addition to the sum of \$40,000 received from the state, makes an aggregate of \$152,578.62 appropriated for educational purposes during the past year. This is an increase of \$33,227.23 over the year preceding.

In order to render the statement as accurate as possible, the returns of last year are taken in those townships, the superintendents of which have neglected to send in reports. If any error occur, this is on the safe side, as the proportion of the ten thousand dollars received from the state the past year is not included in these returns, which would add considerably to the aggregate.

The attention of the legislature is respectfully called to the remarks of the town superintendents, which are appended hereto. They will be found to contain much valuable information relative to the condition of the schools and the feelings of the community, also many suggestions for alterations in the school laws. It is thought best to add abstracts from those reports, to the one made by the State Superintendent, that each township might, through its own officer, speak their views and wishes, that the inhabitants and school officers of other townships might know what is doing, and what is thought in different sections of the state. This will lead to discussion of the different suggestions made; it will also show the great difficulty there is in framing a law to meet all the various and conflicting views set forth. It will also stimulate the inhabitants of such townships, as are a little backward in the cause of education, to some extra exertion to come up to their more active neighbors.

#### FREE SCHOOLS.

The subject of Free Schools has been frequently presented by the State Superintendent to the consideration of the legislature and community. Judging from the expression of public opinion, it is confidently expected that some provision will be made, by the present legislature, for the establishment of Free Schools. Many townships in the state have already tried the experiment under special acts, and wherever the method of taxation has been properly adopted, it has suc-

ceeded, even beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. It, however, requires great care so to apportion the tax for the support of those schools, that while all contribute their proportion, it falls burthensome upon none, and yet be sufficient, in addition to the amount granted by the state, to open all our schools to every child of proper age to be benefited by them. There is no good reason why it should be otherwise. The very principles of our government demand an educated people. Universal education is the sure means of promoting universal freedom. It is the only method of securing to posterity the invaluable blessings we received from our fathers. It is the only method which will enable our descendants to withstand "encroachments from without or pressure from within," to resist those attempts which will be made to alter the fair fabric, or even to pull down the beautiful structure of our free institutions. It is the only method of teaching our successors to appreciate their high responsibilities and destinies as republican citizens, and of qualifying them to perform with credit and usefulness the various duties which may devolve upon them.

To you, as the legislators of our state, the community are looking for the realization of this long deferred hope. To you, the many poor and destitute children of the state are looking with uplifted hands and supplicating countenances for a great boon—the gift of Education. They ask you for the means to *raise themselves* from poverty; and this they can and will do, if you provide a way by which they can obtain such an education as will enable them to become successful competitors in the various occupations of life; such an education as will raise them from mere physical machines, "hewers of wood, drawers of water," to educated beings. They point to your splendid prison, and ask you to educate their minds and hearts, that they may never be its inmates. They call your attention to the rising walls of your "House of Refuge," and tell you, you are preparing that for the outcast, the degraded, for those who, by the want of a proper system of, and provision for public instruction, are left uneducated. They ask you not to doom them to such a fate, but to educate them, and raise them above it. They ask you to search the dark

records of crime, both in the old world and the new, and see how great the amount caused by ignorance, how few of the many names enrolled upon it were properly educated. They tell you, that facts plainly demonstrate that *ignorance* is the fertile source of vice, the parent of iniquity; that the uneducated heart and mind cannot successfully resist the thousand temptations and enticements which constantly beset and allure them; that it requires the highest *moral training*, as well as mental, to enable man to mingle with the busy world, and escape the defiling evidences of his contact; they point to your laws "for the punishment of crime," which *they cannot read*; they show you statutes which *they cannot understand*; they ask you, if the state claims the *right of punishment*, it should not also offer the means of instruction; they call upon you for this. If you deny them, to whom can they look?—for

"This sacred right is fruitlessly announced,  
This universal plea in vain addressed  
To eyes and ears of parents, who themselves  
Did, in the time of their necessity,  
Urge it in vain, and, therefore, like a prayer  
That from the humblest floor ascends to Heaven,  
It mounts to reach the state's parental ear;  
Who, if indeed she own a mother's heart,  
And be not most unfeelingly devoid  
Of gratitude to Providence, will grant  
The unquestionable good."

It is, therefore, recommended that a law be passed, authorizing the inhabitants of any township, at their annual town meeting, (due notice of the intention having been previously given) to determine, by a vote of two-thirds of those present at such meeting, to establish Free Schools, and to determine for what period of time they shall be kept open, and to raise, by tax, such sum of money as (in addition to the amount received from the state) shall be sufficient for their support for the period specified. The sum so determined upon, to be raised by a tax upon the real estate, personal property, and by head tax. This will leave the matter where it should be, in the hands of the people. And it is thought, where a change so fundamental is contemplated, it would be

unwise to attempt it, unless two-thirds of the inhabitants were in favor. If, with this moral as well as physical majority, Free Schools are introduced, will they not be more likely to remain, more likely to be encouraged, sustained, supported, than if introduced by a mere majority, which the very next year may alter?

In connection with Free Schools, there is an important consideration, namely, the building of School Houses. Under the present law, no provision is made, and one seems imperatively called for. It is for you to determine whether they should be built by a general tax upon the township, or by a tax upon the district in which a house is to be erected. The latter plan seems the preferable one, as it leaves the question of building and paying with those more immediately interested, the inhabitants of the district in which a school house is wanted. Whatever plan is adopted, the system of taxation should be carefully arranged, and should, as far as possible, be equitable and just; every thing should be voluntary, nothing compulsory. The people of New Jersey, since their attention has been directed to Public Instruction, have made rapid strides, and they are ready and anxious to press upward to as high an eminence as that occupied by any of their sister states. But it has been, and must be with the same feelings and principles which induced their fathers to sustain the hardships and privations of a seven years' war, without murmur or complaint, "a firm conviction of the justness of their cause and a voluntary system of enlistment."

In connection with this subject, reference is respectfully made to a letter from Samuel S. Randall, esq., Deputy Superintendent of the state of New York, in reply to one written from this department, inquiring into the causes which led to the diminished vote in the state of New York, by which the free school system was sustained; and whether the objection was to the principle of Free Schools, or the details of the bill establishing them, it will be found to contain much useful information upon the subject; and the opinion of a gentleman so well calculated, from his situation and his abilities, to judge of the various causes which led to the altered vote in the state of New York, having for a period of four-



teen years acted as Deputy Superintendent of Public Schools there, is entitled to attention and respect.

#### TEACHER'S INSTITUTES.

All who have read the reports of the Town Superintendents for a series of years, or have examined for themselves, agree that one great drawback to the success of our educational system, is the want of properly qualified teachers. How this is to be met or obviated is not easy to determine. By some, a larger appropriation of money is considered alone necessary. With that, all difficulty is to vanish; a good salary will always procure a competent man. This is true only in part. But under present circumstances, with the limited supply of good teachers in our state, what amount would be required sufficient to induce well educated men to relinquish occupations or professions, in which they are engaged, more profitable than teaching generally is? Even if this amount were furnished, and well educated men of other professions introduced as teachers, it would not answer, as they would be found wanting in the practical information and experience so necessary to constitute successful teachers. By others it is contended, that nothing short of a Normal School for educating and training teachers will accomplish the object. There can be no doubt of the benefit which a properly conducted Normal School would have upon the educational system of the state.

Experience has abundantly proved it in our neighboring states, and they have been frequently recommended by this department. But public opinion has not, as yet, sufficiently sanctioned the plan, to induce the hope of its speedy adoption. There is another system, extensively introduced in other states, and which has answered the expectations of the friends of education. This is the establishment of a Teachers' Institute in every county of the state. It is therefore recommended that a certain sum be annually appropriated by the legislature to enable the teachers and school officers in each county to establish and maintain one or more institutes during the

year. It is confidently believed the benefits would amply compensate for the outlay.

#### INFLUENCE OF THE PUBLIC PRESS.

To the public press, throughout the state, we are greatly indebted for the candor and courtesy with which they have discussed the subject of education, and the various modifications proposed for the amendment of our school law ; also for the liberality which has induced them to open the columns of their papers to articles bearing upon this important subject. Much, very much, has been effected by this course. In our country the press is the great lever to raise public opinion, for or against any movement calculated to affect the masses. Pervading, as it does, every nook or corner of the state, entering into every family, and insensibly moulding their opinions by the daily or weekly discussion of important subjects, it acts more or less upon all, influencing not only their thoughts but their actions. It should be, as it is, an auxiliary to every complete system of education. It is fortunate for us that the press of the state is not only a free and candid, but also a moral one, lending its aid to every great and good question ; sending out its daily or weekly messengers with words of information, of advice, of inspiring hope ; calling upon every citizen to arouse himself to his duty, and (in the present case) to show himself alive to the importance of educating the children God has committed to his care ; illustrating the great benefits to be derived from education, as well to individuals as to communities, and the intimate and inseparable connection there is between an educated and a free people. Honor and prosperity be to its conductors, for they deserve both.

In reference to the effect produced, and the good to be accomplished, would it not be money well expended, if the state were to appropriate a certain sum to one paper in each county for the maintenance of an educational department in those papers. It would cost little in comparison to the benefit it would confer. Or let the state establish a School Journal, exclusively devoted to this cause ; place it under the charge

of some competent person, as editor ; let it contain, in addition to the ordinary matter of such papers, copies of the correspondence and opinions given by this department upon all subjects connected with education deemed interesting, and upon all doubtful or disputed passages of the law. Let the teachers of the state be invited to contribute articles upon educational subjects; upon the best method of teaching and governing schools; subjects interesting to the inhabitants of districts; subjects calculated to interest the young, and to teach them their duties, the respect they owe their parents, their teachers, and the obligations they are under to acquire an education to qualify them for the position they must assume in after life. Let it convey to the school officers a knowledge of their duties, to the citizens of their rights; let it be to every one a monthly friend, carrying with it pleasure, blended with instruction; let a copy be sent to every school district and school officer, at the expense of the state. In every other state a School Journal, connected with the school department, has been considered necessary. In every one, it has been attended with great benefit and but trifling expense. It is therefore respectfully, but confidently recommended to the consideration of the legislature.

#### TOWN SUPERINTENDENTS.

It will be seen, by reference to the statistical tables appended hereto, that a larger number of reports has been received this year, than in any former one. The abstracts from them contain much valuable information, of more importance to the community than any remarks which could be made by the State Superintendent. Whilst we feel under obligation to those who have made their reports, we cannot but regret that some have failed to do so; a few have also been so little interested in the subject, as to accompany them with no remarks whatsoever. The State Superintendent would urgently request all the town superintendents to prepare their reports, and transmit them in time the ensuing year; to accompany them with remarks upon the condition of the schools, the general feeling with regard to education;

the manner in which the school law operates, and its deficiencies; with suggestions for their alteration, together with any other matters they may deem interesting. This is the only way in which the legislature or community can ascertain the workings of the system, the best manner in which public opinion can be gathered. They are also requested to see that the town clerks send a notice of the name and residence of the person elected, as much difficulty is experienced by this neglect.

Copies of blank reports were directed to the superintendent of each township in the state, by name when known, and by designation when not, and sent by mail. Many were not received, but the fault lies not with this department, but with the town clerks of those townships from which no returns were made.

In conclusion, although many difficulties have been encountered, the cause of education in the state is still progressive, the amount of money contributed for the support of Public Schools much larger, the number of children attending them greater. The town superintendents, generally, express the opinion, that the character of the teachers, in point of intelligence and experience, has greatly improved; that the general tone of feeling is more in favor of Public Instruction than formerly, and that, whilst there are some opposed to the establishment of Free Schools, the great majority are in favor of it. This subject is therefore respectfully but urgently offered to the consideration of the legislature, with the firm belief that there will be no subject brought before them more worthy of their attentive consideration—no subject of more importance to society at large, than that of education; and that no act of theirs would find more support, or be more acceptable to their constituents, than a well devised law for the improvement of Public Schools; that no money which the state can spare, could be better spent than in the cause of education. To them, then, it is left, with a full confidence that it will receive at their hands the attentive consideration its importance demands.

Respectfully submitted.

T. F. KING.

ALBANY, January 13, 1851.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th instant, inquiring the cause of the diminished vote cast at the late general election in favor of the act of the legislature of 1849, establishing Free Schools throughout this state, and desiring to be informed whether the objections which were interposed to that act, by those who voted in favor of its repeal at such election, were directed against the general *system* proposed to be established by the act, or against the *details* of the bill; and if the latter, what those details were, and in what particular and to what extent they were deemed obnoxious; and the remedy, if any, which the friends of Free Schools propose to substitute.

Feeling the deepest interest in the ultimate success of the great experiment of universal education, now in progress in this state, and having the most entire confidence in the practicability and expediency of establishing a system of Free Schools which shall be adequate to the accomplishment of this noble end, in such a manner as to prove acceptable to the great body of the people, I do not hesitate to afford you such information as may be in my power in reference to this important topic, as well for the purpose of vindicating the action of a large and highly respectable minority of the people of this state from the imputation of levity or fickleness, which might be cast upon them, as to enable the legislature and people of New Jersey to profit by our experience, should they feel inclined to follow in our footsteps in the recognition and adoption of the Free School principle.

You will, therefore, permit me to give you a concise history of the origin, progress, and present condition of the Free School system in this state.

From the year 1841 up to 1847, you are aware our schools were under the immediate supervision of county superintendents, of which you were one; and while this system remained in force, it was characterized by a rapid and an unprecedented advancement of our elementary institutions of learning. The various provisions of law were promptly and

efficiently executed; our schools were very generally supplied with well qualified teachers of both sexes; the course of instruction was essentially improved; an increased interest was excited on the part of parents and the public generally; controversies and dissensions in the several districts were pacified and adjusted through the judicious interposition of this class of officers, and the elements of prosperity and success were extensively diffused throughout the state. In an evil hour, the legislature allowed itself to give way to the noisy clamor of the opponents of this beneficent system, who, by combining with the disaffected and the indifferent in the several school districts, presented, in the absence of any counteracting movement, a formidable array of names in favor of its repeal. From this period, a retrograde process commenced. The bond of union, which had connected the state department with the several school districts, being dissolved, it became wholly impracticable to exercise that constant supervision which was absolutely indispensable to the harmony and efficiency of the system. The several town superintendents were left to their own discretion, unaided by the enlightened counsel and cooperation of a county officer; and each town, of course, possessed its own standard, varying with the ability and interest of an officer, who frequently was disposed to do no more than the law imperatively prescribed. A diminished degree of interest was manifested in the welfare of the schools; and the provisions of the law, for the exemption of indigent inhabitants of districts from the payment of their proportion of the rate bill for teachers' wages, were very generally disregarded. To so great an extent had this ~~abuse~~ prevailed, that in the year 1844 the state superintendent found it necessary to institute an investigation, with the view of obtaining the requisite information to enable him to apply the adequate remedy. The results of this investigation disclosed the alarming fact, that upwards of forty thousand children of indigent parents were annually excluded from all participation in the benefits of education, in consequence of the refusal or neglect of the trustees to exempt them, in the mode prescribed by law. Deeply impressed by this conclusive exposition of the impotency of the existing system to

secure the universal education of the people, the superintendent earnestly urged upon the legislature the importance of some efficient action, with a view to secure this desirable result, and hinted at the expediency of making the several schools of the state, in some mode, absolutely free to all of a proper age to participate in their benefits. This recommendation was warmly and vigorously seconded by his successor in office, the present incumbent of the department, and, at the session of the legislature of 1849, the "Act for the establishment of Free Schools throughout the state" was passed by a nearly unanimous vote. Its provisions were, however, submitted to the popular approval at the fall election of that year, and, after very full and general discussion, were sustained by a vote of 250,000 in favor, to 90,000 against, being a majority of nearly 160,000 votes.

It soon, however, became evident that the great mass of the electors had passed rather upon the *principle* involved in the act—the principle of Free Schools—than upon the details of the bill, the practical operation of which developed numerous and formidable defects. The late period at which it was made to take effect prevented the action of the boards of supervisors of the several counties in furnishing their quota of public money, an omission which devolved a heavy burthen of taxation upon the inhabitants of the several school districts. This was immeasurably aggravated by the inequalities, in respect to taxable property, which existed in the districts; and inasmuch as the legal voters of each district were invested with the power of determining the amount to be raised for the support of schools for the current year, beyond a sum sufficient to provide for four months' instruction, the result was a very general refusal to go beyond this minimum amount. The cupidity of the wealthy tax payers and the parsimony of those in moderate circumstances were appealed to by the disaffected and the hostile, and, in a large proportion of the school districts, a violent opposition was manifested to the new law. Petitions for its repeal or modification were poured in upon the legislature, at its ensuing session, and the friends of the system became convinced that important amendments were indispensable to the success of the

great experiment in which they had engaged. These amendments were accordingly proposed, and a bill embracing them passed the popular branch of the legislature, of 1850, by a very large majority. The Senate, however, non-concurred in the bill, and sent down to the House, instead, another, proposing a resubmission of the obnoxious law to the people, with the view of effecting its unconditional repeal. Failing to secure the modification proposed, the Assembly finally concurred in this measure, and the question of repeal was submitted, at the last general election, to the decision of the popular vote.

The friends of Free Schools, although conceding the manifest defects of the existing law, and anxious for its modification and amendment, determined, nevertheless, not to abandon the great, and, in their judgment, vital principle involved in its enactment; and the majority of 25,000 votes, out of nearly four hundred thousand, cast at the recent election, against the repeal of the law, consisted, with scarcely an exception, of men who, for the sake of the important principle at stake, were willing to overlook every minor consideration, and who, confiding in the ability and ultimate disposition of the legislature to adapt its details to the general satisfaction of those interested, insisted upon retaining upon the statute book of the state the noble provision, that the common schools should be free to all, without discrimination or restriction. The minority, on the other hand, consisted of the original and inveterate opponents of the principle of Free Schools, with about an equal number of voters who approved of that principle, but felt themselves bound to vote for the repeal of the existing law, with the view of obtaining one more in accordance with their wishes.

I have no hesitation, therefore, in affirming, that the views and sentiments of the great mass of the people of this state, in reference to the fundamental principle of Free Schools, have undergone no change since the annual election of 1849, when that principle was sanctioned by an overwhelming majority of the popular vote; that the diminished vote cast at the late election in favor of the existing law, was solely occasioned by defects in the details of that law; and that



whenever these defects shall be obviated, as I trust they speedily will be, our fellow citizens will, with great unanimity, sustain and carry into practical effect a system of education based upon the impregnable principle, that it is the imperative duty, no less than the demonstrable interest of the state, to provide for the education of all its future citizens, without exception or discrimination.

The prominent defect in the act of 1849 was, unquestionably, the adoption of the plan of *district taxation* for the support of the schools. The taxable property of the respective districts was, from a variety of unavoidable circumstances, so unequally distributed that the same amount in value, located in different, and frequently in adjoining districts, was compelled to contribute in very unequal, and often unjust, proportions, to the same common object. This became a source of constant irritation and disturbance, and the natural and inevitable result was, the virtual breaking up of the schools during two-thirds of the year, and the forced and reluctant compliance with the peremptory requisitions of the law during the remaining third. The remedy which the friends of the new system, very generally, propose to apply, is the substitution of a general state tax, annually to be levied on the real and personal property of the state, for an amount sufficient, when added to the annual revenue from the school fund, to make the schools free for at least eight months during each year, leaving the inhabitants of the several districts to support their schools by rate bill, as heretofore, for the remaining four months, in case they desire such an extension of the term. This plan will, I entertain no doubt, prove almost universally acceptable to the people, while it fully meets the views of the most enlightened friends of education, and distinctly recognises the fundamental principle for which they have so long and earnestly contended. This principle is unquestionably destined to prevail, sooner or later, in every state of the Union. It affords the only permanent safeguard to our free institutions. The great experiment of self-government, now in progress on this continent, must ultimately stand or fall with the virtue and intelligence, on the one hand, or the ignorance and vice, on the other, of the

mass of our population. It is only through the universal education of the people, that a system like ours, dependent for its maintenance and support upon the will of that people, can be maintained. If, therefore, we desire to perpetuate that noble fabric reared by the fathers of our Republic, and to extend the blessings of freedom to the utmost bounds of the vast area embraced within our national limits, we must provide for the intellectual and moral education of every child who is to succeed to that rich inheritance. Regarded as a mere prudential question of a sound and enlightened political economy, it is immeasurably preferable to apply the resources of the state to the mental and moral culture of all its future citizens, than to exhaust its means in futile efforts to provide an adequate criminal police for the apprehension and punishment of offenders against its laws and eleemosynary institutions for the victims or intemperance, prodigality, and sensuality.

It is, however, unnecessary for me, in this communication, to dwell upon the considerations which should impel every statesman, patriot, and philanthropist to throw the full weight of his influence and exertions in the scale of universal education. They will suggest themselves at once, and intuitively, to every sound and well informed mind; and the temporary check which we, in the state of New York, have experienced in our efforts to engraft this noble principle upon our institutions, has only served, through the discussion and deliberate examination of the whole subject, which has been thereby elicited, to confirm the great mass of the people in the unalterable conviction of its value and importance. In the ardent and sincere hope that the citizens and statesmen of our sister state, whose educational interests have been committed to your charge, may profit by our experience, without passing through the severe ordeal by which it has been attained, I have the honor to remain, with sentiments of profound respect and regard,

Yours sincerely,

S. S. RANDALL.



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# **STATEMENTS**

**ACCOMPANYING THE**

## **SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.**

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

**An Abstract from the Returns of the Public Schools of the several Townships and Counties of the State of New Jersey, for the year ending December, 1850.**

| COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.                  |                                            |                                                       |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                    |                                                                                        |                                                        |                                                               |                                                      |                  |       |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------|
| MERCER.—Population 27,991.               |                                            |                                                       |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                    |                                                                                        |                                                        |                                                               |                                                      |                  |       |
| Whole No. of districts in the townships. | Number from which reports have been rec'd. | Number of children residing in the townships, and 16. | Number of children who have attended school 4 months, but less than 8. | Number of children who have attended school 8 months, but less than 12. | Number of colored children taught. | Whole number of children taught, as stated in the returns of the town superintendents. | Average No. of months the schools have been kept open. | Terms of tuition, average price per quarter for each scholar. | Amount appropriated or received for school purposes. | Amount expended. |       |
| East Windsor.....                        | 12                                         | 805                                                   | 265                                                                    | 180                                                                     | 141                                | 7                                                                                      | 586                                                    | \$2 00                                                        | \$865 96                                             | .....            | ..... |
| Ewing.....                               | 4                                          | 307                                                   | 145                                                                    | 85                                                                      | 30                                 | 12                                                                                     | 260                                                    | 2 25                                                          | 244 12                                               | \$253 00         | ..... |
| Hamilton.....                            | 9                                          | 870                                                   | 219                                                                    | 191                                                                     | 176                                | 17                                                                                     | 603                                                    | 2 00                                                          | 847 35                                               | 670 21           | ..... |
| Hopewell.....                            | 16                                         | 928                                                   | .....                                                                  | .....                                                                   | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 520                                                    | 2 00                                                          | 604 56                                               | 664 56           | ..... |
| Lawrence.....                            | 9                                          | 548                                                   | 117                                                                    | 85                                                                      | 146                                | 20                                                                                     | 363                                                    | 2 50                                                          | 666 13                                               | 666 13           | ..... |
| Nottingham.....                          | 1                                          | 850                                                   | .....                                                                  | .....                                                                   | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 394                                                    | FREE.                                                         | 2,167 00                                             | 2,200 00         | ..... |
| Princeton.....                           | 5                                          | 613                                                   | 80                                                                     | 190                                                                     | 75                                 | 40                                                                                     | 330                                                    | 1 50                                                          | 700 00                                               | 400 00           | ..... |
| Trenton.....                             | 1                                          | 1,209                                                 | .....                                                                  | .....                                                                   | .....                              | 63                                                                                     | 650                                                    | FREE.                                                         | 3,286 83                                             | 7,199 32         | ..... |
| West Windsor.....                        | 10                                         | 475                                                   | .....                                                                  | .....                                                                   | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 200                                                    | .....                                                         | 498 46                                               | .....            | ..... |
|                                          | 67                                         | 6,605                                                 | 826                                                                    | 731                                                                     | 563                                | 159                                                                                    | 3,911                                                  | \$2 00                                                        | \$14,940 46                                          | \$12,053 22      | ..... |
| PASSAIC.—Population 22,577.              |                                            |                                                       |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                    |                                                                                        |                                                        |                                                               |                                                      |                  |       |
| Acquanackonk.....                        | 6                                          | 688                                                   | .....                                                                  | .....                                                                   | .....                              | 5                                                                                      | 210                                                    | \$2 25                                                        | \$365 69                                             | \$111 20         | ..... |
| Manchester.....                          | 5                                          | 719                                                   | .....                                                                  | .....                                                                   | .....                              | 2                                                                                      | 226                                                    | 2 00                                                          | 356 06                                               | 330 20           | ..... |
| Paterason.....                           | 2                                          | 4,028                                                 | .....                                                                  | .....                                                                   | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 200                                                    | .....                                                         | 762 00                                               | .....            | ..... |
| Pompton.....                             | 7                                          | 494                                                   | 20                                                                     | 45                                                                      | 115                                | 6                                                                                      | 180                                                    | 2 00                                                          | 342 40                                               | 229 21           | ..... |
| *Wayne.....                              | 11                                         | 691                                                   | .....                                                                  | .....                                                                   | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 320                                                    | 2 00                                                          | 343 00                                               | .....            | ..... |
| West Milford.....                        | 10                                         | 797                                                   | .....                                                                  | .....                                                                   | .....                              | 2                                                                                      | 437                                                    | 2 00                                                          | 276 80                                               | .....            | ..... |
|                                          | 41                                         | 8,017                                                 | 20                                                                     | 45                                                                      | 115                                | 15                                                                                     | 1,573                                                  | \$2 05                                                        | \$2,450 95                                           | \$670 61         | ..... |
| *Taken from last report.                 |                                            |                                                       |                                                                        |                                                                         |                                    |                                                                                        |                                                        |                                                               |                                                      |                  |       |

\*Taken from last report.

| COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.        |     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |            |            |  |
|--------------------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------------|------------|--|
| SUSSEX.—Population 22,990.     |     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |            |            |  |
| Byram.....                     | 7   | 7     | 427   | 130   | 159   | 108   | 37    | 397   | 8½    | \$2 00 | \$305 18   | \$243 38   |  |
| Frankford.....                 | 10  | 10    | 602   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4     | 204   | 6     | 2 00   | 590 26     | 579 41     |  |
| Green.....                     | 5   | 5     | 242   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 166   | 9     | 2 00   | 584 85     | 168 02     |  |
| Hardyston.....                 | 8   | 8     | 454   | 150   | 125   | 45    | 10    | 320   | 8     | 2 00   | 462 33     | 400 00     |  |
| Lafayette.....                 | 7   | 7     | 244   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 150   | 9     | 2 25   | 209 77     | 60 63      |  |
| * Montague.....                | 8   | 8     | 325   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 225   | 8     | 2 00   | 413 48     | 269 00     |  |
| Newton.....                    | 13  | 13    | 925   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 741   | 10    | 2 00   | 589 65     | 497 98     |  |
| Sandyston.....                 | 10  | 10    | 434   | 160   | 220   | 434   | ..... | 496   | 7½    | 2 00   | 237 01     | 140 27     |  |
| Sparta.....                    | 9   | 9     | 604   | 170   | 180   | 320   | ..... | 570   | 9     | 2 00   | 520 00     | 500 00     |  |
| Stillwater.....                | 11  | 11    | 526   | ..... | 450   | ..... | ..... | 478   | 8     | 2 00   | 434 71     | 213 04     |  |
| Vernon.....                    | 18  | 18    | 933   | 250   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 700   | 8     | 2 00   | 801 42     | 400 10     |  |
| Walpack.....                   | 6   | 6     | 249   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200   | 4     | 2 00   | 179 28     | 80 00      |  |
| Wantage.....                   | 22  | 22    | 1,310 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4     | 761   | 8     | 2 00   | 1,608 65   | 500 00     |  |
| GLOUCESTER.—Population 14,049. |     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |            |            |  |
| Deptford.....                  | 134 | 134   | 7,275 | 762   | 1,134 | 907   | 55    | 5,408 | 7     | \$2 00 | \$6,336 59 | \$4,051 73 |  |
| Franklin.....                  | 9   | 9     | 872   | 303   | 199   | 60    | 8     | 569   | 7     | \$2 50 | \$554 07   | \$315 25   |  |
| *Greenwich.....                | 12  | 12    | 837   | 83    | 232   | 100   | 3     | 418   | 6     | 2 50   | 864 92     | 864 92     |  |
| Harrison.....                  | 11  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .....  | 652 00     | .....      |  |
| Woolwich.....                  | 9   | 8     | 595   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 450   | 8     | .....  | 849 66     | 849 66     |  |
| *Taken from last report.       |     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |        |            |            |  |

## BURLINGTON.—Population 43,204.

|                   |     |    |        |       |       |     |     |       |    |        |             |            |
|-------------------|-----|----|--------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|----|--------|-------------|------------|
| Burlington        | 6   | 6  | 1,240  |       |       |     | 68  | 610   | 10 | 83 75  | \$1,344 90  | \$1,202 86 |
| Chester           | 14  | 14 | 1,017  |       |       |     | 7   | 421   | 5  | 2 50   | 723 47      | 722 07     |
| Chesterfield      | 4   | 4  | 1,103  | 100   | 500   | 400 | 50  | 1,000 | 10 | 3 00   | 750 19      | 750 19     |
| Evesham           | 15  | 15 | 931    |       |       |     | 40  | 600   | 6  | 2 50   | 671 86      | 671 76     |
| * Mansfield       | 9   |    | 370    |       |       |     |     | 600   |    |        | 1,051 44    | 706 57     |
| Medford           | 10  | 10 | 911    |       |       |     |     |       | 9  | 2 16   | 706 63      |            |
| Little Egg Harbor | 8   | 8  | 603    | 296   | 300   |     | 5   | 536   | 6  | 2 00   | 453 93      |            |
| New Hanover       | 6   | 6  | 658    | 32    | 149   | 137 | 6   | 620   | 10 | 2 33   | 686 30      |            |
| Northampton       | 4   | 4  | 728    | 92    |       |     | 22  | 103   |    |        | 758 42      | 344 29     |
| Pemberton         | 8   | 8  | 717    | 346   | 126   | 56  | 7   | 611   | 9  | 2 38   | 1,062 27    | 230 19     |
| Springfield       | 6   | 6  | 537    | 198   | 109   | 32  | 3   | 339   | 3  | 2 50   | 1,270 01    | 1,270 00   |
| Southampton       | 12  | 12 | 953    | 409   | 314   | 89  | 5   | 812   | 7½ | 2 16   | 1,202 13    |            |
| * Washington      | 7   |    | 418    |       |       |     |     | 300   |    |        | 500 00      |            |
| West Hampton      | 7   | 5  | 372    |       |       |     | 4   | 250   | 9  | 2 00   | 600 00      | 300 00     |
| Willingborough    |     |    |        |       |       |     |     |       |    |        | 205 58      |            |
|                   | 116 | 90 | 11,063 | 1,769 | 1,570 | 714 | 217 | 6,864 | 84 | \$2 19 | \$11,992 16 | \$6,287 87 |

## ESSEX.—Population 73,995.

|                |    |    |       |     |     |     |    |       |     |        |             |             |
|----------------|----|----|-------|-----|-----|-----|----|-------|-----|--------|-------------|-------------|
| Bellefonte     | 4  | 4  | 774   | 177 | 153 | 166 | 2  | 493   | 11  | \$2 00 | \$530 00    |             |
| Bloomfield     | 5  | 5  | 843   |     |     |     |    | 686   | 12  | FREE.  | 2,136 97    | \$2,136 87  |
| Caldwell       | 8  | 4  | 683   |     |     |     |    |       |     |        | 124 20      |             |
| Clinton        | 7  | 7  | 538   | 277 | 275 |     |    | 355   | 11  | 2 00   | 224 60      | 107 76      |
| Elizabeth      | 6  | 6  | 1,365 |     |     |     | 38 | 564   | 10  | 2 00   | 2,282 65    | 1,041 30    |
| Livingston     | 5  | 5  | 183   |     |     |     |    | 134   | 8   | 2 00   | 180 00      | 180 00      |
| Newark         | 13 | 13 |       |     |     |     |    | 2,614 | 12  | FREE.  | 3,100 00    | 8,110 00    |
| New Providence | 4  | 4  | 283   |     |     |     |    |       |     |        | 65 59       | 38 01       |
| Orange         | 9  | 7  | 1,039 |     |     |     | 3  | 350   | 11  | 1 00   | 390 00      | 390 00      |
| Plainfield     | 3  | 3  | 618   |     |     |     |    | 431   | 9   | FREE.  | 1,484 18    | 1,630 23    |
| Rahway         | 10 | 10 | 816   | 72  | 114 | 324 | 40 | 510   | 9½  | 2 00   | 909 32      | 909 32      |
| Springfield    | 8  | 8  | 421   |     |     |     |    | 171   | 16½ | 2 00   | 412 95      | 203 93      |
| Union          | 8  | 7  | 353   |     |     |     | 6  | 274   | 8½  | 2 00   | 450 00      |             |
| Westfield      | 6  | 6  | 413   |     |     |     | 3  | 193   | 10  | 2 00   | 261 30      | 179 91      |
|                | 96 | 89 | 8,384 | 526 | 542 | 490 | 92 | 6,760 | 94  | \$2 00 | \$17,561 66 | \$14,927 33 |

\*Taken from last report.



COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

| COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.                 |                                            | MORRIS.—Population 36,173.                           |                                                                                 |                                                                               |                                                                                |                                    |                                                                                        |                                                        |                                                               |                                                      |                  |                                         |                                            |                                                      |                                                                                 | MIDDLESEX.—Population 28,671.                                                 |                                                                                |                                    |                                                                                        |                                                        |                                                               |                                                      |                  |          |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Whole No. of districts in the township. | Number from which reports have been rec'd. | Number of children residing in the township, and 16. | Number of children who have attended school any period, but less than 4 months. | Number of children who have attended school 4 months, but less than 8 months. | Number of children who have attended school 8 months, but less than 12 months. | Number of colored children taught. | Whole number of children taught, as stated in the returns of the town superintendents. | Average No. of months the schools have been kept open. | Terms of tuition, average price per quarter for each scholar. | Amount appropriated or received for school purposes. | Amount expended. | Whole No. of districts in the township. | Number from which reports have been rec'd. | Number of children residing in the township, and 16. | Number of children who have attended school any period, but less than 4 months. | Number of children who have attended school 4 months, but less than 8 months. | Number of children who have attended school 8 months, but less than 12 months. | Number of colored children taught. | Whole number of children taught, as stated in the returns of the town superintendents. | Average No. of months the schools have been kept open. | Terms of tuition, average price per quarter for each scholar. | Amount appropriated or received for school purposes. | Amount expended. |          |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chatham.....                            | 10                                         | 9                                                    | 646                                                                             | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | 12                                                                                     | 570                                                    | 10½                                                           | \$2 00                                               | \$880 66         | \$515 04                                | 15                                         | 15                                                   | 837                                                                             | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | 5                                                                                      | 472                                                    | 9                                                             | \$2 11                                               | \$1,065 94       | \$837 42 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chester.....                            | 9                                          | 9                                                    | 371                                                                             | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | 5                                                                                      | 350                                                    | 9½                                                            | 2 00                                                 | 629 09           | 622 49                                  | 12                                         | 12                                                   | 2,440                                                                           | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 1,055                                                  | 11                                                            | 3 00                                                 | 653 91           | 579 40   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hanover.....                            | 17                                         | 16                                                   | 1,035                                                                           | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | 9                                                                                      | 517                                                    | 9½                                                            | 1 75                                                 | 1,178 00         | 766 90                                  | 17                                         | 17                                                   | 953                                                                             | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 600                                                    | 9                                                             | 2 00                                                 | 1,172 79         | 432 88   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jefferson.....                          | 8                                          | 8                                                    | 464                                                                             | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 298                                                    | 9                                                             | 2 00                                                 | 402 32           | 292 25                                  | 1                                          | 1                                                    | .....                                                                           | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | .....                                                  | 12                                                            | 1 00                                                 | 1,035 72         | 407 00   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Medulla.....                            | 8                                          | 8                                                    | 432                                                                             | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 400                                                    | 9½                                                            | 2 00                                                 | 548 01           | 548 01                                  | 10                                         | 10                                                   | 702                                                                             | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 400                                                    | 9                                                             | 2 00                                                 | 600 00           | 290 00   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Morris.....                             | 20                                         | 20                                                   | 1,215                                                                           | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 750                                                    | 10                                                            | 2 00                                                 | 1,907 88         | 1,548 84                                | 12                                         | 12                                                   | 808                                                                             | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 400                                                    | 10½                                                           | 2 00                                                 | 1,409 56         | 1,409 56 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pequannock.....                         | 16                                         | 16                                                   | 1,105                                                                           | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 714                                                    | 10                                                            | 1 88                                                 | 1,356 79         | 1,145 44                                | 13                                         | 13                                                   | 991                                                                             | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 816                                                    | 9½                                                            | 2 00                                                 | 779 00           | 779 00   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Randolph.....                           | 9                                          | 9                                                    | 715                                                                             | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 342                                                    | 10                                                            | 2 00                                                 | 537 65           | 351 00                                  | 15                                         | 15                                                   | 801                                                                             | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 524                                                    | 9                                                             | 2 00                                                 | 859 65           | 497 57   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Roxbury.....                            | 14                                         | 14                                                   | 738                                                                             | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 598                                                    | 8                                                             | 2 00                                                 | 963 28           | 927 00                                  |                                            |                                                      |                                                                                 |                                                                               |                                                                                |                                    |                                                                                        |                                                        |                                                               |                                                      |                  |          |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rockaway.....                           | 13                                         | 13                                                   | 991                                                                             | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 816                                                    | 9½                                                            | 2 00                                                 | 779 00           | 779 00                                  |                                            |                                                      |                                                                                 |                                                                               |                                                                                |                                    |                                                                                        |                                                        |                                                               |                                                      |                  |          |  |  |  |  |  |
| Washington.....                         | 15                                         | 15                                                   | 801                                                                             | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 524                                                    | 9                                                             | 2 00                                                 | 859 65           | 497 57                                  |                                            |                                                      |                                                                                 |                                                                               |                                                                                |                                    |                                                                                        |                                                        |                                                               |                                                      |                  |          |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                         | 139                                        | 137                                                  | 8,515                                                                           | 1,363                                                                         | 1,364                                                                          | 892                                | 93                                                                                     | 5,879                                                  | 9½                                                            | \$1 96                                               | \$10,042 33      | \$7,993 54                              |                                            |                                                      |                                                                                 |                                                                               |                                                                                |                                    |                                                                                        |                                                        |                                                               |                                                      |                  |          |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monroe.....                             | 15                                         | 15                                                   | 837                                                                             | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 472                                                    | 9                                                             | \$2 11                                               | \$1,065 94       | \$837 42                                |                                            |                                                      |                                                                                 |                                                                               |                                                                                |                                    |                                                                                        |                                                        |                                                               |                                                      |                  |          |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Brunswick.....                    | 12                                         | 12                                                   | 2,440                                                                           | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 1,055                                                  | 11                                                            | 3 00                                                 | 653 91           | 579 40                                  |                                            |                                                      |                                                                                 |                                                                               |                                                                                |                                    |                                                                                        |                                                        |                                                               |                                                      |                  |          |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Brunswick.....                    | 17                                         | 17                                                   | 953                                                                             | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 600                                                    | 9                                                             | 2 00                                                 | 1,172 79         | 432 88                                  |                                            |                                                      |                                                                                 |                                                                               |                                                                                |                                    |                                                                                        |                                                        |                                                               |                                                      |                  |          |  |  |  |  |  |
| Perth Amboy.....                        | 1                                          | 1                                                    | .....                                                                           | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | .....                                                  | .....                                                         | 1 00                                                 | 1,035 72         | 407 00                                  |                                            |                                                      |                                                                                 |                                                                               |                                                                                |                                    |                                                                                        |                                                        |                                                               |                                                      |                  |          |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Amboy.....                        | 10                                         | 10                                                   | 702                                                                             | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 400                                                    | 9                                                             | 2 00                                                 | 600 00           | 290 00                                  |                                            |                                                      |                                                                                 |                                                                               |                                                                                |                                    |                                                                                        |                                                        |                                                               |                                                      |                  |          |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piscataway.....                         | 12                                         | 12                                                   | 808                                                                             | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 400                                                    | 10½                                                           | 2 00                                                 | 1,409 56         | 1,409 56                                |                                            |                                                      |                                                                                 |                                                                               |                                                                                |                                    |                                                                                        |                                                        |                                                               |                                                      |                  |          |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woodbridge.....                         | 17                                         | 17                                                   | 1,423                                                                           | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 1,225                                                  | 8                                                             | 2 75                                                 | 2,624 20         | 777 50                                  |                                            |                                                      |                                                                                 |                                                                               |                                                                                |                                    |                                                                                        |                                                        |                                                               |                                                      |                  |          |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                         | 84                                         | 84                                                   | 7,163                                                                           | 250                                                                           | 425                                                                            | 625                                | 82                                                                                     | 4,152                                                  | 9½                                                            | \$3 12                                               | \$3,562 12       | \$4,233 76                              |                                            |                                                      |                                                                                 |                                                                               |                                                                                |                                    |                                                                                        |                                                        |                                                               |                                                      |                  |          |  |  |  |  |  |

## CAMDEN.—Population 25,569.

|                 |    |       |       |       |       |       |     |       |       |            |            |
|-----------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|------------|------------|
| Camden.....     | 2  | 2     | 1,920 | 200   | 117   | 100   | 417 | 9     | PRES. | \$1,300 00 | \$1,300 00 |
| Delaware.....   | 6  | 2     | 779   | 134   | 162   | 52    | 263 | ..... | ..... | 533 00     | 300 00     |
| Gloucester..... | 10 | 10    | 710   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 | 9     | 2 50  | 560 20     | .....      |
| Newton.....     | 4  | 5     | 571   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 | 9     | 2 00  | 706 26     | .....      |
| Union.....      | 6  | 6     | 791   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 | 8     | 2 00  | 1,411 79   | 305 79     |
| Washington..... | 9  | 9     | 563   | 250   | 225   | 50    | 525 | 7     | 2 00  | 495 08     | 230 90     |
| *Waterford..... | 6  | ..... | 447   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 334 | ..... | ..... | 420 40     | .....      |
| Winslow.....    | 6  | 6     | 432   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 225 | 6     | 2 25  | 398 16     | 184 17     |

## CAPE MAY.—Population 6,432.

|             |    |    |       |     |     |     |    |    |       |            |            |
|-------------|----|----|-------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-------|------------|------------|
| Dennis..... | 50 | 40 | 1,524 | 604 | 504 | 202 | 94 | 8  | 2 12½ | \$5,824 93 | \$2,391 86 |
| Lower.....  | 6  | 6  | 480   | 55  | 115 | 286 | 4  | 7½ | 2 50  | \$422 10   | \$415 24   |
| Middle..... | 6  | 6  | 448   | 30  | 100 | 298 | 20 | 7  | 2 50  | 650 00     | .....      |
| Upper.....  | 7  | 7  | 565   | 115 | 260 | 80  | 2  | 6  | 2 00  | 976 64     | 976 64     |
| .....       | 8  | 8  | 382   | 71  | 92  | 116 | 2  | 7  | 2 37  | 454 21     | 432 32     |

## WARREN.—Population 32,390.

|                    |    |    |       |       |       |       |       |     |       |            |            |
|--------------------|----|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|------------|------------|
| Blairstown.....    | 27 | 27 | 1,875 | 271   | 567   | 780   | 28    | 6½  | 2 34  | \$2,502 95 | \$1,824 10 |
| Belvidere.....     | 7  | 7  | 444   | 162   | 128   | 57    | ..... | 8   | 2 00  | \$287 77   | \$183 27   |
| Franklin.....      | 3  | 3  | 285   | 60    | 100   | 28    | 11    | 11  | 2 50  | 325 00     | 325 00     |
| Greenwich.....     | 8  | 8  | 436   | 247   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3   | 2 00  | 1,668 61   | 1,068 00   |
| Hardwick.....      | 15 | 15 | 1,050 | 207   | 260   | 437   | 9     | 12  | 2 00  | 1,983 50   | 1,983 50   |
| Harmony.....       | 7  | 4  | 219   | 110   | 67    | ..... | ..... | 6½  | 2 00  | 170 61     | 96 52      |
| Hope.....          | 10 | 10 | 450   | 120   | 95    | 160   | ..... | 353 | 2 00  | 942 00     | 337 00     |
| Independence.....  | 11 | 11 | 489   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8   | ..... | 353 53     | 353 00     |
| Knowlton.....      | 13 | 13 | 747   | 106   | 162   | 338   | 10    | 9   | 2 00  | 823 00     | 429 96     |
| Mansfield.....     | 7  | 7  | 396   | 130   | 110   | 105   | 2     | 7½  | 2 00  | 407 90     | 170 00     |
| Oxford.....        | 11 | 11 | 460   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10  | 2 00  | 600 00     | 200 00     |
| Pahquarry.....     | 10 | 10 | 475   | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7     | 182 | 5 20  | 401 40     | 371 40     |
| Frelinghuysen..... | 4  | 3  | 139   | 47    | 60    | ..... | ..... | 5   | 2 00  | 118 62     | 83 46      |
| Washington.....    | 9  | 9  | 373   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8   | 2 00  | 300 48     | 132 34     |
| .....              | 7  | 4  | 412   | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9   | 2 00  | 600 00     | 250 00     |

\*Taken from last report.

|     |     |       |       |     |       |    |       |   |      |            |            |
|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|-------|----|-------|---|------|------------|------------|
| 192 | 115 | 6,375 | 1,189 | 982 | 1,125 | 43 | 4,550 | 8 | 2 03 | \$8,392 42 | \$5,998 45 |
|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|-------|----|-------|---|------|------------|------------|

## COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

| COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.                 |                                               |                                                      |                                                                                 |                                                                               |                                                                                |                                    |                                                                                        |                                                        |                                                               |                                                      |                  |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| CUMBERLAND.—Population 17,191.          |                                               |                                                      |                                                                                 |                                                                               |                                                                                |                                    |                                                                                        |                                                        |                                                               |                                                      |                  |
| Whole No. of districts in the township. | Number from which reports have been received. | Number of children residing in the township, and 16. | Number of children who have attended school any period, but less than 4 months. | Number of children who have attended school 4 months, but less than 8 months. | Number of children who have attended school 8 months, but less than 12 months. | Number of colored children taught. | Whole number of children taught, as stated in the returns of the town superintendents. | Average No. of months the schools have been kept open. | Terms of tuition, average price per quarter for each scholar. | Amount appropriated or received for school purposes. | Amount expended. |
| Bridgeton . . . . .                     | 4                                             | 656                                                  | —                                                                               | —                                                                             | —                                                                              | 40                                 | 390                                                                                    | 12                                                     | FREE.                                                         | \$2,343 23                                           | \$2,343 23       |
| Cohansey . . . . .                      | 1                                             | 235                                                  | —                                                                               | —                                                                             | —                                                                              | 5                                  | 230                                                                                    | 12                                                     | FREE.                                                         | 1,700 00                                             | 1,700 00         |
| Downe . . . . .                         | 9                                             | 704                                                  | 340                                                                             | 335                                                                           | —                                                                              | —                                  | 675                                                                                    | 9                                                      | \$2 00                                                        | 516 00                                               | 100 00           |
| Deerfield . . . . .                     | 8                                             | 285                                                  | 100                                                                             | 145                                                                           | —                                                                              | —                                  | 245                                                                                    | 7                                                      | —                                                             | 611 75                                               | 299 09           |
| Fairfield . . . . .                     | 4                                             | 613                                                  | 156                                                                             | 351                                                                           | —                                                                              | 79                                 | 563                                                                                    | 8                                                      | 2 00                                                          | 1,029 57                                             | 935 57           |
| Greenwich . . . . .                     | 1                                             | 330                                                  | —                                                                               | —                                                                             | —                                                                              | 75                                 | 315                                                                                    | 6                                                      | 2 50                                                          | 905 97                                               | —                |
| Hopewell . . . . .                      | 8                                             | 402                                                  | 60                                                                              | 294                                                                           | —                                                                              | —                                  | 354                                                                                    | 6                                                      | 2 50                                                          | 676 00                                               | 416 00           |
| Millville . . . . .                     | 6                                             | 708                                                  | 100                                                                             | 150                                                                           | 275                                                                            | 10                                 | 450                                                                                    | 6                                                      | 2 50                                                          | 2,605 00                                             | 2,605 00         |
| Maurice River . . . . .                 | 7                                             | 719                                                  | 163                                                                             | 318                                                                           | 94                                                                             | —                                  | 580                                                                                    | 8                                                      | 2 20                                                          | 717 40                                               | 717 40           |
| Stee Creek . . . . .                    | 6                                             | 296                                                  | 45                                                                              | 100                                                                           | 96                                                                             | 4                                  | 241                                                                                    | 9                                                      | 2 12                                                          | 445 00                                               | 445 00           |
| SOMERSET.—Population 19,633.            |                                               |                                                      |                                                                                 |                                                                               |                                                                                |                                    |                                                                                        |                                                        |                                                               |                                                      |                  |
| Bedminster . . . . .                    | 54                                            | 4,948                                                | 969                                                                             | 1,693                                                                         | 465                                                                            | 213                                | 4,043                                                                                  | 34                                                     | \$2 40                                                        | \$11,549 92                                          | \$9,561 29       |
| Bernards . . . . .                      | 11                                            | 471                                                  | 21                                                                              | 85                                                                            | 183                                                                            | 11                                 | 353                                                                                    | 34                                                     | \$2 00                                                        | \$469 09                                             | \$426 86         |
| Bridgewater . . . . .                   | 13                                            | 614                                                  | —                                                                               | —                                                                             | —                                                                              | —                                  | 373                                                                                    | —                                                      | —                                                             | 506 91                                               | 269 67           |
| Branchburg . . . . .                    | 9                                             | 1,096                                                | —                                                                               | —                                                                             | —                                                                              | 38                                 | 706                                                                                    | 104                                                    | 2 00                                                          | 1,286 35                                             | 1,286 35         |
| Franklin . . . . .                      | 8                                             | 312                                                  | —                                                                               | —                                                                             | —                                                                              | 11                                 | 298                                                                                    | 10                                                     | 2 00                                                          | 659 73                                               | 302 25           |
| Hillsborough . . . . .                  | 16                                            | 730                                                  | —                                                                               | —                                                                             | —                                                                              | —                                  | 404                                                                                    | 12                                                     | 2 00                                                          | 1,096 50                                             | 1,096 50         |
| Montgomery . . . . .                    | 17                                            | 962                                                  | —                                                                               | —                                                                             | —                                                                              | 65                                 | 600                                                                                    | 12                                                     | 2 25                                                          | 2,374 12                                             | 1,100 00         |
| Warren . . . . .                        | 9                                             | 504                                                  | 148                                                                             | 108                                                                           | 82                                                                             | 17                                 | 338                                                                                    | 9                                                      | 2 00                                                          | 1,083 29                                             | 1,083 29         |
| Warron . . . . .                        | 8                                             | 551                                                  | 130                                                                             | 240                                                                           | 70                                                                             | 4                                  | 440                                                                                    | 11                                                     | 1 75                                                          | 962 00                                               | 962 00           |
|                                         |                                               |                                                      |                                                                                 |                                                                               |                                                                                |                                    |                                                                                        |                                                        |                                                               |                                                      |                  |
| 91                                      | 88                                            | 5,240                                                | 299                                                                             | 433                                                                           | 334                                                                            | 146                                | 3,512                                                                                  | 101                                                    | \$2 00                                                        | \$8,528 99                                           | \$6,526 92       |

## BERGEN.—Population 14,743.

|                     |    |    |       |     |     |     |     |       |     |        |            |            |          |
|---------------------|----|----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|--------|------------|------------|----------|
| Franklin .....      | 10 | 10 | 515   | 76  | 26  | 235 | ... | 337   | 6   | ...    | ...        | \$821 21   | ...      |
| Hackensack .....    | 13 | 13 | 833   | ... | ... | ... | 10  | 400   | 12  | \$2 50 | ...        | 867 57     | \$723 08 |
| Harrington .....    | 7  | 7  | 335   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 153   | ... | ...    | ...        | 321 84     | ...      |
| Hoboken .....       | 11 | 11 | 730   | 310 | 115 | 81  | 6   | 506   | 64  | 1 44   | ...        | 348 83     | 339 21   |
| Lodi .....          | 3  | 3  | 229   | 34  | 36  | 56  | 5   | 131   | 12  | 2 00   | 100 28     | 100 00     | ...      |
| New Barbadoes ..... | 8  | 8  | 540   | ... | ... | ... | 14  | 370   | 11  | 2 50   | 393 68     | 200 00     | ...      |
| Saddle River .....  | 6  | 6  | 209   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 106   | 12  | 2 00   | 85 50      | 85 50      | ...      |
| Washington .....    | 11 | 11 | 412   | 30  | 38  | 120 | 7   | 173   | 44  | 1 75   | 161 53     | ...        | ...      |
|                     | 69 | 69 | 3,803 | 550 | 215 | 492 | 45  | 2,176 | 98  | \$2 03 | \$3,100 44 | \$1,447 79 | ...      |

## HUNTERDON.—Population 29,064

|                   |     |     |       |       |       |     |     |       |     |        |            |            |          |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|--------|------------|------------|----------|
| Alexandria .....  | 22  | 22  | 1,020 | 300   | 320   | ... | ... | 625   | ... | ...    | ...        | \$882 00   | \$480 00 |
| Bethlehem .....   | 18  | 18  | 848   | 193   | 185   | 160 | 3   | 588   | 84  | 2 25   | 843 84     | 700 00     | ...      |
| Clinton .....     | 8   | 8   | 581   | 260   | 120   | 100 | 21  | 481   | 10  | 2 00   | 808 88     | 624 21     | ...      |
| Delaware .....    | 14  | 14  | 668   | 341   | 157   | 76  | 6   | 574   | 94  | 2 00   | 625 93     | 625 93     | ...      |
| East Amwell ..... | 9   | 9   | 355   | ...   | 102   | 123 | 10  | 225   | 9   | 2 00   | 351 82     | 351 82     | ...      |
| Franklin .....    | 9   | 9   | 359   | 130   | 56    | ... | ... | 200   | 9   | 2 00   | 151 11     | 48 66      | ...      |
| Kingwood .....    | 9   | 9   | 510   | 103   | 201   | ... | ... | 302   | 6   | 2 00   | 199 93     | 111 45     | ...      |
| Lebanon .....     | 12  | 12  | 608   | 65    | 157   | 168 | ... | 390   | 9   | ...    | 398 14     | 200 00     | ...      |
| Baritan .....     | 15  | 15  | 788   | 134   | 117   | 123 | 8   | 374   | 11  | 2 00   | 332 40     | 332 41     | ...      |
| Readington .....  | 14  | 14  | 774   | 100   | 200   | 119 | ... | 419   | ... | ...    | 1,312 32   | 1,312 32   | ...      |
| Tewksbury .....   | 14  | 14  | 682   | ...   | ...   | ... | 15  | 343   | 84  | ...    | 661 77     | 295 97     | ...      |
| West Amwell ..... | 9   | 9   | 341   | 60    | 190   | ... | 4   | 220   | 11  | 2 50   | 269 52     | 269 52     | ...      |
|                   | 153 | 153 | 7,534 | 1,690 | 1,805 | 869 | 67  | 4,741 | 9   | \$2 07 | \$6,837 66 | \$5,352 29 | ...      |

## HUDSON.—Population 21,874.

|                     |    |     |       |     |     |     |     |       |     |        |            |          |     |
|---------------------|----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|--------|------------|----------|-----|
| Hoboken .....       | 1  | 1   | 520   | 94  | 63  | 58  | ... | 332   | 11  | FREE.  | \$912 00   | \$908 00 | ... |
| Bergen .....        | 5  | 5   | 650   | 60  | 96  | 180 | 6   | 490   | 114 | \$2 00 | 387 47     | ...      | ... |
| *Harrison .....     | 3  | ... | 200   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150   | 9   | ...    | 407 62     | ...      | ... |
| *Jersey City .....  | 1  | ... | ...   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 644   | ... | FREE.  | 4,000 00   | ...      | ... |
| *North Bergen ..... | 6  | ... | 830   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 257   | ... | ...    | 256 33     | ...      | ... |
| Van Vorst .....     | 1  | 1   | 900   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 400   | 12  | FREE.  | 2,225 00   | ...      | ... |
|                     | 17 | 7   | 3,100 | 154 | 159 | 238 | 6   | 2,273 | 104 | \$2 00 | \$8,188 42 | \$908 00 | ... |

\*Taken from last report.

## COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

| MONMOUTH.—Population 30,293.             |                                               |                                                                            |                                                                                 |                                                                               |                                                                                |                                    |                                                                                        |                                                        |                                                               |                                                      |                  |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Whole No. of districts in the townships. | Number from which reports have been received. | Number of children residing in the townships between the ages of 5 and 16. | Number of children who have attended school any period, but less than 4 months. | Number of children who have attended school 4 months, but less than 8 months. | Number of children who have attended school 8 months, but less than 12 months. | Number of colored children taught. | Whole number of children taught, as stated in the returns of the town superintendents. | Average No. of months the schools have been kept open. | Terms of tuition, average price per quarter for each scholar. | Amount appropriated or received for school purposes. | Amount expended. |
| Atlantic.....                            | 6                                             | 373                                                                        | .....                                                                           | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | 12                                 | 210                                                                                    | .....                                                  | \$2 00                                                        | \$1,026 15                                           | \$394 28         |
| Freehold.....                            | 9                                             | 654                                                                        | 120                                                                             | 209                                                                           | .....                                                                          | 5                                  | 323                                                                                    | 10                                                     | 00                                                            | 810 06                                               | 739 56           |
| Hovell.....                              | 16                                            | 1,296                                                                      | 492                                                                             | 331                                                                           | 201                                                                            | 12                                 | 1,024                                                                                  | 8                                                      | 00                                                            | 1,147 00                                             | 1,003 48         |
| Manalapan.....                           | 10                                            | 531                                                                        | .....                                                                           | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | 250                                                                                    | 9                                                      | .....                                                         | 905 39                                               | .....            |
| Middletown.....                          | 14                                            | 954                                                                        | .....                                                                           | .....                                                                         | 385                                                                            | 25                                 | 790                                                                                    | 104                                                    | 00                                                            | 1,268 97                                             | 645 00           |
| Millstone.....                           | 9                                             | 482                                                                        | .....                                                                           | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | 340                                                                                    | 9                                                      | 00                                                            | 621 95                                               | .....            |
| Marlborough.....                         | 6                                             | 410                                                                        | 180                                                                             | 100                                                                           | 20                                                                             | .....                              | 309                                                                                    | 8                                                      | 00                                                            | 645 45                                               | 596 24           |
| Ocean.....                               | 12                                            | 1,070                                                                      | .....                                                                           | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | 496                                                                                    | .....                                                  | .....                                                         | 1,035 10                                             | .....            |
| Raritan.....                             | 14                                            | 1,223                                                                      | .....                                                                           | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | 870                                                                                    | 9                                                      | 00                                                            | 544 77                                               | .....            |
| Shrewsbury.....                          | 10                                            | 917                                                                        | .....                                                                           | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | 523                                                                                    | 12                                                     | 00                                                            | 830 17                                               | .....            |
| Upper Freehold.....                      | 8                                             | 730                                                                        | 273                                                                             | 250                                                                           | 140                                                                            | 36                                 | 663                                                                                    | 10                                                     | 50                                                            | 1,024 72                                             | 800 00           |
| OCEAN.—Population 10,043.                |                                               |                                                                            |                                                                                 |                                                                               |                                                                                |                                    |                                                                                        |                                                        |                                                               |                                                      |                  |
| Brick.....                               | 114                                           | 8,640                                                                      | 1,965                                                                           | 831                                                                           | 746                                                                            | 90                                 | 5,860                                                                                  | 94                                                     | \$2 05                                                        | \$9,859 73                                           | \$4,178 56       |
| Dover.....                               | 6                                             | 540                                                                        | .....                                                                           | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | .....                                                  | \$2 00                                                        | 518 60                                               | .....            |
| Jackson.....                             | 12                                            | 795                                                                        | 28                                                                              | 70                                                                            | 211                                                                            | 7                                  | 452                                                                                    | 9                                                      | 00                                                            | 323 86                                               | \$322 69         |
| Plumsted.....                            | 7                                             | 503                                                                        | 250                                                                             | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | 250                                                                                    | 44                                                     | 00                                                            | 433 60                                               | .....            |
| Stafford.....                            | 5                                             | 454                                                                        | .....                                                                           | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | 10                                 | 278                                                                                    | 10                                                     | 00                                                            | 740 00                                               | 740 00           |
| Union.....                               | 6                                             | 420                                                                        | .....                                                                           | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | .....                                                                                  | 74                                                     | 00                                                            | 244 59                                               | 189 10           |
| .....                                    | 5                                             | 485                                                                        | .....                                                                           | .....                                                                         | .....                                                                          | .....                              | 300                                                                                    | .....                                                  | 00                                                            | 177 00                                               | .....            |
| .....                                    | 41                                            | 3,202                                                                      | 978                                                                             | 70                                                                            | 211                                                                            | 17                                 | 1,280                                                                                  | 8                                                      | \$2 00                                                        | \$2,437 65                                           | \$1,251 79       |

\* Taken from last report.

# ATLANTIC.—Population 8,964.

|                                  |           |           |              |            |            |            |            |              |           |               |                   |                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Eggharbor .....                  | 8         | 7         | 833          | .....      | .....      | .....      | .....      | 560          | 6         | .....         | \$560 61          | \$484 51          |
| Galloway .....                   | 5         | 5         | 674          | 121        | 335        | .....      | .....      | 486          | 8         | \$2 50        | 604 70            | 194 52            |
| Hamilton .....                   | 10        | 10        | 568          | .....      | .....      | .....      | .....      | 240          | 4         | 2 50          | 279 70            | 237 83            |
| Mullica .....                    | 6         | 6         | 276          | .....      | .....      | .....      | .....      | 150          | .....     | 2 50          | 135 24            | 42 14             |
| Weymouth .....                   | 5         | 5         | 337          | .....      | .....      | .....      | .....      | 180          | .....     | 2 50          | 266 40            | .....             |
| <b>SALEM.—Population 19,500.</b> | <b>34</b> | <b>33</b> | <b>2,688</b> | <b>121</b> | <b>335</b> | .....      | .....      | <b>1,616</b> | <b>6</b>  | <b>\$2 50</b> | <b>\$1,806 65</b> | <b>\$959 30</b>   |
| Einborough .....                 | 2         | 2         | 176          | .....      | 78         | 85         | 16         | 155          | 94        | \$2 25        | \$266 00          | \$247 41          |
| Lower Alloways Creek .....       | 8         | 8         | 410          | .....      | .....      | .....      | .....      | 246          | 6         | 2 00          | 459 50            | 459 50            |
| Lower Penns Neck .....           | 5         | 5         | 466          | .....      | .....      | .....      | 15         | 306          | 9         | 75            | 1,380 92          | 1,920 01          |
| *Mannington .....                | 7         | .....     | 610          | .....      | .....      | .....      | .....      | 245          | .....     | .....         | 654 53            | .....             |
| Pittsgrove .....                 | 7         | 7         | 332          | 150        | 50         | .....      | .....      | 200          | 34        | 2 50          | 412 00            | 357 45            |
| Pilesgrove .....                 | 8         | 8         | 838          | .....      | .....      | .....      | 57         | 677          | 10        | 2 25          | 745 43            | 763 72            |
| Salem .....                      | 1         | 1         | 700          | .....      | 272        | .....      | .....      | 272          | 6         | FREE.         | 870 00            | 870 00            |
| Upper Alloways Creek .....       | 12        | 12        | 755          | 180        | 203        | 370        | 11         | 755          | 10        | 2 00          | 893 74            | 893 74            |
| Upper Penns Neck .....           | 10        | 9         | 818          | 204        | 326        | 211        | 4          | 741          | 94        | 2 00          | 893 61            | 647 17            |
| * Upper Pittsgrove .....         | 12        | 11        | 463          | .....      | .....      | .....      | 2          | 445          | 6         | 2 00          | 775 78            | 755 27            |
| <b>Taken from last report.</b>   | <b>73</b> | <b>63</b> | <b>5,568</b> | <b>534</b> | <b>931</b> | <b>666</b> | <b>105</b> | <b>4,042</b> | <b>74</b> | <b>\$2 00</b> | <b>\$7,281 51</b> | <b>\$6,214 27</b> |

Summary of the preceding abstracts, exhibiting the results in the several counties for the year ending December, 1850.

| COUNTIES.—Population 489,381.                               |                                          |                                            |                                                                          |                                                                              |                                                                               |                                                                                |                                    |                                                         |                                                        |                                             |                                                      |                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Number of townships in each county which have made returns. | Whole No. of districts in the townships. | No. from which returns have been received. | No. of children residing in the districts, between the ages of 5 and 16. | No. of children who have attended school any period, but less than 4 months. | Number of children who have attended school 4 months, but less than 8 months. | Number of children who have attended school 8 months, but less than 12 months. | Number of colored children taught. | Whole No. of children taught, as stated in the reports. | Average No. of months the schools have been kept open. | Terms of tuition, average for each scholar. | Amount appropriated or received for school purposes. | Amount expended.   |
| Atlantic .....                                              | 5                                        | 34                                         | 2,638                                                                    | 121                                                                          | 335                                                                           | .....                                                                          | ....                               | 1,616                                                   | 6                                                      | \$2 50                                      | \$1,806 65                                           | \$959 00           |
| Bergen .....                                                | 8                                        | 69                                         | 3,803                                                                    | 550                                                                          | 915                                                                           | 492                                                                            | 45                                 | 2,176                                                   | 94                                                     | 2 03                                        | 3,100 44                                             | 1,447 79           |
| Burlington .....                                            | 12                                       | 116                                        | 11,068                                                                   | 1,769                                                                        | 1,570                                                                         | 714                                                                            | 217                                | 6,864                                                   | 84                                                     | 2 19                                        | 11,992 16                                            | 6,287 87           |
| Cape May .....                                              | 4                                        | 27                                         | 1,875                                                                    | 271                                                                          | 567                                                                           | 780                                                                            | 98                                 | 1,699                                                   | 63                                                     | 2 34                                        | 2,502 95                                             | 1,824 16           |
| Camden .....                                                | 8                                        | 50                                         | 4,324                                                                    | 604                                                                          | 504                                                                           | 202                                                                            | 94                                 | 2,969                                                   | 8                                                      | 2 12                                        | 5,824 93                                             | 2,321 86           |
| Cumberland .....                                            | 10                                       | 54                                         | 4,948                                                                    | 969                                                                          | 1,693                                                                         | 465                                                                            | 113                                | 4,043                                                   | 81                                                     | 2 40                                        | 11,549 92                                            | 9,561 29           |
| Essex .....                                                 | 14                                       | 96                                         | 8,324                                                                    | 526                                                                          | 542                                                                           | 490                                                                            | 92                                 | 6,760                                                   | 94                                                     | 2 00                                        | 17,561 66                                            | 14,927 33          |
| Gloucester .....                                            | 4                                        | 53                                         | 3,259                                                                    | 386                                                                          | 431                                                                           | 160                                                                            | 40                                 | 1,937                                                   | 64                                                     | 2 33                                        | 3,782 08                                             | 2,806 69           |
| Hudson .....                                                | 3                                        | 17                                         | 3,100                                                                    | 154                                                                          | 159                                                                           | 238                                                                            | 6                                  | 2,273                                                   | 104                                                    | 2 00                                        | 8,186 42                                             | 908 00             |
| Hunterdon .....                                             | 12                                       | 153                                        | 7,534                                                                    | 1,690                                                                        | 1,805                                                                         | 869                                                                            | 67                                 | 4,741                                                   | 9                                                      | 2 07                                        | 6,837 66                                             | 5,352 29           |
| Mercer .....                                                | 9                                        | 67                                         | 6,005                                                                    | 826                                                                          | 731                                                                           | 568                                                                            | 159                                | 3,911                                                   | 10                                                     | 2 00                                        | 14,940 46                                            | 12,053 22          |
| Middlesex .....                                             | 7                                        | 84                                         | 7,163                                                                    | 250                                                                          | 425                                                                           | 625                                                                            | 82                                 | 4,152                                                   | 94                                                     | 2 12                                        | 8,562 12                                             | 4,233 76           |
| Monmouth .....                                              | 11                                       | 114                                        | 8,640                                                                    | 1,065                                                                        | 880                                                                           | 746                                                                            | 90                                 | 5,860                                                   | 94                                                     | 2 05                                        | 9,859 73                                             | 4,178 56           |
| Morris .....                                                | 11                                       | 139                                        | 8,513                                                                    | 1,363                                                                        | 1,364                                                                         | 892                                                                            | 93                                 | 5,879                                                   | 94                                                     | 1 96                                        | 10,042 33                                            | 7,993 54           |
| Ocean .....                                                 | 5                                        | 41                                         | 3,202                                                                    | 278                                                                          | 70                                                                            | 211                                                                            | 17                                 | 1,280                                                   | 8                                                      | 2 00                                        | 2,437 65                                             | 1,251 79           |
| Passaic .....                                               | 5                                        | 41                                         | 3,017                                                                    | 20                                                                           | 45                                                                            | 115                                                                            | 15                                 | 1,573                                                   | 6                                                      | 2 05                                        | 2,450 95                                             | 671 61             |
| Salem .....                                                 | 9                                        | 73                                         | 5,568                                                                    | 534                                                                          | 931                                                                           | 666                                                                            | 105                                | 4,042                                                   | 74                                                     | 2 00                                        | 7,291 51                                             | 6,214 27           |
| Somerset .....                                              | 8                                        | 91                                         | 5,240                                                                    | 299                                                                          | 433                                                                           | 334                                                                            | 146                                | 3,512                                                   | 104                                                    | 2 00                                        | 8,528 99                                             | 6,526 92           |
| Sussex .....                                                | 13                                       | 134                                        | 7,275                                                                    | 762                                                                          | 1,134                                                                         | 907                                                                            | 85                                 | 5,408                                                   | 7                                                      | 2 00                                        | 6,936 59                                             | 4,051 73           |
| Warren .....                                                | 14                                       | 122                                        | 6,375                                                                    | 1,189                                                                        | 982                                                                           | 1,125                                                                          | 43                                 | 4,550                                                   | 8                                                      | 2 03                                        | 8,392 42                                             | 5,988 45           |
| <b>Total</b> .....                                          | <b>175</b>                               | <b>1575</b>                                | <b>114,722</b>                                                           | <b>13,676</b>                                                                | <b>14,816</b>                                                                 | <b>10,599</b>                                                                  | <b>1607</b>                        | <b>75,245</b>                                           | <b>84</b>                                              | <b>\$2 10</b>                               | <b>\$152,578 62</b>                                  | <b>\$99,560 13</b> |

# APPENDIX.

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Extracts from the Reports of the Township Superintendents, &c.

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## BERGEN COUNTY.

### FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

The people of the township of Franklin have chosen me as the superintendent of their public schools. In this capacity, I deem it my duty, as well as privilege, to remark upon whatever relates to the general subject of education. It is important that the standard of education, in our schools, be elevated as much as possible. The accomplishment of this object requires that proper teachers be employed.

It is still supposed by some that the employment of cheap teachers, irrespective of their qualifications, is best. This is a mistaken idea. We do not act upon this principle in other matters, and why adopt it here? We do not trust our diseased bodies, our questions at law, or any other great interests, into the hands of uneducated men. Then why trust the moral and intellectual training of our children into such hands? Surely we cannot do it, and be consistent with ourselves; we cannot do it, and not act truant to the best interests of our children.

“Knowledge,” says Lord Bacon, “is power.” Ignorance, on the contrary, so far from being, as some affirm, the mother



of devotion, is the fruitful source of every species of crime. To impart knowledge to others, men must be qualified to teach; to deal with mind requires men of mind, and not novices. It becomes us then, in view of these facts, to employ men, as teachers in our common schools, of as good qualifications as possible, and this will tend to elevate greatly the standard of education in our state.

There is an error of no small magnitude which prevails in many of our schools, and for which no adequate remedy has, as yet, been provided, I refer to the practice of sending to school by the day. Parents will send their children to school from fifteen to twenty days in a quarter, and then complain, in the end, that the teacher has learned them nothing. Thus the teacher labors under the greatest disadvantage imaginable, and has his reputation injured, in the end, for a deficiency against which he has it not in his power to provide. And, besides, the child itself is greatly injured, being able to make little or no proficiency in the branches of study pursued in the schools by such a course. I could wish, therefore, that the strong arm of the law could, in some way or other, be brought to bear in preventing a practice fraught with so much evil to the teacher and the taught.

The subject of having all our schools free appears to be attracting considerable attention at present; hence I will add a word or two on this point also. What other states have done in relation to this matter, shows us that the time has come to refer it to the people to decide. No compulsion ought to be used in any case. New York and other sister states have settled the question at the polls, and the time has come when the people of this state ought to have the privilege afforded them of saying, in a similar way, whether they will have their schools free or not.

When not only this, but all the other states in our glorious Union, shall vie with each other in thus elevating the standard of education, then, we have reason to believe, the standard of morality will be greatly elevated with it. Then will the demon crime hide his diminished head; then will taxation be comparatively lessened, in the shape of officers' fees for the management of criminal processes; then, in process of

time, will our flag of liberty wave not only over a happy and free people, but also over a people as learned and intelligent as they are now virtuous and brave.

BARNABAS V. COLLINS.

#### HACKENSACK TOWNSHIP.

In this township, a few years ago, parents generally seemed to be at ease if their children obtained a limited knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic. The price of tuition was more of an object than the qualifications of the teacher, both as regarded moral character and literary acquirements. The change is for the better. A lively concern in matters of education is exhibited, and attention given to the physical, moral, and intellectual culture of the scholars. The interior arrangements of several school houses have been so altered as to render the inmates comfortable; high ceilings instead of low, window sashes made to descend, desks and benches on the most approved plan, and teachers qualified in all respects as the law requires. On looking over the field book, it is found that the following are taught in the township, in addition to the usual branches: grammar, geography with the use of the globe, natural philosophy, surveying fully and practically, elocution, composition, algebra, book keeping, anatomy, and physiology.

Teachers are improving in the method of imparting instruction; illustration and comparison are in constant requisition. Arithmetic is taught more by analysis than by the rigid rules found in our old arithmetics, many of which are unintelligible to the beginner without ample explanation. Mental arithmetic and grammar are taught orally to mere children.

Although a general progress is apparent, yet it is well to say, that all who are interested in the schools, are quietly anticipating a more liberal movement on the part of the state, for a school law that shall obviate the necessity of so many local applications for special laws for a larger appropriation to schools than twenty-six cents a year per scholar. While

it is difficult to say to what limit public opinion would at present go towards imposing taxes to establish free schools throughout the state, it, no doubt, in this region, is far in advance of the present law. It is obvious, that were the state to make a liberal appropriation of its revenues to schools, tax payers would be encouraged to make up the additional amount that might be required to make our schools wholly free. It is gratifying to this superintendent to observe, that, notwithstanding the inactivity of our legislators, there are numerous instances of noble liberality on the part of many of our districts in opening their schools free of charge. It augurs well for the future. Such examples will be imitated. The time may not be far distant when New Jersey will occupy as proud a position in relation to popular education as many of her more favored sister states.

The law, enacted by the last legislature, establishing a free school at Fort Lee, in this township, has been carried into successful operation. The superiority of free schools to those conducted on the prevalent system in the state, is distinctly seen in the instance of the Fort Lee school. For several years past this superintendent was often disappointed in his visits to that district, which is more populous than any in the township. At one time no school was taught; at another, a private school, at which the charge for tuition was exorbitant; and, again, a female school only. It now numbers 137 between five and sixteen years of age, and capable of attending school. The present average attendance is 125, the female department containing 60, and the male 65. The establishment of one free school in a township, is of peculiar advantage. It is the introduction of a new and better system, which is likely to be followed by other adjacent districts. Already the inhabitants of a contiguous district are discussing the expediency of applying for an act to form a union with part of North Bergen township, Hudson county, which is at present annexed to no district whatever, and to establish a free school on a basis similar to that at Fort Lee.

JOHN VAN BRUNT.

## HARRINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The schools have been visited quarterly since April last, and it is gratifying to observe the progressive condition of those in which school has been taught during the year, and particularly so in district number one, where, under the direction of its efficient teacher, the management and progress thereof is well worthy of emulation.

The teachers are all unmarried men, save one, and have been examined once, and licensed according to the law, as understood by the county examiner. Four of the school houses in the town are built of wood, and two of stone, and are in a comfortable condition. The price of tuition ranges from \$1.50 to \$2 per quarter. The people are not satisfied with any thing short of good teachers, but do not seem to manifest the appreciation of their talents and labors in such a way as would serve to stimulate and encourage them in their arduous undertakings. There have been but two or three persons in attendance at all the examinations that have taken place. Now it is believed, that if it be made the duty of superintendents to visit and examine the schools, then there is at least a propriety existing, if not a necessity, for the parents and trustees to attend also, if any solicitude is felt for their advancement in knowledge. There is also another point to which more attention should be given, and without it the teacher's efforts must in a measure prove abortive. It consists in the mutual cöoperation of the parents and guardians of the children with the teacher, in applying the different branches of study their children are pursuing. If a child is sent to school, and one of the branches of its study is grammar, which teaches to speak and write properly, does it not tend to counteract the influence of that teaching, if it is suffered to disregard, nay violate, every rule relating to the propriety of language in conversation at home? And ought not parents to apply the remedy, by endeavoring to aid the teacher in his efforts? And is not a continuation of this neglect a practical illustration of "preaching *versus* practice?" It is well known that a want of carefulness on this subject is

a general evil, and could be remedied without any extra labor, and certainly a saving, in a pecuniary sense; and it is believed that if parents and trustees would make themselves more familiar with the tuition of their children, in school and at home, an incalculable amount of benefit would be derived; the children would not consider the prosecution of their studies such servile work, but a pleasing occupation, upon the success of which their future destiny in a measure depended. It is not believed that the people generally are prepared for a change in the school law, so as to make them "free," and, before any change is contemplated, the subject should have a frank and intelligent discussion, for a change under any other circumstances would not be productive of lasting good.

The amount of school money received from the  
state is \$148.09

The amount raised by the township is equal to 173.75

---

Whole amount, \$321.84

The former sum has been received three weeks ago, and the latter has not been received up to this date, it being the interest of the surplus revenue, and remains in the hands of the county collector, to the no small inconvenience of those for whose benefit it was appropriated, and it is not seen for what earthly reason it has been withheld so long; in consequence of which, and having received but few orders from the different trustees, I cannot state with any accuracy what part of the above sum will have been expended during the fiscal year. In your last report, you represent that \$128 was appropriated for school purposes in this township, while the fact is, the sum received from the state exceeded it by \$20. Such statements are calculated to place the subject in an unfavorable light before the community. More was unquestionably received, and expended by my predecessor, but it must have been received subsequent to the time of making his report; and I know not that I have any report to make of finances, with the receipt and expenditure of which I have had nothing to do.

On looking over what I have written, I find much that is wanting. School has been taught so irregularly in nearly all

the districts, that it is impossible to inform you as to the average number of months the children have attended school, and there is such a diversity of books in them, that a description of them would unnecessarily lengthen this report, and would be productive of no good.

ABM. W. HARING.

#### NEW BARBADOES TOWNSHIP.

I regret the necessity that compels me to leave some blanks in the above report, but I have found it impracticable to gain the requisite information with any degree of certainty, and do not feel warranted in reporting on conjecture. I observe in my visits the changes that take place in the attendance of scholars, and teachers inform me of the number of those who leave and enter; but our children change from one school to another, hence they are no *criteria* to bring a true result. But this I can assure you of (and nothing can be more satisfactory), that our schools are as well attended, as well disciplined, and give as good promise of further advancement as those of any township in the state. The assertion is broad, but let any who doubt it come and see. Enter any of our schools at this time, and you will see from 35 to 70 bright cheerful faces to welcome your visit. Soon the ready active hand, the moving lips, and thoughtful countenance will show that their minds are not idle. Examine them in their respective classes, and you will find they have been taught to reason and think upon what they commit to memory. In the classification of scholars, judgment has been used, and good order reigns throughout. The teacher *governs* the school, in manners, morals, and mental exercises, not by the ferrule, but, by what is much more effective, the force of his character. I am no advocate for corporal punishment in schools, except in cases of wilful repeated infractions of reasonable rules. I think it unpardonable in cases of dulness and neglect of tasks; an intelligent teacher has other and better incentives to industry at his command. This constant flogging, as a system perhaps, is done away with, but there

are many traces of it yet, that like filthy slime marks where the reptile crawled. If it should be asked, how will you manage these dull boys, I would say, reason with them kindly, show them the importance of study, appeal to their ambition, their honor, and their pride: it is the mind that is at fault, therefore address yourself to the faculties of the mind. I like to meet with these dull fat robust boys with big round bushy heads, with prominent forehead and brow; I think them like sleeping lions, that would make a noise if they were but waked up, but I would not have it done with the rod. Pardon the digression.

I said our schools generally were in a good condition. This is owing—

*First.* To the operation of our state school system, which, though incomplete, is good in its design and based on proper principles. It is true exigencies sometimes arise which the school law seems not to have provided for, but perfection is not arrived at in any great work immediately, and it is not to be expected that completeness in a law embracing such important subjects can be attained to in a day; but I am satisfied time will perfect the structure founded on so good a base.

*Second.* We are indebted to the very correct manner in which our board of examiners have discharged their duties under the law. Daily observation proves the inestimable advantage to arise to our schools from the faithful efforts of active intelligent discriminating examiners, men who will erect and maintain a proper standard of qualification, and license none but those who can meet it; who are not satisfied with good scholarship, unless it is combined with morality, strength of character, and the *faculty* of teaching. By their efforts our schools, generally, are supplied with sober, industrious, moral, and intelligent teachers, whose characters force the respect and confidence of their pupils, upon which the success of the most learned teacher's efforts depends.

*Lastly.* We are indebted to our trustees of the districts for employing those only who come to them with the examiner's certificate of competency, and to the people of the districts for upholding and encouraging those teachers with commendable zeal and honest sympathy in the discharge of their arduous

and responsible duties, upon which the future interests of those committed to their charge so much depend. Our citizens show no reluctance in raising a reasonable sum by tax for support of schools, and although there is some backwardness in a few of the districts in repairing school houses, yet we hope for a favorable change in this soon; while our people hold the humane sentiment, that education, like liberty, is and ought to be the birthright of Jerseymen, they will afford all necessary means to that great end.

I intended saying a word on the subject of "free schools" before closing this, but I have already taken more of your time than I feel warranted in doing; permit me simply to say, that I conceive the question of their present utility a debatable one, and leave wiser men to discuss it.

M. M. KNAPP.

#### SADDLE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

I would, in the first place remark, that in visiting the schools in our township, I found them in good order. The teachers appeared to me capable young men, all apparently wishing and exerting themselves to teach their scholars correctly and as rapidly as consistently could be done.

The school rooms appear to be comfortable, but some of them not so well constructed for the convenience of teacher and scholars as they might be. This leads me to suggest an amendment to the school law, to this effect, *viz*: 1st, an increase of the fund, inasmuch as the present dividend is so very small, while at the same time the law requires so many duties; 2nd, that the trustees of each district might be permitted to expend the state money as they might deem the most beneficial to the district; because, if they pay the teacher, why should they not be allowed to expend the money for building, enlarging, or repairing houses, or for purchasing fuel, insuring school houses, or any other legitimate pur-

PETER G. DOREMUS,



## BURLINGTON COUNTY.

## CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

Our summer schools, generally, are better taught than the winter. The price in some districts is too low to obtain good male teachers. Some do not appear to consider that the teacher holds a more responsible station than any other member of the community; that to him is committed the pliant and ductile mind of the child, during a period when the habits are being formed and the disposition and character moulded that will guide and govern him through life; that just in proportion to the intelligence of the people, will the value of their property be increased, crime diminished, and the general prosperity promoted. We have only to educate well the rising generation, and a happy, intelligent, and prosperous people will be the result.

Some of our houses are not furnished with black boards, that indispensable article in the school room. Where they have them, they are not used enough. They are adapted to almost every branch, to scholars of all ages. I have never seen children learn the alphabet so well and quick in any other way. For figures, arithmetic, and the different branches of mathematics, all must admit there is no other mode equal; or to illustrate geography, philosophy, chemistry, physiology, penmanship, &c. I am a great friend to a free and frequent use of them. It is a long established custom for parents to inquire of their children, how many lessons to-day; if so many, they are satisfied, whether the scholars learn or not. Teachers are aware of this, and, always desirous to please, endeavor to have them say as many as possible. I find it is a general impression there is not time to use the board; if I do, my employers will not be satisfied with the number of lessons. I consider this, both in teacher and parent, a mistaken notion. A free use of the board, and as many lessons as can be well said beside, is the proper plan. I am satisfied scholars sometimes receive stronger impressions, more real useful knowledge, in one hour's judicious exercise, when

you appeal to their understandings, when you have them to think, consider, and reflect for themselves, than in a week in the old routine with books alone. Questions may, are, and should be asked when saying lessons from books; this is an excellent plan. As to saving time, there is no way equal to the board; the attention of so many is had at once, in many instances the larger portion, sometimes the whole school. The teacher can explain and reexplain, put questions, make things very plain; may talk long and well, then have one of the class to illustrate to others. It will do to occupy time in this way. Without the board he may give the same on a book, perhaps the scholar is giving no attention half the time; in many cases his time and pains are thrown away. Any number are better informed on the board, in the same length of time, than one on a book. Again, it is a change; children like some variety, some novelty.

I speak from experience, having taught in different states, during three years. In the usual mode of teaching writing, for instance, the scholar has no rule to guide him, has either a written or printed copy placed before him, and is told to imitate it. If the teacher would place well shaped capitals, a few at a time, on the board, let all the school give attention (will not hurt any, however small,) while he gives a full and clear lecture or illustration on each letter, show them what good letters are, and explain how to make them, as a mechanic informs his apprentice how to do a piece of work, give the why and wherefore. After the capitals, the other letters and words, in order that the pupil may get painted or fixed in the mind the shape, fulness, distances, proportions, and beauty of all their parts. This will enable him to improve much faster than without exact and correct ideas. The understanding, which is to direct the hand, must be informed of the necessary rules. The letters must be perfectly impressed on the imagination (seen in the mind's eye) before the hand can so form them on paper. In most schools, I find the distance from top of bench to top of desk too great for middle size and small children to write.

~~On the~~ Physiology be more generally taught in our schools, that children might early become acquainted with the human

system, and the consequences resulting from the transgression of nature's laws, it would be productive of much good. It is quite as important to learn the laws of health as the rules of arithmetic.

I have questioned and licensed the teachers where it was necessary. There appears to be an increasing interest among our citizens in the cause of education.

JOSHUA W. HAINES.

#### LITTLE EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP.

It is gratifying to state that our schools have improved during the past year, and consequently a greater degree of satisfaction prevails throughout the township with respect to public education. We hope the time is soon coming when our public schools will be sufficiently good to accommodate and educate the children of all our citizens, that teachers may be found capable not only of educating the minds, but the hearts of the children committed to their care, so that a generation may grow up "as well in the fear of the Lord as a knowledge of wisdom;" thus only can our free institutions be maintained, and transmitted unimpaired to generations yet to come.

The schools have been visited once or twice in each quarter. The reading of the Scriptures is introduced as a daily lesson, much to the benefit of the children.

JONATHAN GIFFORD.

#### NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

In relation to school houses, I am sorry to say there is not one in the township that deserves the name. In Mount Holly the county town of old Burlington, there is not even the name of public or district school house. How much longer the citizens will suffer such a stigma to be attached to their beautiful town, time will determine. At present the trustees

are under the necessity of renting unsuitable rooms, but the best they can procure.

It is hoped that an enlightened experience and sense of justice to the rising generation, and indeed to the whole community, will mark the acts of the next legislature, and that our school law will be so changed that *all* the children between the ages of five and sixteen will be amply provided with the means of a thorough elementary education; that no invidious and anti-republican exceptions in favor of one religious society, more than another, will be suffered to mar the statute book of New Jersey, as at present; that school houses and all the appliances of a well regulated, perfect, and beautiful system of public school instruction shall be made as common as the air we breathe; that these shall be open to *all*, for the whole year, under judicious instructors chosen by the people themselves, through their properly elected trustees, to whom they shall be responsible for the faithful performance of their trust, and into which schools, parents, and guardians may at any time enter their children without the payment of one cent, only subject to the restraints of a mild and wholesome discipline.

I received from my predecessor \$39.21, \$6.54 of which was unappropriated. The balance has been paid to the proper districts, on demand.

I received from the township collector as follows, *viz*:

|                                  |          |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| State appropriation,             | \$164.44 |
| Surplus revenue,                 | 189.53   |
| Old Northampton surplus dog tax, | 68.98    |
| Unappropriated from last year,   | 6.54     |
|                                  | <hr/>    |
| Making                           | \$429.54 |

to be disbursed during the present year from these sources. Thirty-six dollars and eighty-five and a half cents was retained by the collector from the above amount, at my request, to pay the demand of the Friends, according to the requirements of the twelfth section of the school law. The remainder has been appropriated, and paid on orders to teachers and others for school services rendered last year, and unpaid for want of funds, and for school purposes this year, with the

exception of a balance due district number one of \$48.39½, and unappropriated fractions of a cent, which lay over to the next year.

The township tax, amounting to \$328.88, remains to be collected and disbursed as appropriated.

The total amount of school funds for this year is \$751.88, to which is to be added \$6.54, making \$758.42 to be divided among 728 children, giving to each \$1.03½ for the year.

The superintendent has licensed five persons to teach, *viz*: two males, one of them colored, and three females. He has visited, and been engaged in the service of the schools eight times, for which the law, I believe, allows eight dollars.

J. LOXLEY RHEES.

#### PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP.

The condition of the schools in this township has not changed to much extent since my last report. We have a considerable amount more of public money to distribute, and by so much, there is manifest improvement. Some of the districts in this township embrace a population scattered widely over the country, so that the schools are very uncertain and irregular. This would not be, however, if its full measure of importance were attached to the subject of education; and the first step, or rather the first object, must be to awaken the necessary interest. But before this can be accomplished, there is another evil that must be overcome. The pay of teachers in these country districts is generally like the schools, very uncertain and scanty at the best. Now is it to be supposed that well educated and qualified teachers (and of such there is no superfluity) will be content under such circumstances to assume what is always an arduous, and often a very thankless task? It is well known that the most forward schools are the most easily taught, while those that consist of scholars just beginning to spell or read are comparatively uninteresting and unprofitable. Thus it results, that where a competent teacher is needed the most, the people are obliged to take such as offer, or none at all. I

say needed the most, for in such places where an educational interest seems unaroused, the administration of untaught unsystematized men will always keep it so. If you would change the state of things, it must be done by finding means to send good practical teachers, who may convince parents, by their children's improvement, that there is some reason and purpose in supporting schools among them. The idea, which so strongly exists in some places, that a scholar is sufficiently educated when he has learned to read the Testament, and has fathomed the mystery of numbers as far as the rule of three, must be done away with. The people must be made to apprehend that the march of education is onward; that the man who twenty years ago would have passed for a good scholar, with the same acquirements twenty years hence would be decidedly "behind the age." I speak of society and education, as they have been and are to be found in this township, and I doubt not in others also. I have taken the assumption, in the above remarks, that the interest in the pursuits of education increases and will increase, and so it does and will. The feeling is not dead, but to an extent lies dormant; when fully awake, every man man will be an auxiliary in the cause. An enlightened public sentiment will itself educe the means, not only to perpetuate, but to increase enlightened views; and thus like a vast engine, which once in motion would supply the sources of its own impulse, the strong impellent of mind, apprehending its own powers and appreciating their full importance, once brought into action, will live by the light itself dispenses. The question then is, how to set the circle of influence in motion? So far as my observation and judgment upon the premises extend, I would answer, by the workings of a public fund and system upon a more liberal basis. If it be possible, (and no one doubts it) make every school worth the while of a responsible man to teach it, and then you may find a worthy teacher for every school district in the state.

I believe, unless some such provision is made, the progress of knowledge, though sure, will be slow, and the present generation of youth, instead of enjoying, as they should, the blessings attendant thereupon, will be trained too much

in the old fashioned way, and so give an unfortunate stamp to the men and women of years to come. *Light* must increase and conquer prejudice, but the *object* is to hasten its coming, and if the course just considered is calculated to accomplish that object, is it not the bounden duty of the powers that be to act accordingly? If by any other plan the desired end might be obtained, I would hail it with pleasure.

WILLIAM KING.

## CAMDEN COUNTY.

### WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The time having come when it becomes my duty to make this my first report to you of the state of the schools in Washington township, I regret that I cannot make a more favorable report than I have given above. I find it very difficult to get the inhabitants of some of the districts to appreciate the value of good schools.

In the seven whole districts, there is not one of them with less than 48 children, from that to 60, 70, 90, and 120, in the respective districts, still with that number they do not have more than four to eight months' school in the year, except in district number six, where they have school the year round. Owing to my being superintendent only since last town meeting, I am unable to make as full report as I would like. Since my election, I have labored to introduce a better state of feeling on the subject of education. I think I have not labored entirely in vain, as there appears to be a growing interest in the minds of the inhabitants in reference to their schools. At the last town meeting, the people voted all the money the law would allow them to raise. I think, if our law makers would abolish the limitation clause of the school law, and allow the people to raise what amount of money they see proper, it would be better for public schools in our township. I find, by legal opinion, that the trustees of

the school districts have no authority to hold or convey real estate, which operates against there being good school houses built. It is to be hoped the legislature will take this important subject in hand, and give the trustees corporate authority, and then we will have better school houses. The only first rate school room in the township is one built by private persons, and rented to the trustees for a mere nominal rent, which is assessed to each scholar that attends. It certainly is very wrong that the legislature will not give the trustees power to hold real estate for building school houses. There is a fenced yard attached to the house above mentioned, which is the only one in the township. I do not mean to say that the children attending the other schools have not sufficient ground to play on, for, sad to say, they are all built in isolated places, some in the woods and along the road side, and others a fourth of a mile from any house; but I hope the day is not far distant when these things will be done away. Another matter that I have to contend with, is the dividing the pittance of money by the trustees to the scholars. My predecessor advocated the plan of giving each child that comes to school its apportionment of the money, if it came long enough to be entitled to the amount, and thereby did not encourage those children that came one hundred days any more than those that came forty days. When I have been asked how to divide the money, I have recommended what I understand to be your plan, that is, to apportion the money as per the actual attendance. If A. comes fifty days, and B. twenty-five days, that A. receives double to what B. receives. I have licensed five teachers, three male and two female, which I think are good teachers. One of them is from New York, another from Connecticut; these two, in particular, are very good teachers. The money that remains in my hands, I expect will all be called for between now and the next annual town meeting. Let those alterations be made in the school law, that I have referred to, and I think the next report from the superintendent of Washington township will show more favorable for the cause of education.

JOHN F. BODINE.



## CAPE MAY COUNTY.

## LOWER TOWNSHIP.

The time has arrived in which it becomes my duty to report to you the schools in the Lower Township, in the county of Cape May, and I hope you will pardon me for not fulfilling my duty at an earlier date, when I inform you, that I have been waiting and expecting to receive from you some blanks, and other directions; but having heard nothing from you, and the time having nearly expired, in which it is made my duty to report to you, I have come to the conclusion to do the best I can under the circumstances.

When the law appointing town superintendents went into operation there was no money on hand, as I informed you in my report of 1847; but as the township wished the free school to be opened the same year, the superintendent, willing to gratify the inhabitants as far as possible, consented to apportion the money prospectively. This will, therefore, account for the discrepancy in this report of no money received.

I have this year made an apportionment of \$1.25 for each scholar, prospectively, as usual.

At our town meeting, last March, it was voted to raise by tax, for the use of free schools, \$264. This sum, together with what we anticipate receiving from the state and surplus revenue, will amount to about \$650.

In District No. 6, the free school has already been taught; No's 1, 2, 3, and 4, are now being taught; and No. 6, free school, is not yet open, but will be in the course of a couple of weeks.

The schools, upon the whole, are rather improving.

In one district, surveying, navigation, algebra, and all the higher branches are taught, in the others nothing is taught but the usual branches.

In my report to you, in 1847, I gave a detailed statement of the school houses, &c., in the township. I therefore

deem it inexpedient to do the same at the present time; suffice it, however to say, that they have not improved since that time.

There have been no teachers licensed this year in this township, owing to the fact of their having received their licenses late in the last year; and, by-the-bye, supposing a teacher to have a license when employed to teach a school, and that before the expiration of his term his license should expire, would the town superintendent be justifiable in paying his order for the whole amount of his time, if so presented?

JEPTEA F. RANDOLPH.

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

### BRIDGETON TOWNSHIP.

The above statement includes all the districts but the first, which includes part of the town, and will show a different average, taken separate; it costs them less money, by one dollar per scholar a year, are taught one-third longer time, and have done better. The above estimate includes books and stationery for all the schools. I consider the school in Bridgeton in a flourishing condition, the school well attended and well taught, with an increase of thirty children from last year. I have but little to say different from my last year's report, only that we are still progressing, and hope we shall still do so. We tax ourselves heavy to sustain the schools. Two thousand dollars for a small township comes heavy, but we are in hopes the state will be induced to liberate us soon, by making a more liberal contribution for public schools.

LEWIS McBRIDE.

## COHANSEY TOWNSHIP.

I have little to add, in the way of general remarks, to the detailed statement of last year. The school has been under the care of an active and efficient board of trustees, who have visited it almost daily, and faithfully watched its interests. The healthful influence which it is exerting secures to the school the general confidence of the community. The inhabitants of the township, at their last annual meeting, with great unanimity agreed to raise the sum of \$1500 for the support of the school, which, with the small sums received from the state, and the interest of the surplus revenue, enables the trustees to keep it open the whole year. Four teachers have been employed, and the average attendance of scholars has been 170, in which number, however, is included a few over the age of sixteen. Ample arrangements are made for the education of every child in the township, and it is believed that there are no children resident therein that are not brought within the influence of the school. Great care is taken to stimulate the growth of the moral, as well as the intellectual character of the child, believing that the highest interests of the state and the community can only be promoted by such a system of training.

Thus, the special law under which we are acting works well. I do not know that it could be changed or modified to advantage, and I would cheerfully recommend its adoption to every township of the state having small geographical limits and a thickly settled population.

ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.

## HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

The accompanying table will show the condition of the schools that have been kept open any time since I have held the office of superintendent, which is some approximation to the requirement in the thirteenth section of the school law. I have visited each school once or more during each term,

but have not found a book in any school wherein to record the condition of the same; none in the town clerk's office to record the account of my predecessor. If a book were kept in every school, and a record made of the condition of the school every term, it would show, at least, whether they were moving onward or retrograding. If the state would furnish a book for all the school districts in the state with regular forms, and make it one of the duties of the town superintendent to fill them up, the complaint of not receiving reports from some townships would cease. Your attention has been called before to the fourth section of the school law. The general wish of this township is, that the law be so amended, that any township may raise by tax money enough to educate all the children in the township, for a term not less than nine months in each year. The twentieth section of the school law says too much for this part of the country. "Applied exclusively to the purposes of education," is construed to mean any thing about a school house; the house itself, books, fuel, a well for water, or whatever they may please to want. I would like to see the whole twentieth section expunged from the school law. Some of our schools are furnished with a uniformity of books. In one district, only, are the books the property of the district.

Besides the eight school districts, Union Academy is located in this township, in district number six. It has a convenient brick building, capable of accommodating 200 students, and four recitation rooms. It has an able principal and three assistants, a preceptress, one female assistant, and a pianist.

Connected with the academy, is an agricultural school, with a chemical apparatus, at a cost of \$1500. A course of agricultural lectures will be delivered every winter to the supporters of this department. A course of lectures, accompanied by chemical experiments, is now being delivered by Mr. E. P. Larkin, who is also prepared to give an analysis of soils, marl, manures, &c.

Accompanying this, I send you "a catalogue of the officers, teachers, and students of Union Academy." I would call your attention to "the teachers' department," noticed in it. The

last term, a class, numbering twelve, was formed in that department, three of whom are now teaching.

GEORGE BIDWELL.

#### MAURICE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

I herewith forward you the annual report of the condition of the schools in the township of Maurice River, in the county of Cumberland. I am happy to say, that there is a marked improvement in many of the districts, and a more lively interest manifested by the inhabitants. We have no difficulty in procuring the services of competent and efficient teachers, whenever a fair compensation is offered. I regret that the condition of some of the schools is most deplorable, owing to the limited means at the disposal of the trustees, which renders the services of competent teachers beyond their reach. I am, however, confidently of the opinion, that if the school fund should be augmented, or the people be permitted to raise money at their annual town meetings for the support of schools, a favorable change would soon be visible in all the districts. However, as long as the fourth section of the present school law remains in force, the cause of education cannot be advanced, and the present generation must eventually be deprived of any material benefit from the school system. All plans and schemes devised while the fourth section remains in force will only tend to protract and delay the passage of any salutary law on the subject; let that restriction be removed, and allow the people to take care of their own interest pending the adoption of some better plan. The limited amount of money received from various sources by the district trustees renders some plan to prolong the services of the teacher necessary; therefore, in most cases, a portion only of the school fund is applied to the payment of the teacher's salary, and the residue is paid by the pupils. By this plan, the schools are kept open longer than they otherwise would be. I have visited the different schools once in each quarter. A visit to some of the schools has been very gratifying, while a visit to some others was quite the reverse. We have

but few public school houses in the township. The district school houses are used; they are all of wood, in very good repair, all having extensive play grounds; only one school house has two rooms, the residue one.

The following are the books mostly used in the schools: Murray's, Emerson's, and McGuffey's class readers, Pike's, Davies', Emerson's, and Bennet's arithmetics, Smith's and Comly's grammar, Olney's and Mitchell's geography and atlas, Davies' algebra, Gummere's surveying, Goodrich's history of the United States, Parker's philosophy.

I would recommend that the school law be amended in the following particulars:

First, and most important of all, repeal the odious fourth section. Apply the revenues derived from railroads and canals to the support of free schools, but do not withhold the funds from the people until the details are perfected; this may be a work of time to reconcile conflicting opinions.

JAMES WARD.

#### MILLVILLE TOWNSHIP.

It affords me great pleasure to report, that the cause of education has awakened the spirit of inquiry in this township. All classes of our citizens seem to be actively and efficiently aroused upon the great subject of mental development and improvement among the youth of Millville. The lethargy, which had well nigh produced a mental and moral stupor upon the inhabitants of this vicinity, has been removed, and a healthy and vigorous vitality now pervades the minds of our people. This is as it should be. Let the youth of our country receive a sound and intellectual education; let their minds be improved, and richly furnished with the material for rational thought, and our glorious Union will be safe, our laws revered, because established in justice, and the braying of northern fanatics, with the howlings of southern hotspurs, will pass away as the idle breeze, which no sensible man regards.

The schools of our township are now in active operation,

supplied with efficient teachers, who make their business a pleasure, not merely an object of pecuniary gain.

In the fourth (Millville proper) district, the public school has been in active operation since the 20th of last May. This district, as you are aware, was incorporated by legislative enactment in February, 1849. About 350 children are in constant attendance upon the duties of the school. It gives constant employment to one male principal, and five female teachers. In the selection of these teachers, the trustees have been remarkably fortunate, securing in them high mental qualifications, combined with moral worth and excellence.

The inhabitants of the district, at the annual meeting in April last, raised, with an unanimity altogether flattering, the sum of \$1500, which, added to the \$700 accruing from the township, county, and state quotas, realizes, for the support of the district school, \$2200 for the current year.

I trust the time is not far distant when a normal school will be established upon a solid and permanent basis (the will and expressed want of the people of New Jersey), and when each township may raise a sum for the support of public schools, not exceeding the wants and requirements of its inhabitants.

Permit me, in conclusion, to urge, through you, upon the legislature the passage of an act authorizing townships to raise a sum of money not exceeding five times the sums accruing from the state quota and interest on surplus revenue.

E. B. RICHMOND.

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## MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

### *Report of County Examiner.*

In presenting my report, as one of the board of examiners for the county of Middlesex, permit me to call your attention to the importance of *some organ* by which a more correct and healthful public sentiment can be created in regard to

the practical working of our school system. Our school law, though not yet perfect, is better than we deserve, or ever had before. It requires an annual examination of teachers before a board of county examiners. And yet the people are not awake to the value of these provisions; some counties refuse or care not to have county examiners, in others teachers refuse to be annually examined; and again, a large proportion of these examinations are private and superficial. The people need to be instructed as to the necessity of *the frequent examination of their teachers*, if we would have improved and improving schools, if we would not squander our means upon a deficient system of education, for the following reasons: 1. Every year new teachers apply, and hence some annual examinations are indispensable. 2. The annual examination enables us to detect those who have had a license, and yet possess but doubtful or deficient qualifications; those who show no desire to improve, or those who become grossly immoral. 3. Each examination calls out the teacher's knowledge, excites his mind, and stimulates him to renewed effort to meet the expectations of the board of examiners, and thus is eminently improving to teachers, a profession for whose character and improvement the state inspects and stands pledged. 4. The annual suggestions of an enlightened board of examiners, made or elicited, may enable teachers to introduce improvements in the art of government, modes of instructing, &c., of interesting trustees, parents, and children, and so perfecting each district school. 5. As teachers come in contact with each mind in the state, these annual examinations enable your county board to call the attention of all the teachers to any and every new law passed or proposed to improve and perfect our state system. 6. What can more forcibly teach parents and children the high estimate our legislature has put upon the public school, the people's college, than to have enacted by law, *that its professors shall be annually examined* as to their moral and intellectual ability, and growing competency to teach our children, train their intellects, cultivate their conscience, improve their morals, sweeten their dispositions, refine and polish their manners, and so prepare them to receive and



administer the government of our beloved country, and serve their generation when their fathers are laid asleep? Indeed, so important do we deem it, that could we legislate on this subject, a law should be passed this present session, that each county refusing or neglecting to appoint a board of examiners should receive no money from the school fund; and that the board of trustees who employed an unlicensed teacher should be indicted and prosecuted for a breach of trust. These, and numerous reasons justifying what is excellent in our present system, need to be brought out and discussed until the public mind shall have become fully awake and animated to a healthful tone, if we would have our schools what they should and might be.

And then these annual examinations *should always be public*. This should be the law, and not the exception. They should be in the presence of the town superintendents, trustees, and friends of education. They should be public gala days in each county, and in a series, so that the state superintendent and county boards could go from county to county throughout the state, and so put honor upon the people's college. Indeed, why should there not be county competition, to exhibit the best teachers, the best schools, and the best educated scholars, with far more propriety than which county can produce the fattest hog or the largest turnip? Which does it most behoove our counties, to aim to advance the soil of their farms or the culture of their minds, improve the breed of their cattle or the behavior of their children? We also need some organ by which the importance, and the best modes of imparting moral and religious instruction in the district school, can be thoroughly discussed, and urged upon the mind and the heart of the state. What God has united man may not separate without peril. The children of our schools carry hearts in their bosoms, as well as brains in their heads; now to separate the head from the heart, to cultivate the one, and neglect the other, is a divorce as unnatural and unchristian as perilous. The child whose hand is educated in elegant and exact penmanship may yet try his acquired art and skill at counterfeiting and forgery, unless his conscience is duly educated. The child whose passions are

left untrained aright, whose will is unsubdued, whose lusts are unchecked, when hereafter crossed or roused, may rise upon his parent, take the life of a magistrate, sow sedition on shipboard, fire a court house or a jail, a dwelling or a prison, or revolutionize his country to effect his fell purpose and reek revenge, revenge for the robbery of an education without religion, a heart virtually plundered, because deprived of those salutary restraints his fallen nature imperatively needed and God has so bounteously provided. Nothing, save the fear of God, can be a safeguard against the terrific powers of educated mind, quickened genius, sharpened wit, and enlightened talent, to which it is the aim of our school system to give birth and manhood. How shall this mighty responsibility be safely met, unless parents and teachers be made to feel it, and steadily and earnestly aim at educating the heart and conscience of our children, at home and in the district school? How, unless the Bible be more honored, both as a classic and a class book, and its pages and its truths made familiar to our children? How, unless a higher and holier standard be diligently sought for, in those who have these young hearts, six days out of seven, under their powerful example and tuition? Here, again, we see the necessity of frequent examination of teachers, and the urgent necessity of enlisting the choicest and boldest spirits in our counties to assume the high and holy office of county examiners; men who fear God themselves, and who equally fear that the youth of our land should be intrusted to teachers of hardened conscience and godless lives: and hence, too, the high responsibility of electing town superintendents who will accept the office, not for the paltry consideration of party purposes or pecuniary advantage, but for the honor and privilege of giving that healthier moral and christian tone the visits of such ever impart to the district school.

In conclusion, I would respectfully yet earnestly inquire, if we cannot have a state normal school; could not the legislature be induced to authorize the publication of a cheap monthly paper, to be sent to every district in the state, through whose columns the whole subject of education could be reviewed and discussed, until the people of New Jersey

would have and sustain a public school system of the highest character, even were there none recognised by the statute, sustain it from enlightened conviction?

J. F. HALSEY.

PERTH AMBOY TOWNSHIP.

The undersigned, having been honored by his fellow citizens with a reappointment to the superintendency of the district school of Perth Amboy township, respectfully reports—that he has endeavored to perform the duties assigned him, and he rejoices that he is permitted to speak of better things than those which were brought to your notice in his report of last year. The evils under which the school then labored have been entirely remedied; not now, as at that time, are we compelled to close the door of our school at the expiration of six months, for want of the necessary funds to continue it. Popular feeling in favor of the school has so far progressed, and our citizens have, with such commendable willingness and liberality, contributed to increase the amount of appropriation by the state and the surplus revenue, that we shall encounter no difficulty in keeping the school open the whole year.

Last year the school was strictly a free school. It is not so the present year. The trustees, in their wisdom, judged it best to impose a head tax; accordingly the sum of one dollar has been exacted, for tuition, from each scholar, which, added to the other moneys expected to be at our disposal, will enable us to get along very comfortably, indeed, with all our educational concerns.

I have great pleasure in speaking of the teachers employed in our school, both male and female. They are possessed; I think in a high degree, of the learning and ability requisite for their high calling, and, as a consequence, find no difficulty in commanding the confidence of the public and receiving a reasonable compensation for their services. And here permit me, sir, to remark, that, in my opinion, one of the reasons, if not *the* reason, why we are called so deeply to regret that

schools are not better sustained, and are not kept open during the whole year, and that school buildings and furniture are not more suitable, is because the people are not pleased with the teachers. They will not feel interested in the support of those whom they consider not competent for their work. Only satisfy the public on this point, by employing well qualified teachers, and I believe not a single man will be found behind his duty in behalf of educational purposes. I do hope, therefore, that the oft repeated suggestion of the different superintendents of the schools will be adopted, *viz.*, that a school will be established which will send forth among us well trained and capable instructors. Such are the individuals wanted for this important department of labor. Appreciating learning themselves, they will impress on the minds of those committed to their charge the importance of acquiring it; ardent votaries themselves, they will infuse a corresponding zeal into the bosoms of their young disciples; exerting every energy to discharge with facility and success the important duties confided to them, they will justly entitle themselves to the thanks of the community. Such teachers, I repeat it again, are the teachers wanted, and such must be had, for such and such only are capable of advancing our schools in public favor, and themselves in standing and influence as instructors of youth.

This is as it should be. Holding so responsible and arduous an office, they are justly entitled to great consideration and a liberal return for their services. Oh, sir, it is the most miserable economy to commit the instruction of the young to incompetent persons, and thus recklessly allow the waste of that which

"Is of more worth than kingdoms; far more precious  
Than all the crimson treasures of life's fountain."

But this by the way. I was speaking of the good character of our teachers: it is certain that their superior qualifications have conduced eminently to advance the school to its present favorable position. The character of the school for moral, as well as intellectual influences, is of a high order. The privilege of sending a child to the public school has been viewed heretofore with indifference, it is now embraced with

eagerness; formerly the public school was looked upon as inferior to the private, now it is thought to be unsurpassed by any; and hence the children of many of our most important families are beginning to flock in, and are seated side by side with those of humbler citizens. This is as it should be. These schools, if I understand the system aright, are founded on true republican principles. There is no party jealousy, no sectarian feeling, all meet on the same footing; the sons and daughters of the wealthiest and humblest citizens, occupying the same seats, have the same rights and enjoy the same privileges. In this view of the subject, I cannot but express my admiration of the public school system. It seems to be truly republican in its aspect; at any rate, its provisions exactly correspond with the spirit and genius of our free institutions. Never was there a louder cry raised in favor of equal rights and privileges than at the present time; but it may be doubted whether the best method of attaining these important blessings is generally understood. We do not wish to see such a levelling produced as is witnessed when our great men mingle with the low and worthless in groceries and bar-rooms, for the purpose of influencing the ballot-box. This is a sort of equality to be sure, but it is an equality effected not by raising the inferior classes up, but by sinking the others down. But our system of public education leads us in a more excellent way, and happy for communities will it be if they should come at length to perceive the adaptation of the system to promote the healthful action of every part of the body politic. In the public school house, or, as it has been most appropriately styled, "the people's college," the different classes of society, the rich and the poor, can be brought together in the happiest manner, in a manner that shall bless both. The high can be taught condescension, and the low self-respect, without the operation of agrarian laws or the adoption of any measures to blot out the necessary distinctions and gradations of life.

I would also state, in reference to our school, that there is a class of larger and more advanced scholars in attendance than formerly; a goodly number of young ladies may be seen among them, giving the school an appearance of respect-

bility and importance which it has never before possessed. In short, I feel proud, sir, to be called to serve in behalf of so good a district school as ours, and, in consideration of the superior advantages to be derived from a connection with it, I cannot but express my sincerest wish that they may be extensively felt by our rising population.

I hope the trustees and inhabitants of this district school will not think that I have unduly magnified its excellence. If there be any who feel thus, we ask them to visit the school and contemplate that bright band of youths who, with generous ardor, are pressing forward in a career calculated, we hope, not only to lead them to distinction, but to shed glory upon our common country. I can truly say, from observation, that the scholars do really appear to love their school and value the high privileges they enjoy. How cheering to behold their animated countenances radiant with hope and beaming with intelligence, and to reflect that the lessons they are receiving are calculated to make them industrious, enterprising, and useful citizens.

To make our district school one of model excellence and celebrity, I know of but two things needed: the one is a library of well selected books designed for the use of the scholars, the other is a well chosen philosophical apparatus, affording the teachers a most delightful and fruitful medium of imparting instruction. These two things I should like to see introduced, as they would form, in my opinion, most valuable appendages to the school.

The school has been in operation, in its present form, six months, commencing in April last. The whole number of children in the district reported as entitled to the benefits of the public school is 488; the average number of attendants per quarter has been about 120; the number of colored children in the district, as reported, is 12.

Thus, sir, have I given you what I consider a truthful account of our school. You perceive that it is in a prosperous condition. May the same be said of all the schools over which you are called to exercise a supervision, and in behalf of which you have so long devoted your valuable services.

BENJAMIN CORY.

## SOUTH AMBOY TOWNSHIP.

In making this annual report, it is gratifying to state, that a manifest improvement has been made in our schools the past year. The inhabitants have shown a deeper interest in the education of their children, and I have cheerfully complied with all the requirements of the law. The attendance of the children has been more regular, and their advancement, in consequence, greater. The trustees of the different districts have faithfully discharged the duties of their office, and with a few trifling exceptions, every thing has worked well.

All the teachers in the township have been examined by the county examiners, in connection with the town superintendent, and are in possession of licenses. This feature of the school law, which at first was disliked, now works admirably; no teacher who feels himself competent for the responsible situation of instructor of youth, will hesitate to give the necessary proofs. On the contrary, as far as my experience goes, the teachers of our township look forward to the day of their annual examination with pleasure; and the judicious manner in which the county examiners have so far conducted them, have greatly tended to produce this favorable result.

The appointment of county examiners is a great benefit; acting in concert, as they do, with the town superintendents of the different townships, it produces an uniformity in the examinations, and, as they are public, it affords the inhabitants who attend an opportunity of judging for themselves of the fitness or unfitness of the applicant. Moreover, by bringing together the officers and teachers of several townships, it affords an opportunity of comparing the relative merits of the different teachers, and at the same time excites the ambition of the teachers and increases the interest to all. At first some of the teachers who had received a license thought it unnecessary to be reexamined every year, or looked upon it as an arbitrary requirement of the law, but they are now convinced of the benefit. It induces them to make constant exertion to improve, both in the theory and practice of their profession, to keep up with the requirements

of the examiners, and not fall behind their brother teachers. And as the examiners are both practical teachers and men of extensive and varied acquirements, much valuable information is imparted by them, and the examination becomes, instead of a mere matter of form or an exaction of the law, a school of improvement and a source of pleasure.

Whilst I praise this feature of the school law, there is much to find fault with, much that requires alteration, and it is hoped the legislature will, at its present session, give it the attention it requires. There is nothing which can be brought before them of more importance than the education of the children of the state, nothing which will contribute more to our happiness and prosperity; and in no way can they act more in accordance with the wishes of their constituents, than by introducing a system of education by which all the children of the state can receive such an education as will enable them to perform, with intelligence and usefulness, the duties which will devolve upon them as citizens of a great republic.

T. Wood.

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## HUNTERDON COUNTY.

### BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP.

The schools in this township have been under my supervision for the last eight months, during which time I have visited every school that has been open, at least once every quarter.

Several of our districts have had no school, in consequence of not being able to procure good teachers, and not being willing to employ poor ones. In several districts, teachers have been employed who were not qualified, and who would not have been licensed could competent ones have been ob-



tained. In some of our schools, however, we have able teachers, who are faithfully performing their duty.

It is to be hoped that our legislators will devise some means by which we may have a supply of teachers who are qualified to perform the responsible duties of their office, teachers who have been taught the science of teaching. Institutions have been established, and long and systematic courses of instruction prescribed, to enable men the more successfully to cure disease, to practice law, but comparatively nothing has been done to qualify men to teach.

Our school houses are not what they should be, being generally too small, and their construction within in no wise adapted to the comfort and convenience of the school.

Their location is any thing but in accordance with good taste, being generally by some public road, and without play grounds attached.

The location of the school house, with its outward appendages as well as its internal construction, has much to do in forming those tastes, and feelings, and habits which are afterwards to be developed into public customs, and institutions, and laws.

There is manifestly an increasing interest in the subject of education in our township. We raise by tax for the support of schools all the law will allow. I can think of no good reason for limiting the amount the people may raise for the support of schools, while they may raise any amount, however large, for the building and repairing of roads and bridges, and for various other purposes of far less importance than the education of the rising generation. Surely it cannot be the fear that we shall educate our children too well.

The doctrine of free schools is becoming prevalent in our township, and many would rejoice at the establishment of a system of free schools. Would it not be well to suggest to our legislature to increase the sum appropriated by the state for the support of schools, and also make it lawful for any township to raise by tax twice or thrice the amount received from the state, or any amount larger they might deem proper.

In a county where the freeholders neglect to choose county

examiners, is the license of a town superintendent valid throughout the county?\*

G. D. DUGGETT.

#### DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

Our schools are rather gaining, though not as fast as I should like. The small amount of money we receive for school purposes seems to stimulate a little; but if we could have a sufficient amount to open our schools nine or ten months in the year it would fill our schools better, and have a good effect in many respects. If the legislature would add the revenue the state receives from the monopoly to the present school fund, then with a small township fund it would open the schools nine or ten months. No man, I think, would pretend to say, but that the revenue from the monopoly is common stock, and should be used as such, and let the expenses of our state government rest upon the people in proportion to their ability to pay.

ANDREW B. RITTENHOUSE.

#### WEST AMWELL TOWNSHIP.

As a public servant, I feel it an incumbent duty to lay before you a brief sketch of the schools in this little township. In visiting the schools, I am not a stranger to its difficulties or its pleasures, and must say, I can sympathize with teachers who profess to me that they stand alone. Neither the trustees, employers, or patrons enter the school room to encourage the heart of the teacher or pupils. In the discharge of my duties, I have frequently solicited trustees to accompany me to the schools, but have scarcely ever succeeded. The want of attention paid to the tuition of youth is lamentable compared with its vital importance, and at the same time all profess to be lovers of the cause of education; the

\* A license granted by a town superintendent is only valid for the township in which the superintendent and teacher reside.

fact is, multitudes pay far more attention to the corn fields, than to the culture of the minds of their own offspring.

You will perceive that the schools in this township are composed of scholars from adjoining townships, with one exception, which scholars I do not report; but will come under the head of parts of districts of other townships.

The school houses within this township are in good repair, although one of them is old and small, yet comfortable.

The school which I teach (and have for the last fifteen years) is the only one having a state map, although I have pressed its importance upon the trustees of every district.

When I consider the people have said through the important ballot box, that they were in favor of free schools, I am of opinion, that were an ocean of money raised for that purpose, without more attention to schools from trustees and patrons, it will prove fruitless in advancing the cause of education.

N. V. Young.

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## MERCER COUNTY.

### HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

It is regretted exceedingly that the above report does not exhibit a greater degree of advancement in the cause of education in this township, and indeed it must be confessed that, in some districts, a retrograde condition is but too apparent. There has been much disaffection expressed towards the present public school law; but recently we have had many assurances from high stations of a revision and important amendments relative to the subject, so that now we may look forward with pleasing anticipations for the fulfillment of those pledges, and a wise and liberal course of legis-

lation calculated to promote and advance the cause, and inspire the public mind with renewed confidence in the benefits that will result from a more perfect and efficient system of education, embracing in its comprehensive and benevolent design the whole people, in the establishment of schools open to all, good enough for all, and attended by all.

M. SHOVE.

#### HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

I herewith transmit this, my annual report, exhibiting the state and condition of the schools in the township of Hopewell, from which it appears that the whole number of children in the township between the ages of five and sixteen years, (as per the reports of the district trustees) is nine hundred and twenty-eight, and the amount of money received from all sources, and expended for school purposes, is six hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty-six cents. Thus you will perceive that the condition of the schools in the township is much the same as at the date of my last annual report, there being but very little, if any improvement in their condition. This is to be regretted, the more so because the subject is one of such great importance, not only because of the benefits conferred upon the individual, from a proper cultivation of his intellectual faculties, but because of the great influence it is destined to exert in the preservation of that rich inheritance bequeathed to us by our fathers, and upon which its perpetuation and extension so intimately depends.

Although there is apparently but little improvement in the condition of the schools of the township, the number of scholars in attendance, and the amount of money expended for the purposes of education, yet I believe that the people are awaking to the importance of the subject, and feel a strong and ardent desire that something shall be done for its promotion and advancement, and are looking with an anxious eye to the approaching session of the legislature, believing that, by a course of wise and prudent legislation, much can be

done, not only in removing the obstacles opposed to its success, but to place the system adopted upon a more permanent and successful basis.

The unequal system of taxation heretofore adopted and pursued in New Jersey has done much, I am satisfied, to retard the progress of common school education, not because our farmers are opposed to the principle of raising money for school purposes; by no means, but because, having to bear the principal burthen of taxation, they look with a jealous eye towards all appropriations tending to their increase: but only let a fair and equitable system of raising money be adopted, and you will find that they will exceed our most sanguine expectations in raising the means necessary to extend the benefits of education to every child throughout the length and breadth of our gallant state; for the cause of education is the cause of our country, and requires that the education of the people shall be in keeping with the genius of our government and the character of our republican institutions. We all appreciate its importance, differing only as to the means best calculated to accomplish this object. Let a law be enacted equalizing taxation; let the law "establishing public schools" be so modified as to place the raising of money for their support under the immediate control of the people, and with liberal state appropriations apportioned to the number of children, much will be done to elevate the character of our primary schools, and give to the cause of education that encouragement and support so essential to its success, and to the young and rising generation the blessings of a system which all ought and should enjoy.

JOHN H. PHILLIPS.

## GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

## FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Together with the foregoing statistics, I beg leave to present the following report, in relation to the condition of the schools in this township. I find the progress of nearly all the schools retarded by the employment of incompetent teachers, the profession of teaching having been made a sort of "city of refuge" for those who have no abiding employment, cheapness being the only "open sesame" to the office; employees regardless alike of real merit, or aptness to instruct or discipline. The result is, the schools have made but little or no progress for the last few years. The teachers, however, who are now teaching are, with but two exceptions, well qualified for their responsible duties, and, in some of the schools teachers are employed who would do justice to any common school; and it is with no small degree of pleasure that I am enabled to report "progress" in the schools for the last six months.

The subject of education is beginning to assume a new interest throughout the township, and employers have learned, by sad experience, the truth of the Prussian maxim, that "as is the teacher so is the school," in consequence of which good teachers are scarce, and command a fair remuneration.

*Irregular attendance.*—Another serious obstacle to the greater success of our schools, arises from irregular attendance; some are absent one, two, or three days in a week, and others, who are more regularly present, often miss the exercises of their class by the lateness of their attendance, or hurry over their studies in view of an early dismissal, which parents have authorized.

*School houses.*—In the township there are nine whole districts and three parts, which, together with adjacent portions of other townships, form whole districts, and the whole number of children residing therein is eight hundred and thirty-seven. The number of school houses in the township is eleven; of these two are in good repair, the remainder in

ordinary repair, being destitute of play ground; and if I was called upon for a definition of a "school house," and was obliged to depend upon the majority of the specimens furnished in this township as a basis, I should say "a school house" is a building designed to contain the greatest possible number in a given space, without any reference either to the comfort or convenience of the occupants, and placed on some spot good for nothing else."

Within the last year, however, some considerable improvement has been made in the general appearance of the school houses, a few old ones having been repaired, and one new one erected. I would, in particular, notice the inhabitants of districts number one and three; number one having reseated and provided their school rooms (having two departments), with black boards, maps, &c., which speaks much to the credit of those enterprising villagers.

*Teachers.*—The number of teachers employed at present is eleven males and two females, who receive from nine dollars per month to five hundred dollars per year.

*Text books.*—Another serious obstacle in way of improvement is the want of uniformity in text books, and this want of uniformity must continue to exist until some different arrangement is made in procuring text books for our public schools. I would, therefore, here beg leave to offer one suggestion on this subject, *viz.*, that the town superintendent, together with the trustees, be authorized to expend part of the public money, according to the number of scholars in each district, in procuring text books, to be used in the schools of the same; these books to be the property of the district for which such money may have been expended. In two of the districts schools have been taught during the whole year, while in the whole number it would not exceed a greater average of more than six months during the year.

I would here mention the very injurious effect that the manner in which the trustees have heretofore appropriated the public money, *viz.*, that of paying each scholar its full quota at one time, or expending all the money in one quarter, thereby leaving no inducement for parents to send during the remainder of the year. I have, however, partially

succeeded in effecting a change in this respect, and in many of the schools the money is proportioned, although contrary to the strict letter of the law, according to the number of children actually attending, which, I am happy to say, gives general satisfaction, and which has had the effect to improve, to a great extent, the condition of those schools.

*Free schools.*—A great desire, on the part of nearly all the inhabitants in the township, has been expressed for a general law authorizing the inhabitants of each town to determine by vote, at the annual town meeting, whether their schools shall be district or free schools. This desire has arisen from seeing the beneficial effects which the free school system has had in other parts of our state.

I would therefore urge, through you, upon the legislature the propriety of passing a general free school law, or of allowing townships to raise as much money as they see fit for the support of free schools.

JAMES H. BOUCHER.

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## ESSEX COUNTY.

### BELLEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

The statement embodies the statistics of the public schools in this township for the year now closing. The chief hindrances to their success are, in part, defects in organization, imperfection of text books, want of scientific apparatus for illustrating the subjects of study, the bad location and ill construction of school houses, the lack of comfort, convenience, and attractiveness in their furniture, fixtures, and surroundings, and, with a few noble exceptions, the apathy of parents, trustees, and the entire community upon the subject of common school education. These evils all demand the



most effectual means for their removal, and when that is accomplished, the impulse given to the development of mind will be incalculable.

But great as these hinderances are, they sink into insignificance when compared with that of the incompetence of teachers.

Let a district secure for a series of years that inestimable blessing, a *real teacher*, a man or woman *born to teach*, one possessing that structure and discipline of mind, those tastes and habits, and that delight in the employment, which make the teacher's mind a magnet, by which to draw out and vitalize the minds of the pupils; and, whatever that district was at first, whatever its school house, its apparatus, fixtures, or books, whatever the apathy, ignorance, or stupidity of trustees, parents, or superintendent, such a teacher will make all things new. He will create such an intelligent interest in the subject of education, that the old, ill located, misshapen school house, without fixtures, apparatus, or library, with its naked walls, its rickety seats without backs, and begrimed and mutilated desks, floors, and windows, will give place, as by magic, to an edifice designed, located, finished, furnished, and surrounded as befits its high vocation.

Such teachers can be had. In this, as in every thing else, create the demand, and the supply will flow to it. But the true laborer is worthy of his hire, and he knows it, and will not disgrace himself and degrade his calling by working for half price.

Who but fools or lunatics trust bunglers to build their houses, make their clothes, or even shoe their horses? But when immortal mind is to be moulded, and its character cast for time and eternity, the services of the master workman are dispensed with, to make room for the awkward fumbings of a clumsy apprentice, because he will work cheap!

Who can compute, in dollars and cents, the value of the real teacher to those developed by his training! Of course no trustees will employ such a teacher, unless they appreciate his worth. And here lies the great practical question: by what means shall the views of the community upon the sub-

ject of education become so enlarged as to create an imperative demand for educators of a high order.

A well planned system of free schools throughout the state would, under a wise and energetic supervision, accomplish more for the cause of common school education, in its influence upon all classes in this respect, than all other instrumentalities combined.

With few exceptions, this entire community would heartily cooperate in any wise system of measures to accomplish such a result. Free thought, free speech, a free press, a free government, a free gospel, and free schools rise and fall together, an indissoluble brotherhood; each member in turn pioneering the way, and beckoning onward every other.

THEODORE D. WELD.

#### BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

In addition to the statistics, above furnished, it gives me great pleasure to be able to report an increased attention to common school education, and a very decided improvement in most of the schools in this township. Not only has the number of children taught been greatly increased, but the new organization and methods of instruction, which have been introduced, have proved so eminently successful as to awaken a desire in those interested that the same advantages may be extended to all within our limits. Acting under the special free school law, passed by the legislature in 1849, the township, at its annual meeting in April of that year, voted to raise by tax \$1000 for the establishment and support of free schools. Under the provisions of the same act, three feeble districts, in which common schools had become almost extinct, were united, a large and commodious brick school house erected, at an expense of more than \$3000, and the cost assessed upon the district. During the months of December, 1849, and January, 1850, the school houses were thrown open, offering education free to all. Thus far the results have been most satisfactory; the services of a number of capable teachers have been obtained, the schools have filled up, the

whole subject of common school education has been discussed, the arguments against the present system have been met, the confidence of the people has been secured, and by a vote of the township, in April last, \$2000 was appropriated to schools without opposition. The way is thus opened for carrying out the plans which this system indicates.

By comparing the returns made to me of the number of children between five and sixteen, it appears that the increase of the present year is only eight, while the increase in the number who have attended school is four hundred and ninety-four. So far as I have been able to ascertain, certainly not more than one hundred and forty-four attended school, showing that at least three hundred and fifty are now reaping the advantages of education, who were not in any school previous to the introduction of the free school system.

But the friends of education have not been satisfied with the increase of numbers in the schools. They have devoted themselves to the improvements in the methods of instruction. Some of the schools have been thoroughly organized and classified; a uniformity of books has been established; our primary schools have been put in successful operation; great attention has been paid to order and to the training of pupils, and such other improvements adopted as from time to time appeared expedient. But these remarks do not apply with equal force to all the districts. The work has just begun, and we hope hereafter to be able to report still greater advancement.

JOSEPH A. DAVIS.

#### CALDWELL TOWNSHIP.

The town superintendent would remark, that the districts are very negligent and dilatory in making their returns, in consequence of which he is unable to present a full report. Only four districts have, as yet, made their returns of the number of children between the ages of five and sixteen, and these returns contain no other items, with the exception of Fairfield, which, however, only includes one quarter.

It would be well for suitable blanks to be sent to the trustees of each district, to be by them filled up, and given to the town superintendent, in time for him to make up his report; and this should be obligatory on the trustees, under the penalty, if they fail or neglect to do so, of losing their portion of the public money. Nothing but a penalty of this kind will probably produce a compliance with the law.

In reference to the money appropriated by the state, I would remark, that, from what information I have received, a portion at least is misapplied, being appropriated to purchase fuel, or in other ways of no advantage to the cause of education. Indeed, as the money is now appropriated very generally, I cannot see that any benefit accrues to the cause of education. If the teacher is partly paid from the public money, its effect is simply to relieve the pockets of the people without benefiting the cause of education. If the law required the public money to be appropriated to the purchase of suitable school furniture, such as maps, globes, &c., and to lay the foundation of a district school library, it seems to me that it would be a real benefit to the cause of education, and not simply so much money saved to the people.

I have recommended to the trustees of the districts in this town such appropriation of the public money, but they have not seen fit to comply. Some of the people in the country have no knowledge or appreciation of maps and globes, &c., and therefore they oppose the purchase of such things for the schools, and would rather pocket their few cents of the public money, than devote it to the purpose of elevating the standard of education. Let, then, the state amend the law, and specify to what purpose the money shall be applied, besides the payment of teachers.

As to the time of making out the reports to the state superintendents, it now falls in the middle of the town superintendent's year, and therefore great difficulty must be experienced in making out the town reports. Would it not be well to make the town superintendent's year to agree with the period of his making his report to the state? At present the town superintendents must meet with great embarrassments in fulfilling the duties of their office, from want of in-

terest in the people and of promptness and intelligence among the generality of trustees.

It would afford me great pleasure to aid the cause of education in a state which has given me the advantages of its academies and colleges; but when I meet with determined opposition to my recommendations, and when I see the public money perverted from its legitimate use, and retained in the coffers of the ignorant and covetous, I am discouraged, and cannot but sincerely hope and pray that the state will take more energetic means to have the public money so appropriated as to prove a valuable aid to the cause of education. District schools were as well sustained before any public money was received as they are at present, and I cannot help thinking that the state would have done more for the cause of education, to have retained the money until it should accumulate sufficiently to establish the entire free school system. Ten or twenty dollars a year is of little use to any district, as it is now appropriated; but let it be appropriated to school apparatus and a library, and it would be of essential benefit.

JOSEPH WILSON.

#### ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

If the legislature of New Jersey should form a system of free schools for the state, I feel confident that the inhabitants of Orange would carry out the system of free schools. The people of Orange appreciate the importance of the education of the rising generation.

We have many foreigners among us, and I think a system of free schools would be one of the best means to benefit them, and raise them from the degradation of Romanism.

The general and right education of the children of our free republic, is certainly an object worthy of the wisdom and benevolence of our legislature.

Not many colored children attend the public schools, but benevolent individuals keep both an evening and a Sunday school for their benefit.

ABRAHAM HARRISON.

## MONMOUTH COUNTY.

### FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP.

You will perceive that only about one half of the children between the ages of five and sixteen years attend the district schools. I suppose all those who attend other schools do not exceed one hundred. Thus you perceive that out of six hundred and fifty-four children in the township, there must be, at least, two hundred who do not attend school at all. Some of the two hundred undoubtedly are growing up in ignorance, others of them have been to school one or more quarters, perhaps. How to remedy this evil I know not, unless New Jersey makes her district schools free. If that be done, I think those who now keep their children at home would be anxious of receiving the benefit of the free money, and would thus, if from no higher motive, send their children to school. It may be our legislature will think the public mind is not yet ready for a free school law. If they should think so, I would suggest the propriety of their passing a law, at their next session, submitting the question of free schools to the people, whereby an expression of opinion could be obtained, so that there could be no doubt about the people's wishes.

JOSEPH COMBS.

### HOWELL TOWNSHIP.

Our schools, generally, are in a thriving condition; they have all been open a portion of the year. In consequence of the late division of the county, one district is so diminished as to effect its ruin. Of a few of our schools we feel proud, presuming they are equal to any, and superior to many of the public schools in the state. Our town raised \$765 for school purposes, being the full amount authorized by law: the vote was carried with little opposition, although its effect is heavily felt by tax payers, some of whom complain. A very

strong feeling exists among us on the subject of free schools, which will be increased by the late vote in New York, on the question of sustaining the act establishing free schools. Many of our inhabitants think that New Jersey should also act, should stand forth as a promoter of free education. When will our legislators follow the example set in New York? We are capable of *leading*, but must be content with *following*. Do *our* legislators desire to know the wishes of the people before they will venture? Are they too busily engaged with railroads, manufactures, private benefits, &c., to trouble their minds concerning the education of the masses? This matter would also be sustained here. But our *townsmen* acted nobly; submitted to the burthen, seeing the necessity of more liberal supplies of school money; and though we have not all we desire, we have shown that we do not neglect ourselves. Four schools are supplied with very large maps of the two hemispheres. In these schools geography is taught extensively, and learned with facility. The want of a supply of suitable teachers is felt, and we have endeavored to interest the public in this matter.

At the quarterly visits heretofore few have attended; in some instances not even the trustees, though usually notified. In order to excite a general interest in educational matters the present year, I forwarded notice of an intention to lecture, which, so far, has resulted in drawing together small audiences, who are thereby led to sympathize with the teacher and superintendent in the advancement of the school. While here, I would entreat my fellow citizens to consider it a duty, not to be neglected, to attend the quarterly visits, due notice of the time being published by the teacher. We learn from teachers, that these quarterly visits produce excellent results; in most of the schools, the day thus occupied is regarded as a jubilee by the children. On these occasions I have alluded to the want of teachers, and strenuously urged the duty of teaching our youth expressly for this profession. Six male, and three female native teachers have been licensed, most of whom bear favorable comparison with teachers raised elsewhere, and all, with a single excep-

tion, are successful and acceptable. Seven teachers have been examined and licensed the past year.

Duty impels me to add, that the *females* whom I have licensed are excellent teachers, and for some reasons are preferable. The males are usually on the look out for clerkships, or other occupations affording greater emolument, and hence they often leave the business at an age when their qualifications are being fully developed, and the public lose their services at the time when they would be most useful, while females find no employment more profitable. Without intending invidious distinctions, duty requires that particular allusion should be made to the school at Upper Squankum. The teacher, raised among us, is a most diligent and enterprising man, bestowing unremitting care on the school, without apparent distinction of persons.

There is a degree of criticism displayed here in all the numerous branches taught, beyond what I have elsewhere seen. The exercises are introduced in every variety of form, often very novel, by which the dullness and irksomeness, so very incident to the school room, is avoided, and study really becomes agreeable.

In the hope that the foregoing may result, even in the smallest degree, in the promotion of this great enterprise, it is respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS.

#### MANALOPAN TOWNSHIP.

Of the seven school houses located within the township, three of them are occupied by male, and the remaining four by female teachers. Of the female teachers, it may be proper to remark, that they are all natives of this state, educated in it; and three of the four are remarkably well qualified for their stations. For the masters, we are indebted to New England, and they are also well qualified teachers. An increasing interest in the cause of general education has become apparent during the last year, by the readiness with which a much larger amount of money was raised by taxa-



- tion than on any previous occasion for school purposes, and also in the liberal manner in which globes, maps, books, &c., have been provided for the use of the schools. The plan of having the district schools free has been much talked of, and public opinion in this community is much in its favor. Were the law equalizing taxation once fairly in operation, and the townships permitted to tax themselves to the necessary amount, the last barrier to free schools would be removed from among us.

During the present year, a very troublesome and vexatious source of embarrassment has existed among us, caused by the town collector refusing to pay over the full amount of the funds placed in his hands by the county treasurer, retaining one-third of the whole amount.

I mention this subject here more particularly with the hope of eliciting from the state superintendent directions as to the proper time for apportioning the public funds to the different districts. The law on this, as on some other points, is vague and conflicting. In chapter third, section ten, of the act establishing public schools, the town superintendent is directed to "apportion the money received by the town collector, and all other moneys raised by the respective townships, and notify the trustees of the schools thereof," &c., with a view, no doubt, of enabling the trustees to make their estimates, arrange their terms, and engage their teachers for the whole, or any part of the year, as they may think expedient. In section ten of the supplementary act, the superintendent is directed to apportion the money, when he receives it. Taking this latter section literally, I should not have apportioned nine hundred and five dollars thirty-five cents, the amount actually appropriated by the board of freeholders and the voters of the township for education this year, but simply the three hundred and thirty-one dollars eighty-seven cents, I have received up to this time; and in no case could the amount raised by townships be made available, as it cannot, in the nature of things, be paid to the town superintendent until collected, which collections are not completed until some time during the last quarter in the year.

There have been licensed during this year seven teachers,

upon examination, and the license of three more renewed. The more experience I have in this part of my duty, the more I am constrained to regret the course pursued by our board of freeholders, in refusing to appoint county examiners to assist in and share the responsibility of this very important department.

W. L. DE BOW.

MARLBOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

Seven male and five female teachers have been employed during the year; ten licenses granted. In two instances I have thought proper to limit the term of license to one quarter, and with happy effect. Two applications for license I have felt it my duty to refuse; one for want of educational qualifications, and the other, notwithstanding the applicant had been twice licensed, and had taught in the neighborhood nearly two years, because he had become addicted to habits of tippling, and his moral influence, so far as he had any, was degrading, and not elevating, as a teacher's should be. His education, too, was defective, even in the spelling book. In arithmetic he could neither define nor illustrate, though he could perform some of the operations tolerably well. In penmanship he rather excelled, but in geography and grammar he knew next to nothing. Under such a teacher no improvement, of either the head or the heart of a child, could be expected, and his school could never rise above one of the very lowest grade. Such has been the character of the school under his tuition for several years past. And because it is such, a majority of the trustees seemed to think the teacher I have described the very man for them, and still persisted in employing him without a license. I have been the more particular in describing his case, as I am informed he and the trustees have been to consult the state superintendent in regard to the public money, which I have refused to pay him on their order. My construction of the law is, that I am to pay none of the money except to a *teacher*, and one having a li-

cense; that the twentieth section, instead of annulling part of the tenth, only explains it.

Of the six schools in this township, none have been kept open the whole year. Three have been open nine months, and the other three only six months. This is much to be regretted. The evil of long vacations, of two, three, and six months, has been observable in some of our best schools during the past year. The children acquire habits of idleness, habits of insubordination, vicious habits, habits of inattention, habits of forgetfulness, habits of stupid indifference to books, to good behavior, to cleanliness, to the good opinion of others, and to improvement generally. They lose much of what they had learned. They suffer loss in elasticity of mind and in that buoyant emulation and ambition which every good teacher aims at, and which he only secures after a steady course of skilful and patient pains-taking. They lose much of their innocent simplicity of character, their love of rule and order, and their sense of right, by associating with the vicious, and even with each other, when so long from under the supervision of their faithful teacher. Their precious time is not only a dead loss, but a double loss. It will take, under the most assiduous and faithful instruction, at least as many months as they have lost in idleness to regain their former standing. Many never regain it. Before they reach it, perhaps, they are out of school again, and fall still lower than at first. Yet parents wonder why their children do not learn. They have been so many years going to school, they ought to know something. They have grown in stature more than in intellect. True, and it is very mortifying to see large children stumbling over their elementary lessons, unable even to read intelligibly. But if their bodies had kept as many fast-days as their minds, there might have been less disparity between them. Instruction to the one should be as constant and as well regulated as nutrition to the other.

There is no good reason why four of the schools in our township should not, with our present means, be open the year round. It has been owing, however the past year, to the difficulty of obtaining good teachers. Some of our trustees have, for good cause, become chary about employing

teachers, unless recommended by some persons in whom they have confidence. When a good teacher leaves a school, (for New England or New York of course) he is requested to send them a successor. This often leads to delay for several months before they can be supplied. Meanwhile the schools are closed and the children at large. The only effectual remedy for this evil, in all our schools, will be found in some adequate provision for a sufficient supply of good teachers in our own state, either by largely increasing our educational means, so as to enable the schools to pay higher wages, or by the establishment of a normal school. Some such plan, though it were but a temporary expedient limited to a few years, might serve a valuable purpose to give an immediate impulse, whilst the great aim should be so to elevate the character of all our schools, and so to extend the blessings of good education to all our children, as to furnish from the schools themselves an adequate supply of the best teachers for their instruction.

A. A. MARCELLUS.

#### MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP.

I am happy to inform you that the schools of this township wear a more encouraging aspect than at the last report. Most of the schools have been open the whole year, and with few exceptions, have been able to secure competent teachers. The mind of the people is gradually opening to the importance of general education, and a more liberal feeling is manifesting itself in a willingness to open the way to all, at whatever cost, to a good education, their inalienable right. At our last town meeting, \$600 dollars was voted to be raised by taxation for our schools, which was an advance of \$200 on any previous year. If there are no legal impediments, we can next year, with little risk of opposition or reaction, raise \$1000. In one of our districts, we have had, in the form of a school house of ample dimensions, a noble example of liberality. A house has been erected and furnished, after a model

more attractive and convenient than any heretofore existing in the township, or perhaps county.

A plan of visiting the schools of the township has been entered upon, which we hope may result in good. Every two weeks, on Saturday afternoon, the teachers of the township are invited and expected to attend, with the superintendent, at some one of the schools. The trustees and friends of education in the district are also expected to be present. The school is then examined by the teacher, about an hour and a half being allowed him for that purpose. The remainder of the afternoon is devoted to conference and discussion. By meeting in this way, at short intervals, from district to district, an interest is awakened, not only in the district in which the meeting is held, but each meeting, through the teachers, exerts a happy influence upon the whole township. A source of improvement is also thus provided for teachers, each teacher having an opportunity of exhibiting his method of government and instruction, and, in his turn, of witnessing that of the others.

In this township, a report is required of the teachers at the close of each term, in which, in addition to the usual statistical matter, an account of the number of visits of the trustees, and the interest they manifest in the school, is particularly requested. I am sorry to say that, in the majority of cases, the responsibilities connected with the trusteeship of public schools do not seem to operate as incentives to an earnest and faithful discharge of duty. Few trusts committed to the hands of men involve a responsibility so great, or promise a richer and more enduring reward than that of superintending and securing the education of the young, and yet few trusts are executed with so little heart and soul. I can think of no one thing that will go further towards remedying this evil than a full report at each annual town meeting, of the names of the trustees of each district, and the number of times they visited their respective schools, meting out to them in due proportion the praise or blame to which they are entitled.

The prevailing sentiment here is, that our schools should

be free, and that our legislature, at the coming session, will move in the matter to some purpose.

It will be seen, by a reference to the statistical tables of your former reports, that they are very imperfect; for example, under "number of children attending school less than four months," "more than four months, and less than eight," &c. It is next to an impossibility to obtain with any degree of accuracy such details. The consequence is, a meager and imperfect view of aggregates is given, which serve no other conceivable purpose than to misrepresent the true state of the schools. A table more simple and of less detail would be more likely to secure what it is really desirable that all should know, *viz.*, how many attend school, and how many attend any considerable portion of the year. A table requiring the number that attend *less* than six months, and *more* than six months, would no doubt be more generally complied with, while it would furnish data upon which some reliance could be placed, and from which some useful conclusions could be drawn.

A. C. MILLSPAUGH.

#### BARITAN TOWNSHIP.

All the school houses in this township are substantially built and in good repair; some of them, however, are rather too small to accommodate comfortably the number of children contained in their respective districts. The spirit of education is evidently on the advance in this township; in some of the districts the people are paying more liberal salaries to teachers, in order to obtain and retain the services of good ones. This, to a very great extent, is all that is wanting; there are plenty of well qualified gentlemen and ladies who would be willing to devote themselves to the cause of education, if sufficient inducement were held out. Money is what we want, and money is what we must have, if we expect to see the cause of education advance rapidly. One of the districts in this township is without a school house, and two or three others have been under the necessity of employing quite in-

different teachers, and all for the want of money. It is to be hoped that something will be done by the legislature, this winter, to help the cause. I disapprove, however, of the normal school system ; I think the public money can be laid out to better advantage. Let the field be open to competition, pay good salaries, and we will soon have good teachers. There is an evil existing in districts number three and four, which I am at a loss how to remedy. There are in these districts between twenty and thirty colored children without the means of obtaining an education, as they will not be admitted into the schools with the white children. The parents of these children are tax payers ; the children are enrolled by the district teachers, and yet no provision made to educate them. This is unjust. The schools, with three or four exceptions, have been kept in regular operation since the first of April last, and the three or four alluded to above have been kept open the greater part of the time. The terms of tuition are from two dollars to five, according to the studies pursued. There are in this township at the present time some first rate teachers, and they command good salaries.

GEORGE W. BELL.

#### UPPER FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP.

Our schools are all free, or nearly so. Several of our teachers are well skilled in several branches of mathematical science, some also in Latin, botany, and English grammar ; they have maintained decorum, and commanded the respect of the pupils ; and though they have not devoted as much attention, or manifested as much interest as might be desired, yet, I apprehend, they have done as much as circumstances and their compensation will warrant.

Notwithstanding the favorable condition of things, there are very many who do not appear to appreciate the advantages of a good practical education, and are consequently very negligent in sending their children to school. I flatter myself that this remissness is gradually disappearing, and

that, with exertion on the part of the trustees, teachers, and superintendent, there will soon be an evident improvement.

EZEKIEL COMBS.

## MORRIS COUNTY.

### CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

In addition to the above report of the state and condition of the schools of Chester township, from December 15, 1849, to December 15, 1850, the superintendent would add—that, of the number of scholars in attendance, 122 study geography, 168 arithmetic, 29 grammar, 11 history, and 198 are learning to write, and that a few are studying algebra, Roman antiquities, and natural philosophy.

By a comparison of our present report, with that of last year, we find, that although it indicates a great want of interest in the subject of education, yet it contains some grounds of encouragement to hope for ultimate success. In this township, the greatest obstacle to the progress of common school education, has been in the want of a proper appreciation of its benefits. While by some education has been duly appreciated, and active endeavors put forth to secure its rich blessings upon community, yet there have been others preferring pence to intelligence, of sufficient influence to embarrass every well directed effort to secure the benefits of a high order of district schools; but, happily, intelligence is beginning to be more generally and highly appreciated. The people see that it is indispensable to success in business, as well in agricultural and mechanical pursuits as in professional life; that it enables them the better to enjoy society and the common blessings of Providence, and that their standing and influence in community are materially affected by it.



This increased interest on the subject of education is evinced in voluntarily surpassing the legal limitations in raising school money, in adding one hundred dollars to the previous year's taxation; also in securing at school the attendance of fifty more children than were sent the year before, and in the increased average number of months the schools have been kept open. But more especially is this growing interest in the cause of education manifested in the increasing desire for competent and efficient teachers; but this demand it appears impossible to meet. We try to select the best applicants, and although our schools (with but one exception) are supplied, yet we have but one or two teachers among them all who may properly be regarded as fully qualified for teaching an ordinary district school.

During the past year one new stone school house has been built, and the requisite means subscribed for rebuilding a two story frame school house, that is now in a state of dilapidation.

LUKE I. STOUTENBURGH.

#### HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

Our schools opened the last spring with the very cheering prospect of a large attendance of pupils; but, in consequence of a succession of epidemics incident to childhood, that prospect became faded, and the average number of scholars in attendance was considerably less than that of the immediately preceding year.

I am happy to say that our schools are steadily and gradually improving, which is more particularly evinced in the progress the pupils have made in that difficult and very essential accomplishment, the faculty of reading well. When I now see children of ten and twelve years of age reading with facility and propriety, and at the same time revert to the scenes of by-gone times, when young men and young women of eighteen and twenty years were stumbling through their daily lessons without any regard to punctuation or pronunciation, not a doubt remains upon my mind respect-

ing the advantages of our common school system. But let us gradually extend those advantages, so that, at least, succeeding generations may enjoy the inestimable blessings of a sound education without money and without price.

JOHN A. BLEECKER.

#### MENDHAM TOWNSHIP.

In sending the above statement respecting the schools in the township of Mendham, it may be necessary to accompany it with a few remarks, for fear that some might think that the interest in the cause of education was on the decline. I think a growing interest is manifested, as shown by a call for competent teachers and a greater willingness to render a suitable compensation. I feel gratified in being able to report that our schools have been filled by none but licensed teachers, and at present are all occupied but two, one of these being vacant for want of a teacher, and the other for want of sufficient support, being a small district, must necessarily remain vacant a part of the year, showing the necessity of an increase of our public school fund, that the means of education may be brought within the reach of all. Though there is great cause for encouragement, yet we find much room for improvement. By examining the statement of our schools, it will be found that over one half of those who attend school have attended for a less term than four months, and but few for a greater term than eight months. These statistics but too plainly show, that, unless something more is done in the cause of education, a majority of our youth must grow up scantily supplied with the means of procuring an education.

MELANCTON THOMPSON.

#### MORRIS TOWNSHIP.

In addition to the statistics given above, I would remark, that on the whole our schools have been decidedly improved. The institute, held in this place last December, gave a new

impulse to the cause of education. The teachers who continued in their respective schools have evidently improved; some poorly qualified left us, and, by securing better teachers, a decided advantage has been realized. Better books have been introduced, and more zeal has been apparent. Some of our teachers deserve to be highly commended, while in some of the schools there should, undoubtedly, be a higher standard.

The result of three years' observation in superintending the schools of this township is simply this, *that first rate teachers only should be employed, and then all things will be duly regulated.* By this I mean not only such as are most abundantly qualified, so far as mental abilities are concerned, but above all possessing those moral excellencies which are so necessary as an example to the young, and without which all attainments merely intellectual will only be augmenting a power for evil. With such teachers the schools will flourish, for by such teachers will be introduced good books, good habits, good morals, and good examples, and by such will be laid a good foundation for time to come.

On the other hand, by unqualified teachers nothing solid can be gained. If good books are introduced they know not how to use them; their teaching is superficial, their habits are not worthy of imitation, their influence is pernicious, and from the multitude of defects, visible even to the children, they necessarily fail in government; they are literally down-trodden by their juniors, and, in a short time are glad to escape from a field become, through their ignorance, so unpromising and so barren, but which in the hands of suitable teachers would have yielded a hundred fold.

If *high farming* is beginning to come into just repute in the cultivation of the earth, and our legislators are petitioned to look with favor on this cause, then how much more should a similar policy be adopted in relation to the lords of the soil and to the improvement of the nobler part of man. Let no pains, no skill, no expense be spared to enrich the noble faculties of the minds of our children, the future rulers of this noble republic. Such a course, and such only, is worthy of our illustrious ancestors. If the present genera-

tion adopt it, then will the future millions of a self-governed, intelligent, and happy Union heap their blessings upon us, or rather pour forth their grateful praise to that kind Providence who inspired us with wisdom, and, through us, transmitted to them so invaluable an inheritance.

ALFRED CHESTER.

#### ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP.

Above you have my formal report of schools in Rockaway township. All our schools have been kept open a part of the time, and in five districts the schools have been kept open during the whole year. We lack competent teachers, and some of our schools have been vacant a part of the time on that account. The general wish of the people is for competent teachers.

The money apportioned among the several school districts, so far as it has been expended, has been used in paying teachers' wages, and the balance on hand will no doubt be called for within the year. Those districts which keep school open the whole year apportion their public money about equally on each quarter. I think the subject of free schools is becoming more popular. No doubt a great majority of the inhabitants of our township are in favor of free schools. I am confident that nothing short of this will place the means of instruction within the reach of all, for any district or any single township to raise or support free schools is nothing to the purpose. There are so many families moving from one district or village to another, and so many parts of districts, that to make the burthen at all equal, whatever system is adopted should be general throughout the state. I would suggest an amendment to the law, which apportions money according to the wealth of the inhabitants, instead of the wants of the people. The present law apportions money among counties and to townships in proportion to their wealth, or in the ratio of the state or county tax they pay. Now would it not be much better to apportion the school

fund according to the number of children residing in each county and township capable of attending school.

JOHN O. HILL.

#### ROXBURY TOWNSHIP.

The public schools in this township will bear a more favorable report this year than formerly. The interest of the community, generally, is increasing in regard to education. One fact I will mention in evidence of this is: at the last annual town meeting a larger township fund was voted to be raised than has ever been raised before in this town; indeed all that could be appropriated according to law was voted, and an appropriation of a sum double the amount would have been carried by a decided majority, had the provisions of the law sanctioned such a course. Our teachers are better qualified, our trustees are more attentive to their duties, schools are not vacated as frequently, and better salaries are paid to teachers. Two dollars are the terms per quarter for tuition, but most of our teachers are now paid by the month, the quarter, or session of six months. One difficulty the trustees labor under, *viz.*, the necessary repairs for the school houses are neglected for want of funds, and some of them are rendered comparatively unfit for use during the winter season. I believe that this community are prepared at this time to sanction a free school law.

WILLIAM M. FORCE.

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#### PASSAIC COUNTY.

##### MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

From the above statistics, it will be observed that only about one-third of the children of this township attend our

public schools. There are some two or three private schools in the village, where, perhaps, near one-sixth of the whole number receive instruction; so that there is not more than one half of the children residing in the township found within the walls of our common schools, either public or private. I hardly know what to suggest as a remedy for so lamentable a state of things, except it be to make our public schools free, or so nearly so as to lead the people to patronize them. Another remedy might be found in elevating the qualifications of teachers. It is not mere book learning that is requisite for a good teacher; it is skill and tact in communicating what he knows, diligence and industry in his work, and a faculty of governing so as to be loved and feared by his pupils. A well managed state normal school might, perhaps, contribute to meet the want of competent teachers, so extensively felt. In our township there is an improvement in those important concomitants of good schools, good school houses. The buildings are, with one exception, new, and some of them fitted up with desks and seats on the modern plan, but none of them are accommodated with sufficient grounds to render them comfortable and pleasant to the children. In one of our districts difficulty has occurred, as the state superintendent has been informed, respecting the location of a school house. The law seems very imperfect on this subject, and it is hoped an effort will be made to have it revised and amended.

The schools have been regularly visited, and we are happy to report improvement, but not all that we desire and have reason to expect. There is a want of attention, especially to penmanship and English grammar. These branches are very much neglected. An examination of the children's writing books would seem to indicate that this branch was left without a superintendent, and the children in some of the schools were allowed to write when, and what, and how they pleased. And as for English grammar, we find not more than a dozen children in the whole township giving it any attention. The public funds have been carefully distributed to the respective districts, according to their returns.

J. H. DURYEA.

**POMPTON TOWNSHIP.**

The schools in this township are generally well conducted, by teachers of correct moral deportment and competent capacity. Great improvement is apparent in the scholars, and we have every reason to feel satisfied. A greater interest is manifested by the inhabitants, generally, in the cause of education, and we have reason to hope that ere long the benefits of a good practical education will be afforded to every child in the township.

However, we think the present school law could be very beneficially amended in many particulars, one of which I conceive would be the paying of the state and county money directly to the superintendent, instead of passing it through the hands of the township collectors, as is now the case; the officer is paid nothing for his success in the matter, and hence, as a general rule, we can expect him to take no great interest therein. I have acted in the capacity of town superintendent ever since the present law took effect, and money due from the state in May for this town has not been paid by town collectors until the succeeding January, and, in some instances, not until the succeeding spring, and for one year we have not received it at all. It still remains in the hands of the county collector. I have solicited the payment of him. He told me the reason he did not pay it was, the town collector was delinquent in county tax; for that reason he had retained the school money, and used it for county purposes. I do not conceive why town superintendents should not be authorized to receive it from the county collector.

**ED. K. BOARD.**

## SALEM COUNTY.

## LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK TOWNSHIP.

It is hoped that the present legislature will revise and amend our very imperfect school law, so as to point out clearly and distinctly the duties of the officers, together with the power they possess, that no misunderstanding may occur between them and the inhabitants of the township.

Some provision should also be made by which the trustees could raise money to hire or build school houses. By the present law, they are directed to procure a suitable place for a school, and are forbidden to use the money to pay for it. "The Israelites were ordered to make bricks, but were furnished with no straw."

No books of record are kept in any of the schools; the superintendent is directed to procure them, but the law forgets to point out who should pay for them, or where the money is to come from. Notwithstanding these objections, the schools of our township are improving, and we look forward with hope that the time will soon arrive when the public schools shall be all that the people require to afford their children a complete education, so as to fit them for any situation in which they may be placed.

BENJAMIN HARRIS.

## SALEM TOWNSHIP.

In compliance with that section of the act relating to the duties of town superintendent of the public schools, I hereby append, as far as I understand, the items therein stated.

There are three rooms engaged for public schools in this township, two of which are under the same roof of an old building, which has undergone considerable repairs for the purpose, and one other, the base of a church; these are all upon rent. Until late in the summer, our trustees had not been able to procure a suitable place for a school house.



Our school was advertised to be opened September 9th; 225 children of both sexes attended, 100 on the ground floor and the rest above. We trust to procure additional school room, as there are yet 400 children to be provided for by the public. Our limited means would not allow us to purchase ground or to build a school house, and our trustees deemed it more available for the great ends of public instruction to enter at once upon direct teaching with but partial accommodation, than to wait still longer for an increase of means.

School books have been chosen from a careful selection of the most approved in Philadelphia. An iron furnace has been prepared in the basement of the two rooms to heat. The superintendent has received from the collector \$870, which he has paid over to the trustees, and which has been expended in repairs, fitting up, &c.

The government is one in which both physical force and the force of reason is resorted to, according to the exigency of the occasion.

The means of discipline are, a uniform system rigidly observed, acting from a principle of right and wrong, merit and demerit marks, confinement after school hours, loss of grade, the use of the rod in aggravated cases, and suspension.

The superintendent has made it his business to acquaint himself with each department of these schools by constant personal visits almost every day, and from the mode of teaching, discipline, and government adopted, he has the satisfaction of witnessing a due subordination and a lively interest in the pupils, which cannot fail of being attended with the best results, and the more so, as many of the children have been to school very little or not at all. Much of the prejudice which had existed in the public mind has also in consequence abated, and exchanged for approbation.

It will be seen there is in this township, for which this district is composed, upwards of 700 children between the ages of five and sixteen years, of which number only about 272 attend the public schools. This is entirely owing to the difficulty in procuring suitable rooms for the purpose, though there has been for several years past quite an interest taken in the matter. In the spring of 1848, the township raised the

sum of \$3000 for the purpose of procuring or building suitable school houses; but upon the representation of a small portion of our community, the legislature, at the next session, passed a law compelling the township to pay the money so raised back to the people, leaving the township without a single public school room or house, and without the means of procuring one, thus striking a blow at the system in this township, the effect of which it has hardly at this time recovered from; the consequence is, that the trustees have with much difficulty been able to procure three rooms, which will accommodate about 320 children, while the number of applicants for admission exceeds 400. Under a special law, this township is now permitted to raise a sum which, when added to the amount received from the state, shall not exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, a sum quite insufficient for the purpose of keeping the schools open the whole year for the whole number of the children of the township. If the township was permitted to raise three thousand dollars, it would be amply sufficient to school every child in the township and furnish books and all other appendages.

THOMAS MAYLIN.

#### UPPER ALLOWAYS CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The schools in my district or township are reviving some from their lethargy, and the community at large have taken a hold of them with fresh energy, with the hope that the next legislature will do something to revise the present school law, or to abolish it, and have a free school law established; with that to assist us, our schools will be better conducted, and the cause of education brighten in New Jersey.

WM. HOUSE.

#### UPPER PENNS NECK TOWNSHIP.

I have visited the schools regularly every quarter, and some of them oftener, and from observation at different pe-

riods of visiting, have been satisfied with a gradual improvement, not only in children, but also in the system of teaching. I have always been kindly received by the teachers, and the children seem gratified with a brief lecture that I give them at my visits. The trustees of some of the districts meet punctually with me, but I regret to say that there is a very great neglect of this imperative duty of every trustee, and more particularly of parents visiting their schools. This is one reason we have not had well qualified teachers; in several instances I have been compelled to give partial licenses (there being no county board of examiners) to individuals to teach a certain school only, and others for the space of four months, or else the schools would have been left vacant. And I also find many individuals whose minds are well stored with a good and substantial education, and yet do not possess the same faculty of imparting that knowledge to their pupils as one whose mind is not half so well stored; and still the former is selected to teach in preference, because he has the best education. Now I think if an alteration was made in the law requiring individuals to be instructed in the art of teaching before they make application to teach, it would prevent much valuable time being lost by the children, from its not being properly appropriated.

THOS. REEVES.

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## SOMERSET COUNTY.

### *Report of County Examiners.*

Complying with your request, the undersigned make report to you of their labors, as examiners of teachers in Somerset county. Since the 15th December last, they have examined and licensed eighty-one teachers, of whom fifty-four were male, and twenty-seven female. Of these thirty-seven

were relicensed, and in most cases these were rēexamined. Three were refused license, two were licensed for six months, and three for three months; several had a license limited to a particular district.

A perceptible increase of interest and knowledge in the profession was manifested by nearly all of those who were rēexamined, and many of the young people who presented themselves for the first time were found to be better prepared than many of a similar class aforetime examined.

Arrangements were made, and instructors procured for a teachers' institute, but circumstances seemed to require its postponement indefinitely.

The board of freeholders rēappointed C. C. Hoagland as the associate of Dr. Messler for the current year, and required the examiners to visit the townships for the purpose of examination. This was done, and in several of them a public meeting was had, and an address made with apparently happy results.

Our experience hitherto justifies us in the confidence, heretofore expressed, in the examination of teachers by a county board, rather than by town superintendents.

ABM. MESSLER,  
C. C. HOAGLAND.

#### BEDMINISTER TOWNSHIP.

In compliance with the requisitions of the law, I forward to you the following and included statements concerning the schools of our township.

While I see that in many places they are giving encouraging accounts of the improved condition of their schools under the present school laws, I am not a little doubtful whether they are here very decidedly better than they were thirty or forty years ago.

The moral character of teachers is considerably elevated, and some of the higher branches are now taught; but while we have a smattering of grammar, (for it seldom as yet amounts to more) we have retrograded in orthography and

penmanship. Having been bred in this township, and followed teaching in early life, some thirty-five years ago, I am able to form a pretty just comparison. Still I am in favor of the state endeavoring to furnish an education for all her children, and believe the want of more evident improvement among our schools hitherto is the result of incidental causes, which are not insuperable.

We have had twenty-two teachers employed among us during the last year, nineteen males and three females. This will show you that we are continually changing, and can expect no great progress while this continues to be the case. Not one of our teachers has been three quarters in his present school, and several of them have quit after teaching only three months, to give place, probably, to another new beginner. I have become well satisfied, from long observation, that to have a good school we must have a good teacher, and give him sufficient time to show his capacity as an instructor.

At present we have teachers in all our schools.

The inhabitants generally manifest but little interest in the schools, and by their neglect make the teachers feel the irksomeness of their employment.

In my visits, I have taken the trustees with me, and as many of the parents as I could induce to attend.

As to further observations, you will find them appended to the statistics, which I had at first intended to enclose in a blank envelope, and perhaps might as well have done so, as it is impossible you can carefully examine *all* the reports.

ROBERT J. BLAIR.

#### FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

By a part of the township having become annexed to Middlesex, by an act of the legislature, the number of scholars is reduced from 1100 to 730.

Although the examiners and superintendents have selected and recommended the books to be used as class books in the schools of the county, to produce that uniformity so long

needed, only about one half of the districts of this township have complied with the recommendation; the others are still suffering from their great variety, thereby compelling the teachers to divide the schools into too many classes, so as to consume much time and subject parents to unnecessary expense. The superintendent would cheerfully cöoperate with all the trustees, so that every school may enjoy the benefits resulting from such uniformity.

To insure better and more permanent success, we need a larger class of *native* qualified teachers. We are perfectly satisfied to supply the pulpits of our churches, the bars of our courts, and the halls of our legislatures with our own scholars, and would feel insulted by an acknowledgment of any dependence for them on other states, yet the education of a large majority of our youth, who are the hope of the state, is committed to strangers.

There are numbers of youth in every neighborhood possessing the requisite talents, and they should be encouraged by parents and others to direct their studies so as to prepare them for teaching, and to adopt it as a profession for life; yet, for want of respect to the calling, and liberality on the part of employers, they are driven from the schools into more lucrative employments, for while the trustees offer them, as a reward for teaching, from fifteen to twenty dollars per month, the merchant, in order to obtain a good clerk, doubles the amount. Hence our schools are drained of their best talented young men, filled with so many foreign and female teachers, and subjected to frequent changes, so injurious to their prosperity. When we shall extend to the profession of teaching that respect and attention, and compensation, which its importance deserves, then, and only then, will our schools be supplied with successful and competent teachers.

All the schools, except one, have been open during the whole year, an encouraging circumstance, and one which very probably has never before occurred.

All the school houses (though not attractive in appearance) are in a comfortable condition, and receiving gradual improvements in their internal arrangements. One of them,

during the year, has been supplied with a series of Pelton's large outline maps, while those of Mitchell adorn the walls of several others, and, through the munificence of our board of chosen freeholders, a map of the county has been placed in every school in the several townships.

A graduate from the normal school of New York, through the unusual liberality of one of the districts, is now engaged in conducting its school with flattering prospects.

While the schools fall short of that state of prosperity which the friends of education so ardently desire, still in their present condition we find much to approve. Parents and trustees are manifesting an interest in them heretofore unknown, the scholars are more regular in attendance, the rudiments are more thoroughly studied, while the higher branches are more extensively taught; the services of the teacher are becoming more appreciated and respected, all of which have a direct tendency to elevate their condition, and furnish the rising and future generation with such an education as the nature of our free institutions require, and render them an honor and a blessing to their country.

RALPH VOORHEES.

#### HILLSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP.

In presenting my annual report, I propose giving you a brief history of our school operations since December last. All the schools were in operation last winter, and have continued open all the year, excepting brief vacations. They have all been visited frequently by the superintendent, but not by trustees and parents to any greater extent than formerly. Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography are studied in all; history, astronomy, and natural philosophy in a few. The average attendance for this year has somewhat increased, though much complaint is yet made by the teachers of irregularity of attendance.

Having been directed to publish my report prior to the town meeting, a pamphlet was printed and distributed through the districts, and presented at town meeting, when the measure

was ordered to be repeated next spring. A copy of that report was forwarded to you. At the same meeting it was voted to raise \$1200, by tax, for the support of schools for the current year, and the usual sum of \$200 for the education of poor children continued by an almost unanimous vote. This, with the interest of the surplus revenue and the sum received from the state, places this township among the foremost in the amount of money appropriated to schools, no township, having so exclusively a rural population, exceeding it. Having reached the limit set by the law to money to be raised by tax for this purpose, there is a prevailing sentiment in favor of liberty to raise what sum we please, and petitions are circulating in the districts asking the legislature to pass a law authorizing this township to raise any sum not exceeding three thousand dollars.

Mr. L. Vanderveer, of Camden, a native of this county, having published a map of the county upon a large scale, the board of chosen freeholders, at their annual meeting, with a commendable liberality, ordered a copy to be put in every school house in the county, and this has been done in this township. More attention has been given during this year to the licensing of teachers, and fewer teachers have been allowed to enter schools prior to examination and licensure.

In August the schools of two districts, numbers four and fourteen, united in a pic-nic and festival, in a grove midway between the two, and, having listened to brief addresses by the superintendent of this and a neighboring town, and the pastor of one of our churches, were gratified by a bountiful entertainment, and sports and plays for an hour; 65 children and 150 adults participated in the festivities.

Previous arrangements having been made, by and with the consent of the trustees, the schools of the Western section of the township assembled in the church at Shannick, on the 12th September. Nearly 300 children and 500 adults were present. The exercises consisted of a report of the town's care of the schools since 1838, and addresses to the children by Rev. Dr. Curri , of New Utrecht, L. I., and to the audience by the State Superintendent, and singing by the chil-



dren and a choir. The following day, the schools in the Eastern section met in the church at Millstone. Here 400 children, and also an increased number of parents and friends saluted each other, and similar exercises to those of the day before were had. But one sentiment of gratification was expressed by the community at these meetings, and I am well persuaded a good influence has proceeded from them. A good degree of harmony prevails in all the districts but two, where local and personal jealousies have been admitted by the inhabitants, and cherished by the teachers, to the serious and lasting injury of the schools. Every school in the township, save one, is in present operation, and under winter arrangements.

Descending to particulars—in district number one, at Harmony Plains, the most tasteful and convenient school house in the county has been built during the past year. Placed towards the rear of a lot of one acre, and ornamented externally, its internal arrangements are highly creditable to its projectors and convenient to its frequenters. It was devoted to its use, by appropriate addresses and prayers, in May last. By the munificence of a gentleman of an adjoining district, a complete set of Pelton's outline maps grace its walls, and a pair of globes and a foundation of a library adorn its shelves. Hornor's map of New Jersey and Vanderveer's of Somerset county are suspended in appropriate places, and, what is best of all, the proficiency of the pupils gives excellent proof of the faithfulness of the teacher and good evidence that the liberality of the district is even now receiving its reward. In number three, the school room has been repaired and several conveniences introduced. In number eight, a new house, the forms have been replaced in a more convenient arrangement.

In number thirteen, a well selected and properly conducted library, of about 300 volumes, has been established, the grounds of the school extended by the purchase of an additional acre, and a house built for the storing of coal, &c.

The expected teachers' institute having failed for the county, the teachers of the township have had the first of a series of monthly meetings for mutual improvement, and there is good

reason to hope that these will be efficiently and steadfastly maintained. We have the model school house of the county, and as our teachers will bear a comparison with those of any town in the county, we hope that some of our schools may ere long be quoted as among the model schools.

C. C. HOAGLAND.

#### MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP.

There are at present employed in this township five male, and three female teachers, (their ages varying from twenty to thirty-two years) with salaries from fifty to eighty dollars per quarter. I am happy to state that a few of the number have been engaged in the same schools a year or more.

It is gratifying to me to say, that the teachers now employed in this township appear fully competent to instruct the children committed to their charge, and it is cheering to the cause that they manifest a deep interest in the advancement of the children.

A celebration of the common schools was held in this township in September last. There was a general attendance, both of parents and children. We had four addresses delivered at the time upon the subject of common school education, and I would recommend that a school celebration be held once a year in every township in the state; it would be the means of bringing out the parents to hear what might be said in regard to common school education. I believe this to be the best method of awaking up the people to the subject.

I have visited the schools every quarter since April last, with one exception, and I would here remark, that, as a general thing, the schools are not visited as often as they should be by the trustees and parents; this, however, appears to be the case every where.

P. V. D. VANDERVEER.

## WARREN TOWNSHIP.

The great and paramount interest of the present generation should be to educate their children, who are soon to take their places on the stage of action, and carry out, modify, and perfect the systems of government, the institutions of benevolence, the improvements in the arts and sciences, and the advancement in virtue, morals, and religion.

I do not mean education in a limited sense, nor even confined to what is considered a liberal or collegiate course; but the broad expansive philosophical view of the subject that teaches man that in this age of improvement and knowledge, which so eminently distinguishes us from the rude unlettered race whose places we occupy, that he is only approximating towards the high and noble destiny for which he was created.

Man is endowed with faculties by his Creator, if properly improved, would enable him to accomplish and fulfil the command given to him in the commencement of his existence, to subdue and replenish the earth, and have dominion over its brute inhabitants.

He would be able by his knowledge so to improve and beautify it as to render it paradisiacal, producing in abundance every thing to supply his wants, administer to his comforts, satiate his desires, delight his sense, gratify his taste, please his eye, and subject its brute inhabitants to his benefit and pleasure.

Man has already accomplished much by the cultivation of his faculties; he has brought the elements under his control, he has not only subjected "old ocean" to bear his freighted barks upon his bosom, but forced him, by the operation of another element, to furnish a propelling power to speed his way across his trackless wave.

He has made the rays of light his limner, and the lightnings his messenger. Our children should be early instructed in the great truths, that man is the creator of his own fortune; that he must depend upon his own resources; that we are still in our infancy in moral and intellectual improvements; that every thing is accomplished by the force of decided and

well directed application, untiring energy, and indomitable perseverance. By these means man is enabled to make every situation or circumstance in which he may be thrown in life turn to the best advantage; hinderances and obstacles of the most serious character are overcome as by magic, and difficulties vanish at his approach. Genius is only a phantom existing in the minds of the indolent, and generally rewards its possessor with arrogance in youth, folly in manhood, and ignorance in old age. Independence of character should be stamped upon the mind in childhood. The common school system is the one to be encouraged in this country by every true philanthropist and patriot. Let the children of the rich and the poor be assembled in the same school room, instructed by the same teacher, recite in the same class, and know no distinction but that of knowledge and virtue. Let a sufficient fund be raised in New Jersey to make our schools free, and let them be common. Charity schools are a disgrace in a government like ours, they have a tendency to destroy self-esteem and independence of character of the pupils, to encourage the finger of scorn to be pointed at them by the children of those who contribute towards their education, forming two distinct classes or castes in society, thus destroying the great principle upon which our government is based, equality. The teachers of this township are principally young men of good education and correct moral deportment; some of them open their schools every morning with singing and prayer. There is a gradual improvement in the government and instruction in our schools; the scholars are properly classed; a spirit of emulation and progress encouraged by deserved praise; public examinations and recitations, distribution of well selected books as presents, which are awarded according to merit. In some of our schools the rod is dispensed with altogether, proving that the correction of the mind is more effectual than the punishment of the body. There is an increasing interest on the subject of education in this township; seven hundred dollars was raised last spring by tax for school purposes, which, with the amount we receive from the school fund and interest of the surplus revenue, make some of our schools, under the new

arrangement of the districts, nearly free; and I believe there is a determination on the part of the inhabitants of this township to increase the sum raised by tax until their schools shall be entirely free, proving conclusively that public opinion here, at least, is in advance of the action of the legislature.

I noticed, in reading the remarks of the town superintendent of Hillsborough township, published last year, that he drew rather an unfavorable comparison between the town superintendents of Bedminster, Bernards, and Warren, and those of the other townships in the county, because they did not attend the "teachers' drill, bear their proportion of the expense, and get their teachers to attend it." Several of the teachers of his own township were prevented by excusable circumstances from attending, although he was minus ten dollars besides the necessary trouble and correspondence. In examining the returns of Hillsborough township of that year, I find that a less number of the children of that township, in proportion to the whole number, have attended school than in either of the three townships whose superintendents he complains of. Four-fifths of the children in Warren township attended school that year, and the schools were open ten and a half months, while only five-ninths of the children of Hillsborough township attended school, and the schools were open only nine and a half months, showing that there is something "rotten in Denmark." The people of Warren township want to be satisfied before they spend their children's school money, whether it is for utility or parade. I am in favor of establishing a teachers' institute, provided the chosen freeholders of the county will appropriate the necessary funds, but I am not in favor of taking the school money for that purpose until our schools are free. Make the schools free, that the teachers may be paid by the town superintendents; let the compensation be liberal, and we shall have no difficulty in procuring good teachers for the instruction of our children.

DANIEL CORY.

## WARREN COUNTY.

## BELVIDERE TOWNSHIP.

I am not aware that I can say any thing or suggest any thing useful to the cause of education, that has not already been said or suggested, and probably much better; what, however, I may say may be in some measure confirmatory. As one object of reporting appears to be the accumulation of views of different individuals, I feel that however much or little my remarks may be worth, they will add at least one paper more to the pile.

Having performed the duties of school committee man or superintendent every year, or nearly so, since such officers have been required, I feel that my opportunities for observation have been such as to enable me to arrive at some correct conclusions, as to the practical operations of our present school system. In taking a retrospective view of the past; looking back for twenty years, and calling to mind the condition of our common schools at that time, and comparing them with their present condition, I am constrained to ask, in what particular does their condition differ? We have been legislating from time to time with a view to progressive reformation; we have passed laws; we, too, have repealed them; we have reenacted, altered, and amended, and have endeavored to perfect them, or as nearly so as possible. And again I ask, has the condition, has the character of our common schools improved? Have our teachers higher intellectual qualifications? Do they possess a greater degree of moral excellence, and do they better and more fully appreciate the vast responsibility resting upon them? Have they made any advancement in the art of teaching? Are there now more engaged in teaching who intend making it their constant business? Are there any more now engaged who really *love* the employment, and whose souls are delighted in calling forth the energies of the young and tender mind, and directing it onward and onward through time to immortality? Are our school houses more pleasantly situated? have more of them

spacious yards or play grounds annexed, and are these grounds more tastefully ornamented with shade trees? Are the school rooms more spacious, better arranged, properly seated, better ventilated or warmed? Has discipline improved, or do we not behold blended in the teacher just as much of king and tyrant? And further I will carry the comparison, and ask, have the masses aroused to a sense of the importance of having the rising generation more thoroughly educated? do they realize its importance? have they discovered the difference between a competent teacher and an incompetent cheap one? have they discovered that, in sending their children to an incompetent teacher, they have but the name of sending to school, while they themselves are deceived and their children for ever cheated out of that education intended? And further, is there more prudence exercised in the selection of officers? are superintendents sought out with more care? are trustees selected, not only with reference to their capability, but with reference also to the interest they take in the welfare and prosperity of our schools? and, finally, do trustees and parents oftener visit the schools and manifest in any way a greater solicitude for the advancement of the schools committed to their charge? Will any or all of these questions admit of an affirmative answer; if so, to what extent? Has the advancement been worthy the age? has it equalled the expectations of the friends of common schools, and has it equalled the demand? are our schools on that highway to intellectual grandeur and moral excellency so much to be desired? does the practical operation of our present law for the promotion of common school education insure all the advantage possible of attainment? if not, what further can be done? I am fully convinced that altering or amending our present law; that the distribution of money by the state throughout the state; that even if every school to-day was made free, the desideratum would not be supplied. What we now want in this section of the state are properly qualified teachers—they are not here. It has been said better or more pay will bring them; where from, the central or lower parts of the state, from Pennsylvania, from New England, Scotland, or Ireland? What Jerseyman's face could

not crimson at the thought of the *necessity* of such an importation?

Those persons who intend to make teaching their business do most assuredly require a thorough knowledge of the several branches taught in our common schools, and also they should well understand the art, the tact of communicating. They should well understand the plasticity of the young and tender mind. Well should they know how to arouse and enlist the attention, and, having enlisted, then should they be able to pour in knowledge from their own exhaustless fountain. They should possess the science; but what will science avail if the art be wanting? These qualifications being requisite, how are they to be attained? Certainly not without study, not without the study of those branches necessary to be taught, and the manner of teaching. What, then, is wanting? An institution for the proper education of teachers. Why should *they* not have the requisite training as well as those who practise other arts and instruct in other sciences? Who shall establish such an institution? None more worthy than New Jersey herself. New Jersey, *free from debt*, relieved from taxation, rich in agricultural resources and in manufactures, situated between two of the best markets in these United States, and perfectly easy of access, what is there to hinder her from adding another wreath to her already immortal fame? New Jersey has manifested her liberality, her philanthropy, and (be it spoken to her eternal praise) in the expenditure of her tens of thousands in the erection of buildings, and in the adorning of spacious grounds for the relief of those, comparatively few, in whom reason has been dethroned. Again we take a view of what she has expended in maintaining the peace of society, in administering justice; and look at the thousands upon thousands expended upon our state's prison, our court houses, our twenty jails, their iron doors, bars, bolts, and grating hinges, with all the attendant officers, and for whom? (awful thought, horrible facts). And having done thus much in the cause of philanthropy and for the cause of justice, is she not willing, and will she not now manifest her wisdom in the expenditure of a few thousands in establishing an institution for the educa-



tion of teachers, by which and through which the state may be supplied with the very best of teachers, our common schools be elevated, the happiness of society increased, its safety enhanced, its liberty insured, and the minds of her people ennobled? What better can she do than to train and marshal a host, a host that will lead her sons and her daughters on to intellectual greatness and in moral grandeur?

Such being my views, I should most strenuously urge upon the legislature the consideration of the establishment of an institution for the education of teachers, and endowing it liberally, believing that it is now the only step, and the most speedy one, to insure for our state an empire of mind. I know objections have been made, and I know that it is impossible to guard against all contingencies; still my balance sheet shows largely in favor of a normal school.

R. BYINGTON.

#### FRELINGHUYSEN TOWNSHIP.

I am not able to report much progress in the good cause during the current year. Parents and guardians, those who have in charge the rising generation, the men and women of the future, are not sufficiently awake to the importance of their trust. Until an earnest feeling of interest and responsibility can be awakened in that quarter, we need not hope for much improvement. Still we need not despair, there are some hopeful signs; before the full light of day is the gray twilight. Many of our farmers and mechanics are pretty well satisfied that there are other interests besides the merely pecuniary and material, other riches than those that are extrinsic and alienable; and that education, though a most valuable means, is yet, in an important sense, an end in itself of vast and unknown worth. This is a good sign.

We all know what is needed, in order that the benefits of a sound common school education may be conferred on those who are coming up to fill our places in all the relations of domestic, social, religious, and civil life. How that need shall be realized, is another question; yet it is emphatically *the*

question. What our legislators *can* do, may they have the wisdom and the will to do; and what we, the people, *must* do, in order that legislation, however good may avail, let us not fail to do.

That the public mind may be enlightened on this pregnant and important subject, and that safe and permanent progress may be made in popular education, is the earnest desire of every intelligent wellwisher of his country.

WM. P. VAIL.







**REPORT**  
**OF**  
**THE STATE DIRECTORS**  
**OF THE**  
**DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND CAM-**  
**DEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES**  
**TO THE**  
**LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY.**

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**Read January 22, 1851, and ordered to be printed.**

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**TRENTON:**  
**PRINTED BY MORRIS R. HAMILTON.**

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**1851.**

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# REPORT.

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*To his Excellency Daniel Haines, Governor of the State of New Jersey.*

The undersigned, "Directors on behalf of the State of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies," in obedience to the requisitions of the law, respectfully submit the following Report :

Having but recently received their appointment as directors, they have entered on the discharge of their official duties under the disadvantages inseparable from a want of familiarity with the books and accounts of these extensive corporations. It would have been impossible for the undersigned to have gone through an examination of every specific transaction during the year, had their whole time been devoted to that object, nor did they consider that the legislature contemplated any such action on the part of the state directors. They, nevertheless, have endeavored to give that attention to the interests of the state which the law prescribing their duties seemed to require ; and without pretending that the statements herewith submitted are any thing else than such as they were enabled to make from the books and vouchers of the companies, they deem it proper to state, that every facility of access was voluntarily yielded, nor was any document called for without being promptly produced.

The ample exposition of the origin, progress, and conduct of the companies, from their organization, made to the legis-



lature at its last session, by commissioners appointed by that body for that specific purpose, being now a matter of historical record, rendered it unnecessary for them to extend their observations beyond the management, transactions, and business of the year just closed.

An important feature in the management of the companies, has been the reduction, recently made, of the fare between New York and Philadelphia, from four to three dollars, as well as of the way fares generally; so that a comparison of the rates now charged, with those exacted on the principal thoroughfares in England and the United States, will show that the charges in New Jersey are as much in favor of the traveller as most similar thoroughfares now in use. These reductions in the fare were made in 1849. They had long been called for by the public, and when yielded by the board of directors were hailed with manifest satisfaction by the travelling and business community. The steady increase in the way fare on the railroad is a gratifying fact in railroad statistics, so rapid has been the augmentation, as shown in the Appendix, induced, no doubt in a measure, by the reduction of the charges, that there is just reason to believe the way business alone will in a few years become a vastly lucrative source of income, affording additional accommodation to the agricultural interests along the line of the road, and adding annually to the revenues of the state.

Indeed it may be doubted whether that trade alone, if wisely fostered and encouraged by the board, will not ultimately become nearly as prolific of revenue as the foreign traffic itself, affording to the companies and the state an income from domestic trade at all times to be relied on, should a diminution of the trade from city to city at any time occur, and significant of the advancing prosperity of the people of New Jersey.

About six miles of the eastern section of the road have been relaid with heavy rails, weighing ninety-three and a half pounds to the yard. Upon this the cars travel with a degree of solidity and ease which is immediately perceptible to the traveller, as he passes on to it.

If a higher rate of speed were desirable than that at pre-

sent maintained, no difficulty would arise in reaching it on a rail of this superior strength, as a train has on one occasion passed over it at a speed of two miles in one minute and thirty seconds.

But experience has shown that the highest rate of speed has always been productive of the most disastrous accidents; and the public safety being considered by the board as of paramount importance, the present travelling rate, of about twenty-five miles per hour, is not intended to be increased.

The heavy rail referred to will be ultimately laid over the whole length of the road. When the change shall have been completed, it may be safely assumed that no public highway in the Union will exist superior, either in safety, comfort, or expedition.

At a meeting of the directors, held at Trenton, March 1, 1850, the system under which the tolls on the canal had been collected underwent a thorough revision.

The mode of examination of the books and vouchers of the inspectors, collectors, and cashier was also rendered more complete and stringent, by the introduction of new checks and guards, calculated to insure, if faithfully carried out, accurate returns of all the traffic on the canal, in which the state is so largely interested. In these returns, numerous errors had occurred in former years, giving occasion for suspicion of open peculation, or of gross carelessness, on the part of those deputed to superintend and make report of the merchandise transported on the canal.

The undersigned were especially desirous that the interests of the state should be amply guarded at a point which has been shown to be so liable to neglect and loss; and the board seem to have had an equally strong desire to secure the same result.

With this view, they ordered that, in future, there should be at Bordentown an inspector and collector, one deputy collector and inspector, and a clerk.

At New Brunswick, the same number of officers were ordered. At Princeton, a cashier and assistant cashier were ordered, with an examiner of accounts, the way collectors and inspectors, as heretofore established.

The strong additional force thus ordered has been appointed, and is now exercising, at the various locations on the canal, that supervision which it is to be expected will in future protect the state in its just rights, and secure to the treasury the whole measure of the transit dues which properly belong to it.

In regard to the general business arrangements of the Railroad Company, there has been but little alteration from the preceding year. They have run the same trains at the same prices. The only exception to this, is a line established between Trenton and Philadelphia, by cars from the former place to Bordentown, thence, by steamboat New Philadelphia, intermediate between the early and noon lines, returning to Philadelphia in the afternoon, at an hour when no other conveyance by railroad or steamboat could be had. The number of passengers carried by this line affords gratifying evidence of the judicious policy which suggested its adoption.

In the same spirit, the steamboat John Stevens was substituted for the Trenton, on the great morning thoroughfare from Bordentown to Philadelphia. Without this timely change it would have been impossible to accomplish the annually increasing throng of passengers who crowd the river towns of the Delaware, all having connection more or less frequent with Philadelphia.

The legislature having, at its session in 1848, passed a resolution authorizing the Joint Companies to subscribe for \$500,000 of stock in the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, the vice president was authorized, at a meeting held on the 25th of April last, to subscribe for four thousand shares of stock, payable in bonds of the Joint Companies.

At a subsequent meeting, held October 22d, he was further authorized and directed to subscribe for six thousand shares additional, being the whole amount authorized by law, and the bonds, payable in 1857, have been directed to be issued in payment therefor.

The work, in aid of which the subscription was authorized, has made encouraging progress towards completion from

Lambertville to Trenton, and at a very early day will be open for travel.

Its location renders it so obviously a contributor to the Delaware and Raritan Canal, upon which it has ever been the policy of the state to attract the burthen of a heavy trade, that the completion of this road, even no farther north than Lambertville, will be cause for general pride and congratulation. But when, penetrating the rich, and heretofore comparatively neglected regions of Hunterdon and Warren, it shall be completed to Belvidere, the products of those prolific counties will find their natural outlet on the gently descending grade to Trenton, there taking the canal for a market in New York or farther eastward.

As this new, cheap, and expeditious channel of communication with the great markets of the country becomes appreciated by the fertile regions into which it penetrates, new conduits of other traffic will be constructed to connect with it, until a continuous stream of merchandise will roll over its iron track, the product of the field, the forge, the furnace, and the mine, infusing, by facility of transit, new life into regions which had heretofore been shut out from the enjoyment of this great and indispensable appliance of modern civilization, and peopling the hitherto waste places, by rendering them attractive to the enterprising immigrant. Looking, therefore, at the beneficial results to be secured by this road to rich and extensive, but comparatively isolated sections of the state, and at the certain prospect of additional revenue accruing to the treasury from the transit duties on the canal, the undersigned are not disposed to question the policy which dictated the subscription referred to.

In the further transactions of the companies, the undersigned report, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Joint Companies, held in May last, a statement was submitted, showing that the earnings of the canal and railroad, to the amount of \$833,995.24, had been from time to time since the year 1840, applied to permanent capital, *viz* : on the railroad, the sum of \$648,562.34, and on the canal, the sum of \$185,432.90. After a full discussion of the subject, it was *resolved*, that the joint board of directors be instructed to is-

sue the bonds of the companies for the amount above stated to the stockholders, in proportion to their respective amounts of stock. In pursuance of this resolution, the joint board, at a meeting, held on the 27th day of May last, at Bordentown, passed a resolution authorizing the bonds of the Joint Companies to be given to the stockholders to the amount of \$800,000, being twenty per cent. on the capital paid in, bearing six per cent. interest, and payable June 1, 1870, and ordered that the balance of \$33,995.24 remain in the hands of the treasurer, subject to the future direction of the board. In this distribution, the state of New Jersey was entitled to forty thousand dollars, for which the bonds of the companies have been duly executed, and placed in the hands of the state treasurer.

The number of passengers carried on the roads of the companies for the year ending December 31, 1850, are as follows, together with the amount of passage money paid by such passengers and the transit duty accruing to the state :

In the line from Philadelphia to New York, by way of South Amboy, the number of first class passengers is twenty-four thousand and sixty, and the amount of passage money received for the same, seventy-two thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars ; transit duty accruing to the state thereon, two thousand four hundred and six dollars. By the same line, the number of second and third class passengers is nineteen thousand one hundred and fourteen, who have paid for passage money thirty-four thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars and thirty-four cents, for which the transit duty is one thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars and forty cents.

The number of passengers back from New York to Philadelphia, by the same line, is, for the first class, twenty-four thousand four hundred and sixty-seven, who paid for passage money seventy-three thousand four hundred and one dollars and fifty cents, and the transit duty thereon is two thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars and seventy cents. The number of second and third class passengers, by the same line, is thirty-six thousand eight hundred and fifteen and three-fourths who paid for passage money fifty-eight thou-

sand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twenty-nine cents, and the transit duty thereon is three thousand six hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty-seven cents.

On the same line, the number of excursion passengers from Philadelphia to New York is five hundred and ninety-five and a half, who paid passage money two thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars, and the transit duty thereon is one hundred and nineteen dollars and ten cents.

On the same line, the number of excursion passengers from New York to Philadelphia is one hundred and twenty-two and a half, who paid passage money fourteen hundred and twenty-dollars and twenty-six cents, and the transit duty is twenty-four dollars and fifty cents.

On the same line, the following is the number of way passengers from whom transit duty has accrued to the state : way passengers to New York and Philadelphia, seven hundred and eighty-seven and a half, who paid passage money three thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars and eighty-six cents, and the transit duty thereon is seventy-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

From Philadelphia to Amboy, two hundred and nineteen and a half passengers, who paid for passage money five hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, and transit duty thereon twenty-one dollars and ninety-five cents.

Between New York and Bordentown there were twelve hundred and seventy passengers, who paid passage money two thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-one cents, and the transit duty is one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twenty cents. Between New York and Burlington and Bristol two thousand seven hundred and seventy-four and a half, paying passage money six thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighteen cents, and the transit duty thereon is two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty-five cents. Between New York and Rancocas there were four hundred and sixty-five passengers, who paid one thousand and forty-seven dollars and thirty-four cents, and the transit duty thereon is forty-six dollars and fifty cents.

The following, is a statement of way passengers on the same line who paid no transit duty :

Between Spotswood, New York, and Philadelphia, there has been received for passage money one thousand four hundred and sixty-four dollars and thirty-four cents.

Between Hightstown and New York and Philadelphia, the sum of three thousand one hundred and forty dollars and eighty-three cents.

Between Sandhills and New York and Philadelphia, the sum of one thousand two hundred and thirty dollars and ninety-nine cents.

The passage money received from steamboat and railroad passengers, between Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, Bristol, and all intervening places, and Philadelphia, is twenty-seven thousand and seventy dollars and thirty-six cents. No transit duty.

The passage money received of steamboat passengers, between South and Perth Amboy and New York, is three thousand two hundred and fifty-one dollars and forty-three cents.

On the same line of road, between New York and Philadelphia, there has been carried of through transportation, including express chests and messengers, forty-two thousand two hundred and forty-two tons, six hundred weight, two quarters, and seven pounds, for which has been paid for freight two hundred and seventy-one thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ten cents, on which the transit duty accruing to the state has been six thousand three hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty cents. There has also accrued to the state the sum of one hundred and forty-seven dollars and ten cents, being for transit duty of messengers accompanying the express chests.

There has been transported on the same line of road, of way freight subject to duty, six thousand eight hundred and sixty-six tons, two quarters, and eleven pounds, on which the transit duty has accrued of one thousand and twenty-nine dollars and ninety-two cents. There has also been carried of way freight not dutiable thirteen thousand six hun-

dred and thirty-eight tons, nineteen hundred weight, three quarters, and thirteen pounds.

There have been collected for freight on railroad and steamboats, between Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, Bristol, and Philadelphia, three thousand and eighty-three dollars and fifty-nine cents.

And also for freight in steamboats, between Perth and South Amboy, two hundred and five dollars and eighty-six cents. There has been received, on the Bordentown and Trenton line, the sum of one thousand six hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-one cents.

On the Mail Pilot and United States mail lines, by the way of Trenton and New Brunswick, there have been transported two hundred and six thousand two hundred and sixty-one and three-fourth passengers, from whom have been received for passage money two hundred and seven thousand four hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty-two cents, and transit duty accruing thereon twenty thousand six hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighteen cents.

There has also been received by the companies, from the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, for the use of railroad cars, locomotives, and steamboats for transportation of passengers, United States mails, &c., the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

There has been received from way passengers, between New York and Philadelphia, and West's, Centreville, Ramocas, Beverly, Taconey, Cranberry, Prospect Plains, Mount Holly, Palmyra, and Fish-house, Hungary Hill, Florence, Long Branch, Freehold, and South River, the sum of nineteen thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and sixty-five cents.

There has been received from railroad, way branch railroad, steamboat excursions, season tickets, settlement accommodation, and Freehold lines, the sum of six thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ninety-eight cents.

There has been received from rents, incidental, and iron and wood and coal sold, nine thousand nine hundred and six dollars and forty-two cents. There has been received



from the steamboats Washington and John Stevens, and tables and bars of same, the sum of fifty-one thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and forty-eight cents. From the Charleston line twelve thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and three cents. For carrying United States mail fourteen thousand and ten dollars and sixty-seven cents, and for steam towing the sum of thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars and thirty-two cents.

In the Morning Accommodation line between New York and Philadelphia, by the way of Camden and Jersey City, there have been carried, from Philadelphia towards New York, and from New Brunswick towards Philadelphia, twenty-one thousand five hundred and thirty-nine passengers, for which transit duty has accrued to the state amounting to the sum of two thousand one hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety cents. And from New York towards Philadelphia, six thousand nine hundred and thirty-one passengers, for whom there has accrued to the state for transit duty the sum of six hundred and ninety-three dollars and ten cents.

There have also been carried on this line two thousand one hundred and thirty tons, ten hundred weight, and fourteen pounds of merchandise, for transporting which have been paid three thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars and seventy-eight cents; of the above merchandise one thousand nine hundred and two tons, fourteen hundred weight, two quarters, and fourteen pounds, are subject to transit duty, and is included in the general returns.

The business of the canal will be found minutely set forth in statement G. in the Appendix. Five hundred and sixty-eight thousand four hundred and three tons and nine hundred and eleven pounds of coal have been carried through the canal in the past year; nearly a million of cubic feet of timber; nearly six million feet of lumber; over half a million of bushels of grain and feed; seventy-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-one barrels of flour; twenty thousand seven hundred and eighty-one tons of iron, and of general merchandise upwards of one hundred thousand tons.

A smaller quantity of coal has passed through the canal

than in the preceding year. The falling off is equal to twenty-three thousand five hundred and twenty-three tons, occasioned, without doubt, by the breaking of the Lehigh and Schuylkill canals, consequent on the great freshet last summer. The same freshet occasioned much injury to the Delaware and Raritan canal and feeder, requiring an expenditure of about thirty thousand dollars. For particulars, see Appendix.

The revenue accruing to the state from transit duties on the canal for the year eighteen hundred and fifty, amounts to thirty-two thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars and thirty-five cents, while the whole revenue to the state from the Joint Companies is ninety-six thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and seventeen and a half cents, showing a very large increase over any preceding year.

The canal company received for rents during the year, principally for use of surplus water, the sum of twenty-five hundred and eleven dollars and nine cents.

The fines received for breaches of rules of the company amount to one hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

The gross receipts of the company amount to two hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and sixty-five cents, and the expenditures to the sum of one hundred and fifty-two thousand four hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty-four cents, showing an excess of earnings over expenditure of one hundred and two thousand nine hundred and five dollars and eleven cents.

The transit duty on passengers shows an increase of six thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars and ninety-seven cents, and on merchandise of one thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars and seventeen cents, together seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-two dollars and fourteen cents, the whole excess of revenue of eighteen hundred and fifty, over that of any former year, being fourteen thousand two hundred and forty-four dollars and forty-seven cents. A reference to table F., in the Appendix, will furnish in detail the particular items from which this large income is derived. While the gross receipts of the companies for the year have fallen short of those for eighteen hundred and forty-

eight, the year that gave the largest amount, in the sum of forty thousand five hundred and seventy dollars and eight cents, yet the revenue to the state is largely increased.

This apparent anomaly is owing to the additional number of passengers whom low fares have induced to cross the state, the latter receiving transit duty upon each of them.

In submitting this report, the undersigned may be permitted, in conclusion, to say, that notwithstanding the statements herewith presented were generally furnished by the officers of the companies, they nevertheless were enabled, from the clear and lucid system adopted in keeping their accounts, to verify the same, to a considerable extent, by strict comparisons, and, as far as those comparisons were extended, they were found strictly to agree.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. MILNOR,  
THO. ARROWSMITH,  
*State Directors.*

TRENTON, January 20, 1851.

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# APPENDIX.

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STATEMENTS ACCOMPANYING  
THE FOREGOING REPORT.

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# Statement A.

Number of Passengers and amount of Passage Money, and weight and amount of Merchandise and Transit Duty, on the several roads of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and other receipts, for the year 1850.

| LINES.                                                                                    | NUMBER<br>passengers. | DOLLARS, CENTS. | Tons. cwt. qr. lb. | Transit D.<br>Dolls. Cts. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
|                                                                                           |                       |                 |                    |                           |
| Philadelphia to New York, 1st class,                                                      | 24,060                | 72,176 00       | -----              | 2,406 00                  |
| " " 2d and 3d class,                                                                      | 19,114                | 34,845 34       | -----              | 1,911 40                  |
| New York to Philadelphia, 1st class,                                                      | 24,467                | 73,401 50       | -----              | 2,446 70                  |
| " " 2d and 3d class,                                                                      | 36,815 1/2            | 58,638 29       | -----              | 3,681 57                  |
| Excursions from Philadelphia to New York,                                                 | 595 1/2               | 2,362 00        | { both ways, }     | 119 10                    |
| " " New York to Philadelphia,                                                             | 122 1/2               | 1,492 26        |                    | 24 50                     |
| Way to New York and way to Philadelphia,                                                  | 787 1/2               | 3,895 86        | -----              | 78 75                     |
| Philadelphia to Amboy,                                                                    | 219 1/2               | 543 75          | -----              | 21 95                     |
| New York to Bordentown,                                                                   | 1,272                 | 2,821 21        | -----              | 127 20                    |
| " " Burlington and Bristol,                                                               | 2,774 1/2             | 6,935 18        | -----              | 277 45                    |
| " " Hancock,                                                                              | 465                   | 1,047 34        | -----              | 46 50                     |
| Spotswood, to and from New York and Philadelphia,                                         | -----                 | 1,464 34        | -----              | -----                     |
| Hightstown, " " "                                                                         | -----                 | 3,140 83        | -----              | -----                     |
| Sandhills, " " "                                                                          | -----                 | 1,230 99        | -----              | -----                     |
| Railroad and steamboat passengers between Trenton, Bordentown, Bristol, and Philadelphia, | -----                 | 27,070 36       | -----              | -----                     |
| Steamboat passengers between South and Perth Amboy and New York,                          | -----                 | 3,251 43        | -----              | -----                     |
| Through transportation, including express chests and messengers,                          | -----                 | 271,657 10      | 42,242 6 2 7       | 6,336 30                  |
| Transit duty, messengers,                                                                 | -----                 | -----           | -----              | 147 10                    |
| Way transportation, dutiable,                                                             | -----                 | -----           | 6,866 2 0 11       | 1,029 92                  |
| " " not dutiable,                                                                         | -----                 | -----           | 13,638 19 3 13     | -----                     |

*Statement A continued.*

Number of Passengers and amount of Passage Money, and weight and amount of Merchandise and Transit Duty, on the several roads of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and other receipts, for the year 1850.

| LINES.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | NUMBER<br>passengers. | DOLLARS. CENTS. | Tons. cwt. qr. lb. | Transit D.<br>Dolls. Cts. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                       |                 |                    |                           |
| Railroad and steamboat freight between Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, Bristol, and Philadelphia.                                                                                                                                          | .....                 | 3,083 59        | .....              | 20,626 18                 |
| Steamboat freight between South and Perth Amboy and New York.                                                                                                                                                                               | .....                 | 205 86          | .....              | .....                     |
| Bordentown and Trenton line.                                                                                                                                                                                                                | .....                 | 1,649 61        | .....              | .....                     |
| Mail Pilot and United States mail lines, <i>via</i> Branch railroad.                                                                                                                                                                        | .....                 | 207,419 22      | .....              | .....                     |
| Received of Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, for the use of railroad cars, locomotives, and steamboats for transportation of passengers and mails, &c.                                                                            | 206,201 1/4           | .....           | .....              | .....                     |
| Way passengers between New York and Philadelphia and West's, Centreville, Ran-cocas, and Beverly, Tacony, Cranberry, Prospect Plains, Mount Holly, Palmyra, and Fish-house, Hungary Hill, Florence, Long Branch, Freehold, and South River. | .....                 | 120,000 00      | .....              | .....                     |
| Railroad, way, Branch railroad, steamboat excursions, season tickets, settlement, Accommodation, and Freehold lines.                                                                                                                        | .....                 | 19,537 65       | .....              | .....                     |
| Rents, incidental, and iron and wood and coal sold.                                                                                                                                                                                         | .....                 | 6,728 93        | .....              | .....                     |
| Steamboats Washington and John Stevens, and tables and bars.                                                                                                                                                                                | .....                 | 9,906 42        | .....              | .....                     |
| Charleston line.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | .....                 | 51,312 43       | .....              | .....                     |
| United States mail.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | .....                 | 12,315 03       | .....              | .....                     |
| Steam towing.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | .....                 | 14,010 67       | .....              | .....                     |
| Morning Accommodation line, <i>via</i> Camden and Jersey City.                                                                                                                                                                              | 29,470                | 30,855 32       | .....              | 2,847 00                  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 345,425               | 69,259 38       | .....              | .....                     |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                       | 1,111,692 99    | .....              | .....                     |

# Statement B.

Morning Accommodation Line, via Camden and Jersey City.

| LINES.                                      | NUMBER    | DOLLS. CTS. |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
|                                             | Pass'grs. |             |
| Philadelphia to New York, 1st class, - - -  | 10,414½   | 31,239 12   |
| " " 2d class, - - -                         | 3,036½    | 7,585 00    |
| Excursions, Philadelphia to New York, - - - | 673       | 3,179 00    |
| Burlington to New York, - - -               | 470       | 1,181 29    |
| Bordentown to " - - -                       | 280       | 630 51      |
| Trenton to " - - -                          | 3,713     | 6,507 02    |
| Princeton to " - - -                        | -         | 1,424 29    |
| Kingston to " - - -                         | -         | 574 06      |
| Philadelphia to Newark, - - -               | 486½      | 1,337 43    |
| Burlington to " - - -                       | 101       | 240 79      |
| Bordentown to " - - -                       | 28        | 59 56       |
| Trenton to " - - -                          | 329½      | 528 80      |
| Princeton to " - - -                        | -         | 171 00      |
| Kingston to " - - -                         | -         | 29 73       |
| Philadelphia to Rahway, - - -               | 59        | 147 50      |
| Burlington to " - - -                       | 11        | 28 36       |
| Bordentown to " - - -                       | 13        | 24 39       |
| Trenton to " - - -                          | 38        | 53 65       |
| Princeton to " - - -                        | -         | 66 73       |
| Philadelphia to Elizabethtown, - - -        | 122½      | 321 51      |
| Burlington to " - - -                       | 17        | 38 25       |
| Bordentown to " - - -                       | 4         | 8 00        |
| Trenton to " - - -                          | 103       | 155 13      |
| Princeton to " - - -                        | -         | 31 45       |
| Philadelphia to New Brunswick, - - -        | 247       | 555 72      |
| Burlington to " - - -                       | 33        | 56 49       |
| Bordentown to " - - -                       | 19½       | 29 62       |
| Trenton to " - - -                          | 494       | 494 62      |
| New Brunswick to Philadelphia, - - -        | 346       | 776 87      |
| " Burlington, - - -                         | 27        | 46 61       |
| " Bordentown, - - -                         | 21        | 31 63       |
| " Trenton, - - -                            | 450       | 452 00      |
| Kingston to Rahway, - - -                   | -         | 13 50       |
| " Elizabethtown, - - -                      | -         | 9 00        |
| Commutation tickets, - - -                  | 2         | 20          |
| Philadelphia and Kingston, - - -            | -         | 96 51       |
| " Princeton, - - -                          | -         | 1,083 11    |
| " Trenton, - - -                            | -         | 3,117 71    |
| " Bordentown, - - -                         | -         | 1,707 15    |
| " Burlington, - - -                         | -         | 1,186 74    |
| " Mount Holly, - - -                        | -         | 215 89      |
| " Beverly and Rancocas, - - -               | -         | 398 54      |
| Extra baggage, - - -                        | -         | 290 09      |
| Way, - - -                                  | -         | 2,088 91    |
| Trenton and Mount Holly, - - -              | -         | 16 00       |
| Way excursions, - - -                       | -         | 44 90       |
|                                             | 21,539    | 66,259 38   |



*Statement B continued.***Morning Accommodation Line, via Camden and Jersey City.**

|                                                                                                                                                                                    | DOLLS. CTS. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Making from Philadelphia towards New York, and from New Brunswick towards Philadelphia, 21,539 dutiable passengers, for which transit duty has been paid the state, amounting to - | 2,153 90    |
| And from New York towards Philadelphia, 6931 dutiable passengers, for which transit duty has been paid the state, amounting to -                                                   | 693 10      |
|                                                                                                                                                                                    | 2,847 00    |

*Statement B continued.***Morning Accommodation Line, via Jersey City and Camden, number of dutiable passengers.**

| L I N E S .                                   | No. Pass'grs. |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| New York to Philadelphia, 1st class, - - - -  | 3533½         |
| " " 2d class, - - - -                         | 877           |
| Excursions, New York to Philadelphia, - - - - | 126           |
| New York to Burlington, - - - -               | 125½          |
| " Bordentown, - - - -                         | 30            |
| " Trenton, - - - -                            | 804           |
| Newark to Philadelphia, - - - -               | 571½          |
| " Burlington, - - - -                         | 85            |
| " Bordentown, - - - -                         | 18½           |
| " Trenton, - - - -                            | 317           |
| Elizabethtown to Philadelphia, - - - -        | 91½           |
| " Burlington, - - - -                         | 22            |
| " Bordentown, - - - -                         | 2             |
| " Trenton, - - - -                            | 76½           |
| Rahway to Philadelphia, - - - -               | 127½          |
| " Burlington, - - - -                         | 14            |
| " Bordentown, - - - -                         | 20            |
| " Trenton, - - - -                            | 89½           |
|                                               | 6931          |

## Statement C.

**Of Gross Accounts of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, from January 1st, to December 31st, 1850, inclusive.**

| LINES.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | DOLLS. CTS.  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Camden and Amboy Line (12 o'clock M.), Philadelphia to New York, embracing receipts of Branch Railroad, Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, U. S. mail transportation, and Morning Accommodation Line, westward, &c., - | 714,703 43   |
| Camden and Amboy Line, New York to Philadelphia (12 o'clock M.), embracing steam towing, Branch Railroad, rents, &c., -                                                                                                | 141,007 04   |
| Receipts of steamboat Trenton, -                                                                                                                                                                                       | 27,612 90    |
| "    "    John Stevens, -                                                                                                                                                                                              | 26,836 77    |
| "    "    New Philadelphia, -                                                                                                                                                                                          | 6,571 63     |
| "    Market Line, Camden towards New York, -                                                                                                                                                                           | 6,329 52     |
| "    Emigrant Line, Philadelphia to New York, -                                                                                                                                                                        | 9,911 72     |
| "    Emigrant Line, New York to Philadelphia, -                                                                                                                                                                        | 33,847 86    |
| "    Camden and Amboy Line, Philadelphia to New York (7½ A. M.), -                                                                                                                                                     | 39,365 52    |
| "    Camden and Amboy Line, New York to Philadelphia (7½ A. M.), -                                                                                                                                                     | 37,247 22    |
| "    Morning Accommodation Line, <i>via</i> Jersey City and Camden, -                                                                                                                                                  | 68,259 38    |
| Total amount receipts for 1850, -                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1,111,692 99 |

# Statement D.

Camden and Amboy Railroad Disbursements for six months ending June 30, 1850.

| DISBURSEMENTS.                                                                                                          | DOLLS. CTS. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Conductors', brakemen's, attendants', engineers', and firemen's wages, -                                                | 22,521 68   |
| Cars, -                                                                                                                 | 18,277 91   |
| Salaries, -                                                                                                             | 9,413 70    |
| Wood, sawing wood, and coal, -                                                                                          | 29,930 61   |
| Steamboats Trenton, Burlington, John Stevens, Washington, Transport, John Potter, Independence, and New Philadelphia, - | 44,827 78   |
| Tables of steamboats Trenton, John Stevens, Transport, John Potter, and New Philadelphia, &c., -                        | 13,586 21   |
| Bars of steamboats John Stevens, Trenton, John Potter, and New Philadelphia, -                                          | 1,751 22    |
| Incidental, printing, stationary engine, and hemp, -                                                                    | 22,028 79   |
| Railroad and Branch railroad, -                                                                                         | 23,113 76   |
| Ferriages, engineering, oil, and bridges, -                                                                             | 14,487 87   |
| Depots, water stations, and shops, -                                                                                    | 6,527 26    |
| Offices, and counterfeits and discount, -                                                                               | 982 01      |
| Burlington wharf, wharves, Amboy water works, emigrant line, -                                                          | 3,371 23    |
| State of New Jersey, -                                                                                                  | 31,089 57   |
| Rents, interest, capital, and buildings, -                                                                              | 3,391 01    |
| Lumber, sleepers, timber, and wharfage, -                                                                               | 12,687 18   |
| Damages, U. S. mail and legal, -                                                                                        | 31,640 76   |
| Carhouses at Camden and Whitehill, and W. H. wharf and new location at West's, -                                        | 10,572 15   |
| Charleston and Newton lines, steamboat account general, ice, iron, and insurance, -                                     | 1,037 82    |
| Real estate, Accommodation line, subscribing, &c., and stage at Cranberry, -                                            | 6,419 25    |
| Gravel Hill cut, iron rails, and grading Camden depot, -                                                                | 6,214 40    |
| Burlington and Mount Holly Railroad and New Jersey Railroad companies, -                                                | 704 53      |
| Steam towing, -                                                                                                         | 10,858 40   |
| Locomotives, -                                                                                                          | 30,161 70   |
|                                                                                                                         | 355,696 80  |

**Statement E.**

Camden and Amboy Railroad Disbursements for six months ending December 31, 1850.

| DISBURSEMENTS.                                                                                                          | DOLLS. CTS.       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Conductors', brakemen's, attendants', engineers', and firemen's wages, - - - - -                                        | 22,940 33         |
| Cars, - - - - -                                                                                                         | 17,380 63         |
| Salaries, - - - - -                                                                                                     | 9,768 20          |
| Rents and offices, - - - - -                                                                                            | 2,397 61          |
| Wood, sawing wood, and coal, - - - - -                                                                                  | 62,569 78         |
| Steamboats Trenton, Burlington, John Stevens, Washington, Transport, John Potter, Independence, and New Philadelphia, - | 30,618 49         |
| Tables of steamboats Trenton, John Stevens, John Potter, Transport, and New Philadelphia, - - - - -                     | 19,715 82         |
| Bars of steamboats Trenton, John Stevens, John Potter, and New Philadelphia, - - - - -                                  | 3,410 36          |
| Incidental, printing, and hemp, - - - - -                                                                               | 46,990 10         |
| Railroad and Branch railroad, - - - - -                                                                                 | 32,067 72         |
| Locomotives, - - - - -                                                                                                  | 10,685 95         |
| Ferriages, engineering, oil, bridges, counterfeits and discount, -                                                      | 13,821 48         |
| Stationary engine, depot, stations, water works, and shops, -                                                           | 7,578 32          |
| State of New Jersey, - - - - -                                                                                          | 23,657 87         |
| Wharves, damages, buildings, Emigrant line, and steamboat account general, - - - - -                                    | 17,245 22         |
| Sleepers, timber, lumber, ice, iron, and excursions, - - - - -                                                          | 11,333 46         |
| Legal, real estate, water stations, stage, and charter of steamers, -                                                   | 7,036 84          |
| Accommodation line, Charleston line, Freehold line, wharfage, grading depot, - - - - -                                  | 5,575 00          |
| West's location, New Jersey Railroad, Burlington and Mount Holly Railroad, carhouse at Amboy, - - - - -                 | 3,782 56          |
| Iron rails and new engine shop at Bordentown, - - - - -                                                                 | 37,066 99         |
| Steam towing, - - - - -                                                                                                 | 6,589 99          |
| United States mail, - - - - -                                                                                           | 461 00            |
|                                                                                                                         | <b>392,693 72</b> |

**Statement F.**

Transit Duty, Dividends, and Interest for 1850.

| TRANSIT DUTY, &C.                                                                                                           | DOLLS. CTS.       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Transit duty on the railroad for six months, ending June 30, 1850,                                                          | 20,081 33½        |
| Transit duty on canal for six months, ending June 30, -                                                                     | 15,863 45         |
| Dividends on the stock owned by the state for six months, ending June 30, -                                                 | 5,000 00          |
| Interest on bonds of \$17,000, given by the companies to the state for extra dividends, for six months ending June 30, -    | 510 00            |
| Transit duty on the railroad for six months, ending December 31,                                                            | 22,120 49         |
| Transit duty on canal for six months, ending December 31, -                                                                 | 16,280 90         |
| Dividend on stock owned by the state for six months, ending December 31, -                                                  | 5,000 00          |
| Interest on bonds of \$17,000, given by the companies to the state for extra dividend for six months, ending December 31, - | 510 00            |
| Dividends on one thousand shares of stock, transferred by supplement, passed March 2, 1832, -                               | 10,000 00         |
| Interest on bonds of \$40,000, given by the companies to the state for extra dividend for six months, ending December 31, - | 1,200 00          |
|                                                                                                                             | <b>96,566 17½</b> |

## Statement G.

**Statement of trade on the Delaware and Baritan Canal, 1850.**

| COAL.                                            |   |   |   | TONS.   | LBS. |
|--------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---------|------|
| From Richmond, in boats and barges,              | - | - | - | 221,385 | 185  |
| " " " sloops and schooners,                      | - | - | - | 76,926  | 1936 |
| " Schuylkill, " boats and barges,                | - | - | - | 145,197 | 622  |
| " " " sloops and schooners,                      | - | - | - | 195     |      |
| " Bristol, " boats and barges,                   | - | - | - | 18,449  |      |
| " " " sloops and schooners,                      | - | - | - | 35,843  | 1078 |
| Through "outlet lock" at Wells' Falls, in boats, | - | - | - | 70,406  | 1570 |
| Total amount of coal carried through,            | - | - | - | 568,403 | 911  |

Amount of timber carried "through," 819,262 cubic feet.

Quantity of lumber carried "through," 5,650,735 feet, "board measure."

Quantity of grain and feed carried "through," 509,549 bushels.

Quantity of flour carried "through," 77,651 barrels.

Amount of iron carried "through," 20,731 tons 1954 pounds.

**Amount of merchandise carried "through," 100,889 tons 1472 pounds.**

## Statement H.

Statement of undutiable passengers, *via* Branch, from 1st January to 31st December, 1850.

| LINES.                        | Princeton and intermediate places to N. York. | Same to Newark. | Same to Elizabethtown. | Same to Rahway. | Same to New Brunswick. | Philadelphia to Princeton, Kingston, and D. Pond. | Tacony, Corawells, and Bristol to same. | Trenton to same. | TOTAL.  |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------|---------|
| Morning line Phila. to N. Y., | 1231                                          | 181             | 65                     | 76              | 930                    | 1207                                              | 841                                     | 922              |         |
| Evening line do.              | 929½                                          | 149             | 69                     | 54              | 961                    | 1430½                                             | 46½                                     | 1689½            |         |
| Morning line N. Y. to Phila., | 1276½                                         | 230½            | 74½                    | 78½             | 693½                   | 1305½                                             | 77½                                     | 1336             |         |
| Evening " N. Y. to Phila.,    | 2169                                          | 262½            | 85½                    | 104             | 1365½                  | 985                                               | 63                                      | 1245             |         |
|                               | 5606                                          | 823             | 294                    | 312½            | 3950                   | 4928                                              | 271½                                    | 5192½            | 21,377½ |

## Statement I.

Table showing the increase of the Way Freight on the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

|             |      |                     |             |
|-------------|------|---------------------|-------------|
| In the year | 1835 | the way freight was | 1,451 tons. |
| "           | 1840 | "                   | 3,356 "     |
| "           | 1845 | "                   | 7,489 "     |
| "           | 1846 | "                   | 13,198 "    |
| "           | 1847 | "                   | 16,892 "    |
| "           | 1848 | "                   | 15,095 "    |
| "           | 1849 | "                   | 11,815 "    |
| "           | 1850 | "                   | 20,505 "    |

PRINCETON, N. J., January 1, 1851.

*To the President and Directors of the Camden and Amboy  
Railroad and Transportation Company.*

GENTLEMEN,—During the past year (1850) there has been much done upon the section of road between Bordentown and South Amboy, by changing and improving the location of the road at different places. The first of importance is that from "Gravel Hill" to "Bennetts Pond," a distance of three miles; the grading is nearly finished, and one mile has been laid with iron rails weighing ninety-three and a half pounds per yard, with cross-sleepers. At "Back creek," near "Sand Hills," a change of location has been made for half a mile, laid also with the heavy rail and cross-sleepers, besides two other places of less importance. The whole distance of road relaid with the ninety-three and a half pound rail has been five and three-quarter miles, mostly by placing cross-sleepers upon the *original* stone blocks, except where a change of location was made, all laid in the most improved manner.

The road from Bordentown to Camden, as also the branch road from Bordentown to New Brunswick, have been continued in good repair, by replacing the old sleepers with new ones, &c. The bridges have also been renewed or repaired, and in good order.

The office at Princeton station, with a covert way and platforms, is the only building of any importance built during the past season.

I am, gent'n, your ob't serv't,

WM. COOK,

*Engineer of C. & A. R. R. Co.*



LAMBERTVILLE, January 20, 1851.

*To the President and Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company.*

GENTLEMEN,—The great storm at the beginning of last September, which was so destructive to several canals and railroads in adjoining states, caused a number of considerable breaches in the upper part of our Feeder. The culvert over the Aleksauken, of four arches of twenty-one feet each, was destroyed. As much time would have been required for the floods to subside, and a permanent structure to be built, a temporary wooden aqueduct, two hundred and sixty feet long, of twenty-two feet clear width, and six feet depth of water, was constructed around the ruins of the culvert. This was built, and the other repairs were so far completed as to admit the water within two weeks after the damage was done. We are much indebted for the progress made to the co-operation of the people of the neighborhood. Justly considering the suspension of navigation a calamity still greater to the public than to the company, they placed such force and materials as they had at my disposal, in many cases deferring the repairs which the same storm had rendered necessary to their own property, till the navigation was opened. An aqueduct of two spans, of forty feet each, was substituted for the culvert destroyed, being better calculated to vent the drifting forest trees, that may sometimes be torn up by the violence of the stream. This is now completed, except the wood work, which will be done before spring. The other repairs are all completed, the work being now done in a much more expensive and permanent manner than at first.

The other works of the company have remained in good order.

Among the expenditures of the last year, ten thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars twenty-nine cents were for permanent additions to the original works, property, or rights of the company. Of this six thousand three hundred and seventy-four dollars and thirty-seven cents was for real estate, required in consequence of the alterations necessary to

accommodate the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and four thousand thirty-three dollars and fifty-two cents to extend the walls on the inside of the banks. The rest was for releases of permanent rights to the company.

Very respectfully your ob't serv't,

**ASHBEL WELCH,**  
*Engineer D. & R. C. Co.*



THE  
ANNUAL STATEMENTS  
OF  
THE SEVERAL BANKS  
OF THE  
STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

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Communicated to the Legislature, January 22, 1851, and ordered printed.

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TRENTON:  
PRINTED BY MORRIS R. HAMILTON.

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1851.



# REPORT.

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Hon. JOHN H. PHILLIPS,

*Speaker of the House of Assembly:*

SIR,—As required by law, I have the honor to lay before the legislature the annual statements of the banks of this state, giving an account of their business transactions during the year 1850.

There are now twenty-six banks, with an

|                                         |                |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------|
| aggregate capital of,                   | \$3,754,900 00 |
| Circulation January 1, 1851,            | 2,584,352 99   |
| Specie,                                 | 622,885 49     |
| Deposits,                               | 2,411,861 50   |
| Bills receivable,                       | 7,158,997 67   |
| Notes of, and due from other banks,     | 1,578,663 82   |
| Due to other banks,                     | 373,453 49     |
| Balance of profit and loss, or surplus, | 630,527 19     |
| Real estate,                            | 270,546 52     |
| Suspense account,                       | 60,445 62      |
| Bonds, mortgages, stocks, &c.,          | 183,468 09     |
| State tax,                              | 18,797 25      |

Respectfully, your o'bt serv't,

SAMUEL MAIRS,  
*Treasurer.*

TREASURY OFFICE, January 21, 1851.

# STATE BANK AT ELIZABETH,

|                                                |              |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Bills and notes discounted,                    | \$372,969.35 |
| Bonds and mortgages,                           | 5,631.67     |
| Real estate, received in payment of debts,     | 13,216.10    |
| “ “ banking house,                             | 14,513.50    |
| Specie in the vault, the property of the bank, | 30,932.43    |
| Due from Merchants Bank, New York,             | 43,016.42    |
| “ “ other banks and agents, good,              | 1,950.02     |
| Bank notes and checks of other banks,          | 9,816.45     |
|                                                | <hr/>        |
|                                                | \$492,045.94 |
|                                                | <hr/>        |

Sworn and subscribed by

# MECHANICS BANK,

|                                                                                           |                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Bills discounted, deemed good,                                                            | \$798,782.24   |
| “ “ “ doubtful,                                                                           | 27,753.85      |
|                                                                                           | <hr/>          |
|                                                                                           | \$826,536.09   |
| Bonds, mortgages, and stocks received in pay-<br>ment of debts due the bank, deemed good, | 21,774.96      |
| Real estate (at cost),                                                                    | 28,719.30      |
| Deposited in Mechanics Bank, New<br>York,                                                 | \$115,435.64   |
| Due from other banks, good,                                                               | 14,002.04      |
| Notes and checks of other banks on<br>hand, good,                                         | 22,243.03      |
| Specie on hand, the property of the<br>bank,                                              | 53,705.88      |
|                                                                                           | <hr/>          |
|                                                                                           | 205,386.59     |
|                                                                                           | <hr/>          |
|                                                                                           | \$1,082,416.94 |
|                                                                                           | <hr/>          |

Sworn and subscribed by

ELIZABETHTOWN, January 1, 1851.

|                                                                                           |              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Capital stock,                                                                            | \$200,000.00 |
| Profit and loss, including discount received, interest, and exchange account to this day, | 32,672.40    |
| Due other banks,                                                                          | 13,326.03    |
| Notes in circulation,                                                                     | 138,063.00   |
| Dividends unpaid,                                                                         | 1,218.46     |
| Samuel Mairs, treasurer of N. J. school fund,                                             | 1,000.00     |
| Deposited by individuals,                                                                 | 105,766.05   |
|                                                                                           | <hr/>        |
|                                                                                           | \$492,045.94 |

CHARLES DAVIS, *Pres't.* JAMES CRANE, *Cash.*

NEWARK, January 1, 1851.

|                                                                                               |              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Capital stock, (of which 150 shares, par value \$7500, are pledged for the payment of \$5965. |              |
| No other shares are owned by the bank),                                                       | \$500,000.00 |
| Profit and loss, including discount, exchange, and interest to this date,                     | 39,944.49    |
| Dividends unpaid,                                                                             | 2,088.40     |
| Notes in circulation,                                                                         | 172,162.00   |
| Due to sundry banks,                                                                          | 70,439.67    |
| Due to depositors,                                                                            | 297,782.38   |

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\$1,082,416.94

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JOSEPH A. HALSEY, *Pres't.* MATTH'S W. DAY, *Cash.*



**DR. BELVIDERE BANK,**

|                                                     |              |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| To bills discounted, all considered good,           | \$326,142.85 |
| “ Banking house and lot at cost,                    | 4,130.61     |
| “ Tax for the year 1850,                            | 734.40       |
| “ Current expenses since last dividend, 1st Oct’br, | 491.88       |
| “ Amount deposited in specie paying banks,          | 45,999.54    |
| “ Notes of other specie paying banks,               | 24,785.00    |
| “ Specie on hand, the property of the bank,         | 26,305.49    |
|                                                     | <hr/>        |
|                                                     | \$428,589.77 |
|                                                     | <hr/>        |

Sworn and subscribed by

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**DR. TRENTON BANKING COMPANY,**

|                                                               |              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| To capital stock,                                             | \$210,000.00 |
| “ Bank notes in circulation,                                  | 183,272.00   |
| “ Due to other banks,                                         | 14,912.00    |
| “ “ “ State treasurer (tax),                                  | 1,073.00     |
| “ “ “ Depositors,                                             | 233,311.00   |
| “ “ “ Unclaimed dividends,                                    | 507.00       |
| “ “ “ Profit and loss, (surplus, including<br>91st dividend,) | 62,398.00    |
|                                                               | <hr/>        |
|                                                               | \$705,473.00 |
|                                                               | <hr/>        |

Sworn and subscribed by

BELVIDERE, January 1, 1851.

CR.

|                                      |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| By capital stock paid in,            | \$146,880.00 |
| “ Undivided profits,                 | 47,535.78    |
| “ Dividends unclaimed,               | 467.50       |
| “ Due state treasurer for tax, 1850, | 734.40       |
| “ Due other banks,                   | 10,270.38    |
| “ Notes of this bank in circulation, | 199,433.00   |
| “ Individual deposits,               | 23,268.71    |
|                                      | <hr/>        |
|                                      | \$428,589.77 |

J. I. BLAIR, *Pres't.*JNO. STUART, *Cash.*

TRENTON, January 1, 1851.

CR.

|                            |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| By bills discounted, good, | \$441,721.00 |
| “ “ “ doubtful,            | 4,000.00     |
|                            | <hr/>        |
|                            | \$445,721.00 |
| “ Mortgages,               | 31,051.00    |
| “ Real estate,             | 19,490.00    |
| “ Stocks,                  | 1,742.00     |
| “ Special loan,            | 34,000.00    |
| “ Due from other banks,    | 103,314.00   |
| “ Bank notes,              | 19,116.00    |
| “ Specie,                  | 51,039.00    |
|                            | <hr/>        |
|                            | \$705,473.00 |

PHIL. DICKINSON, *Pres't.* THOS. J. STRYKER, *Cash.*

# NEWARK BANKING AND INSURANCE CO.,

|                                         |              |                |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Bills discounted, loans, &c., good,     | \$900,522.43 |                |
| “ “ “ bad,                              | 8,000.00     |                |
|                                         | <hr/>        | \$908,522.43   |
| Bonds and mortgages, good,              |              | 14,000.00      |
| Banking house and lot, cost,            | \$15,500.00  |                |
| Real estate taken to secure debt,       | 2,885.36     |                |
|                                         | <hr/>        | 18,385.36      |
| Deposit in Merchants Bank, N. Y.,       |              | 139,522.75     |
| Due from other banks,                   | \$19,968.67  |                |
| Notes and checks on other banks,        | 27,554.14    |                |
| Specie on hand the property of the b'k, | 41,878.50    |                |
|                                         | <hr/>        | 88,901.31      |
|                                         |              | <hr/>          |
|                                         |              | \$1,169,331.85 |

The company own forty-five shares of its capital stock,

Sworn and subscribed by

# BURLINGTON COUNTY BANK,

|                                     |             |              |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Bills discounted, outstanding,      |             | \$134,941.81 |
| Specie in bank,                     | \$14,157.94 |              |
| “ deficient,                        | 90.19       |              |
|                                     | <hr/>       | 14,248.13    |
| Notes, checks, &c., of other banks, |             | 7,333.07     |
| Due from other banks,               |             | 18,569.41    |
| Plates, fixtures, &c.,              |             | 1,730.77     |
| Real estate,                        |             | 11,192.13    |
|                                     |             | <hr/>        |
|                                     |             | \$188,015.32 |

Affirmed and subscribed by

NEWARK, January 1, 1850.

|                                        |             |              |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Capital stock,                         |             | \$500,650.00 |
| Dividends unpaid,                      | \$1,908.13  |              |
| Ninety-sec'd divi'd, payable this day, | 20,346.00   |              |
|                                        | <hr/>       | 22,254.13    |
| State tax on capital for 1850,         |             | 2,543.25     |
| Due other banks,                       | \$92,553.27 |              |
| “ depositors,                          | 259,470.17  |              |
|                                        | <hr/>       | 352,023.44   |
| Circulation,                           |             | 202,424.00   |
| Surplus,                               |             | 81,437.03    |

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\$1,169,331.85

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amounting to \$2250; and the amount held as collateral is \$10,700, upon which \$5161 has been loaned.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Pres't*. JACOB D. VERMILYE, *Cash*.

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MEDFORD, January 1, 1851.

|                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Capital stock paid in,       | \$70,000.00  |
| Notes in circulation,        | 52,049.00    |
| Profit and loss, or surplus, | 16,211.14    |
| Due to other banks,          | 1,550.09     |
| “ dividends,                 | 946.05       |
| “ depositors,                | 47,259.04    |
|                              | <hr/>        |
|                              | \$188,015.32 |
|                              | <hr/>        |

BENJAMIN SHREVE, *Pres't*

J. OLIPHANT, *Cash*.

## STATE BANK,

|                                           |              |              |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Loans upon notes and bills,               | \$631,610.67 |              |
| “ “ stock of this bank,                   | 2,075.00     |              |
| “ “ bonds and mortgages,                  | 17,050.00    |              |
|                                           | <hr/>        | \$650,735.67 |
| Gold and silver,                          | \$52,224.21  |              |
| Notes and checks of other banks,          | 31,893.96    |              |
| Due from other banks,                     | 27,018.38    |              |
|                                           | <hr/>        | 111,136.55   |
| Stock of this bank purchased, 209 shares, |              | 10,450.00    |
| Real estate,                              |              | 10,220.73    |
| New banking house and lot,                |              | 12,300.00    |
| Suspended debt, good,                     | \$2,400.27   |              |
| “ “ doubtful,                             | 1,800.00     |              |
|                                           | <hr/>        | 4,200.27     |
| Expenses,                                 |              | 1,959.09     |
|                                           |              | <hr/>        |
|                                           |              | \$801,002.31 |

Since the last annual statement, the following items have been in the last annual statement suspense account, (and the old bank-

Of the stolen package of bank notes, a great proportion were in no notes of the latter denomination since the robbery, and will not public may thereby prevent the passing of any notes of this bank the public will easily perceive the difference between the notes

Affirmed and subscribed by JOHN GILL, *Pres't.*

## ORANGE BANK,

*Liabilities.*

|                                    |              |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Capital stock,                     | \$102,500.00 |
| Notes of this bank in circulation, | 71,946.00    |
| Due depositors,                    | 27,122.29    |
| Due other banks,                   | 3,393.81     |
| Dividends unclaimed,               | 493.87       |
| State tax on capital,              | 512.50       |
| Profit and loss,                   | 10,659.70    |
|                                    | <hr/>        |
|                                    | \$216,628.17 |

Sworn and subscribed by

CAMDEN, January 1, 1851.

|                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Capital stock,                  | \$260,000.00 |
| Circulation,                    | 203,418.00   |
| Discount and interest received, | 10,708.21    |
| Profit and loss,                | 42,471.58    |
| Dividends,                      | 1,952.00     |
| Due to other banks,             | 12,964.99    |
| Due to depositors,              | 269,487.53   |

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\$801,002.31

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charged to profit and loss, viz: bank notes stolen, \$6093, called ing house, a new edifice having been constructed in 1849) \$3518.41. the denominations of 50, 100, and 500 dollars. The bank has issued until some account is had of the stolen package, in order that the of \$500. The plates of the 50 and 100 have been so altered, that now issued and those stolen, and yet outstanding.

Sworn and subscribed by A. M'CALLA, *Cash.*

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ORANGE, January 1, 1851.

*Assets.*

|                                                |              |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Bills discounted, loans, &c.,                  | \$158,584.05 |
| Due from other banks,                          | 24,520.48    |
| Notes and checks of other banks,               | 1,320.12     |
| Specie, the property of this bank,             | 10,174.82    |
| Morris and Essex Railroad stock, and dividend, | 11,488.50    |
| Real estate, banking house,                    | 4,634.80     |
| Suspense account,                              | 2,990.63     |
| Stock of this bank (58 shares),                | 2,900.00     |
| Protest account,                               | 14.77        |

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\$216,628.17

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STEPHEN D. DAY, *Pres't.* W. H. VERMILYE, *Cash.*

## UNION BANK,

*Liabilities.*

|                               |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| To capital stock paid in,     | \$100,000.00 |
| “ Balance of profit and loss, | 14,041.91    |
| “ Bank notes in circulation,  | 150,678.00   |
| “ Tax due treasurer of state, | 500.00       |
| “ Balance due Sussex Bank,    | 4,463.40     |
| “ “ “ individual depositors,  | 44,990.59    |

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\$314,673.96

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Sworn and subscribed by

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## PRINCETON BANK,

*Liabilities.*

|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Capital stock,        | \$90,000.00 |
| Notes in circulation, | 62,715.00   |
| Dividends unpaid,     | 1,226.95    |
| Due other banks,      | 3,812.59    |
| Interest account,     | 493.63      |
| Due depositors,       | 97,600.99   |

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\$255,849.16

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Sworn and subscribed by

DOVER, January 1, 1851.

*Assets.*

|                                             |              |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------|
| By bills receivable, considered good,       | \$188,808.69 |
| " Balances due on ledger, "                 | 1,294.13     |
| " Banking house, lot, &c., at cost,         | 10,070.30    |
| " Personal property, plates, &c., valued at | 1,000.00     |

*Specie Funds.*

|                                      |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| In New York, in Mechanics and        |              |
| Traders Bank,                        | \$33,517.92  |
| " " " " hands of agents,             | 20,766.22    |
|                                      | <hr/>        |
|                                      | 54,284.14    |
| " Newark, in Mechanics Bank,         | 9,650.07     |
| " Easton, Pa., in Easton Bank,       | 1,935.88     |
| " Morristown, in Morris County Bank, | 226.28       |
| " Bank, in gold and silver the pro-  |              |
| perty of the bank,                   | \$34,390.56  |
| " Notes on hand of specie            |              |
| paying banks,                        | 12,807.00    |
| " Cash checks,                       | 206.85       |
|                                      | <hr/>        |
|                                      | 47,404.41    |
|                                      | <hr/>        |
|                                      | \$314,673.90 |

G. M. HINCHMAN, *Pres't.* THO'S B. SEGUR, *Cash.*

PRINCETON, January 1, 1851.

*Assets.*

|                                           |              |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Loans on bills,                           | \$194,771.28 |
| Bonds and mortgages,                      | 9,754.73     |
| Real estate,                              | 18,787.89    |
| Plates and furniture,                     | 2,000.00     |
| Profit and loss account,                  | 2,464.46     |
| Specie on hand,                           | 10,135.67    |
| Due from other banks,                     | 18,426.53    |
| Notes of other banks, checks, and drafts, | 59,508.60    |
|                                           | <hr/>        |
|                                           | \$255,849.16 |

GEO. T. OLMSTED, *Pres't.* LOUIS P. SMITH, *Cash.*



**COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW JERSEY,*****Assets.***

|                                             |                     |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Bills discounted,                           | \$112,804.93        |
| Real estate,                                | 9,330.03            |
| Bonds and mortgages,                        | 7,500.00            |
| Suspense account in process of liquidation, | 12,211.97           |
| Due from other banks,                       | \$21,333.81         |
| Notes and checks on New York<br>banks,      | 19,940.00           |
| Specie,                                     | 12,340.10           |
| Total amount of specie funds,               | 53,613.91           |
|                                             | <u>\$195,460.84</u> |

Sworn and subscribed by

**FARMERS BANK OF NEW JERSEY,**

|                                    |                     |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Bills discounted, outstanding,     | \$157,396.03        |
| Specie on hand,                    | 19,537.42           |
| Notes of other banks and deposits, | 15,243.18           |
| Due from other banks,              | 26,284.40           |
| Salaries and expenses paid,        | 749.61              |
| Bonds and notes,                   | 8,396.03            |
| Bank and water stock,              | 6,660.49            |
| Real estate,                       | 20,425.98           |
| Due from sundry persons,           | 950.31              |
|                                    | <u>\$255,643.45</u> |

Affirmed and subscribed by JOHN BLACK, *Pres't.*

PERTH AMBOY, January 1, 1851.

*Liabilities.*

|                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Capital stock,        | \$60,000.00  |
| Notes in circulation, | 107,203.00   |
| Due other banks,      | 3,916.06     |
| Due depositors,       | 14,210.97    |
| Profits and loss,     | 10,130.81    |
|                       | <hr/>        |
|                       | \$195,460.84 |

HERMAN BRUEN, *Pres't.*    RB'T CORNWELL, *Cash.*

MOUNT HOLLY, January 1, 1851.

|                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Stock of this bank paid in,     | \$100,000.00 |
| Discount and interest received, | 1,960.36     |
| Dividends unpaid,               | 293.50       |
| Notes in circulation,           | 45,556.86    |
| Post notes "                    | 620.00       |
| Suspense account,               | 102.92       |
| Due to banks,                   | 3,513.26     |
| Profit and loss,                | 37,238.37    |
| Due to depositors,              | 66,358.18    |
|                                 | <hr/>        |
|                                 | \$255,643.45 |

Sworn and subscribed by J. BEATTY, *Cashier.*

**SUSSEX BANK,***Assets:*

|                                                    |              |              |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Loans on bills and notes discounted,               | \$197,216.53 |              |
| Special loans (on call),                           | 16,000.00    |              |
| Loans secured by bond and mortgage,                | 9,378.58     |              |
|                                                    |              | <hr/>        |
|                                                    |              | \$222,595.11 |
| Specie on hand at the bank,                        | \$20,190.67  |              |
| Bank notes and checks on other banks,              | 34,934.00    |              |
| Due from other banks,                              | 66,607.48    |              |
|                                                    |              | <hr/>        |
|                                                    |              | 121,732.15   |
| Real estate (banking house and lot, &c.), at cost, | 7,558.30     |              |
|                                                    |              | <hr/>        |
| Whole amount of assets,                            |              | \$351,885.56 |
|                                                    |              | <hr/>        |

Sworn and subscribed by

**MECHANICS BANK OF BURLINGTON,**

|                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| To capital paid in,             | \$50,000.00  |
| “ Surplus fund,                 | 16,287.79    |
| “ Notes in circulation,         | 54,683.50    |
| “ Due to other banks,           | 5,762.71     |
| “ Dividends unpaid,             | 221.91       |
| “ Discounts, interest received, | 4,096.52     |
| “ Due depositors,               | 58,754.34    |
|                                 | <hr/>        |
|                                 | \$189,806.77 |
|                                 | <hr/>        |

Affirmed and subscribed by WM. R. ALLEN, *Pres't.*

NEWTON, January 1, 1851.

*Liabilities.*

|                                                |                             |              |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Notes of the bank in circulation,              | \$159,988.00                |              |
| Leger balances, due depositors and others,     | 38,590.72                   |              |
|                                                |                             | <hr/>        |
| Whole amount of liabilities to the public,     |                             | \$198,578.72 |
| And to the stockholders for the capital stock, | \$134,480.00                |              |
| And the undivided profits,                     | 18,826.84                   |              |
|                                                |                             | <hr/>        |
|                                                |                             | 153,306.84   |
|                                                |                             | <hr/>        |
| Whole amount of liabilities,                   |                             | \$351,885.56 |
|                                                |                             | <hr/>        |
| DAVID RYERSON, <i>Pres't.</i>                  | S. D. MORFORD, <i>Cash.</i> |              |

BURLINGTON, January 1, 1851.

|                                |              |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| By bills discounted,           | \$113,398.08 |
| " Real estate (banking house), | 3,932.62     |
| " Due by other banks,          | 45,987.80    |
| " Fixtures of banking house,   | 1,820.84     |
| " Expenses,                    | 863.80       |
| " Notes of other banks,        | 3,814.00     |
| " Specie,                      | 20,049.63    |
|                                | <hr/>        |
|                                | \$189,806.77 |

Sworn and subscribed by JAS. STERLING, *Cash.*

## PEOPLES BANK,

*Assets.*

|                                                        |              |                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Bills receivable, good,                                | \$165,638.52 |                     |
| “ “ doubtful,                                          | 4,940.27     |                     |
|                                                        |              | <u>\$170,578.79</u> |
| Specie funds deposited in New York, payable on demand, | 46,488.95    |                     |
| Due from other banks,                                  | 6,000.00     |                     |
| Bills of other banks and checks, good,                 | 6,707.71     |                     |
| Specie on hand, and the property of the bank,          | 14,967.04    |                     |
|                                                        |              | <u>\$244,741.79</u> |

Sworn and subscribed by

## DR. SALEM BANKING COMPANY,

|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Capital stock,        | \$75,000.00 |
| Notes in circulation, | 69,757.00   |
| Discounts received,   | 3,404.70    |
| Dividends unpaid,     | 3,698.50    |
| Profit and loss,      | 9,000.00    |
| Due state treasurer,  | 375.00      |
| “ Depositors,         | 28,683.11   |

\$189,918.31

Sworn and subscribed by CALVIN BELDEN, *Pres't.*

PATERSON, January 1, 1851.

*Liabilities.*

|                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| Capital stock,   | \$75,000.00 |
| Surplus fund,    | 2,502.43    |
| Circulation,     | 143,729.00  |
| Due other banks, | - 7,721.52  |
| “ Depositors,    | 15,788.84   |

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\$244,741.79

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D. BURNETT, *Pres't.*  
H. HATHEWAY, *Director.*

H. C. STIMSON, *Cash.*

SALEM, January 1, 1851.

Cn.

|                                       |              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Bills receivable,                     | \$102,167.70 |
| Bonds and mortgages,                  | 9,215.00     |
| Real estate,                          | 2,525.00     |
| Amount due from other banks,          | 17,578.26    |
| Stock of this bank,                   | 13,677.00    |
| Protest account,                      | 25.77        |
| Specie,                               | 29,805.18    |
| Bank notes and checks of other banks, | 14,924.40    |

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\$189,918.31

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Affirmed and subscribed by GEO. C. RUMSEY, *Cash.*

DR. CUMBERLAND BANK,

|                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Capital stock,        | \$52,050.00  |
| Profit and loss,      | 37,770.00    |
| Exchange,             | 159.00       |
| Discounts received,   | 487.00       |
| Notes in circulation, | 74,172.00    |
| State tax on capital, | 260.00       |
| Deposits,             | 40,141.00    |
|                       | <hr/>        |
|                       | \$205,039.00 |

Sworn and subscribed by

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FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK,

|                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| In bills discounted,   | \$272,050.58 |
| “ Bonds and mortgages, | 4,534.88     |
| “ Real estate,         | 13,199.00    |
| “ Judgments,           | 1,777.54     |
| “ Bank stock,          | 6,550.00     |

*Specie Funds.*

|                                        |              |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|
| In Merchants Bank, New York,           | \$48,163.16  |
| “ Specie on hand,                      | 20,932.98    |
| “ Notes of other banks and cash items, | 5,317.83     |
|                                        | <hr/>        |
| “ Bank furniture, plates, &c.,         | 74,413.97    |
| “ Expense account,                     | 2,578.62     |
| Due from sundry persons,               | 1,174.33     |
|                                        | 223.34       |
|                                        | <hr/>        |
|                                        | \$376,502.26 |

*Note.*—On the above assets there may be a loss of about \$500. The interest due on suspended paper and some other securities, not included in the above, and some small accounts against the bank not yet settled.

BRIDGEPORT, January 1, 1851.

CR.

|                                  |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Bills discounted,                | \$113,686.00 |
| Mortgages,                       | 550.00       |
| Real estate,                     | 1,268.00     |
| Due from other banks,            | 32,738.00    |
| Bills receivable,                | 19,000.00    |
| Notes and checks of other banks, | 11,436.00    |
| Specie,                          | 26,228.00    |
| Sundry accounts,                 | 133.00       |
|                                  | <hr/>        |
|                                  | \$205,039.00 |

J. B. POTTER, *Pres't.*

W. G. NIXON, *Cash.*

RAHWAY, January 1, 1851.

|                                  |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Capital stock,                   | \$130,000.00 |
| Profits and exchange account,    | 16,965.49    |
| Dividends unpaid,                | 1,182.67     |
| Circulation,                     | 125,161.00   |
| Due the state treasurer for tax, | 650.00       |
| Due to other banks,              | 14,060.85    |
| Balance (depositors),            | 88,482.25    |

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\$376,502.26

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Affirmed and subscribed by JOSEPH O. LUFBERY, *Pres't.*  
Sworn and subscribed by F. KING, *Cash.*



**MORRIS COUNTY BANK,**

|                                                    |                     |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Bills discounted,</b>                           | <b>\$155,067.85</b> |
| <b>Sundry papers as cash,</b>                      | <b>2,607.00</b>     |
| <b>Due from banks, good,</b>                       | <b>39,011.06</b>    |
| <b>“ “ agents, “</b>                               | <b>23,333.90</b>    |
| <b>Bank notes and checks of other banks, good,</b> | <b>18,784.00</b>    |
| <b>Coin on hand,</b>                               | <b>9,650.00</b>     |
| <b>Balance, suspense account,</b>                  | <b>5,169.81</b>     |
|                                                    | <hr/>               |
|                                                    | <b>\$253,623.62</b> |
|                                                    | <hr/>               |

Sworn and subscribed by

**MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK,**

|                                                                |                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Bills discounted,</b>                                       | <b>\$209,567.45</b> |
| <b>Bonds and mortgages,</b>                                    | <b>2,485.35</b>     |
| <b>Real estate at a fair valuation,</b>                        | <b>9,417.33</b>     |
| <b>Plates and furniture,</b>                                   | <b>1,113.75</b>     |
| <b>Protest account,</b>                                        | <b>22.37</b>        |
| <b>Notes of other banks, checks, &amp;c.,</b>                  | <b>11,050.63</b>    |
| <b>Gold and silver on hand, the property of this<br/>bank,</b> | <b>38,552.07</b>    |
| <b>Due from other banks,</b>                                   | <b>56,117.71</b>    |
|                                                                | <hr/>               |
|                                                                | <b>\$328,326.66</b> |
|                                                                | <hr/>               |

Sworn and subscribed by **GEO. DILL, Pres't.**

MORRISTOWN, January 1, 1851.

|                                   |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Capital stock,                    | \$50,000.00 |
| Due to banks,                     | 2,806.69    |
| Bank notes in circulation,        | 96,245.00   |
| Reserve fund,                     | 10,000.00   |
| Balance profit and loss account,  | 11,666.44   |
| Resulting balance due depositors, | 82,905.49   |

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\$253,623.62

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HENRY A. FORD, *Pres't.*

THEO. T. WOOD, *Cash.*

TRENTON, January 1, 1851.

|                                                                  |              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Capital stock,                                                   | \$100,000.00 |
| Dividends unpaid,                                                | 195.60       |
| Notes of this bank in circulation,                               | 108,919.00   |
| Due depositors,                                                  | 81,992.17    |
| Due to other banks,                                              | 25,445.78    |
| Surplus, after deducting sundry items deemed<br>bad or doubtful, | 11,774.11    |

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\$328,326.66

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Affirmed and subscribed by T. ABBOTT, *Cash.*

**SOMERSET COUNTY BANK,***Liabilities.*

|                                                                           |             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Capital stock (paid in),                                                  | \$50,000.00 |
| Circulation,                                                              | 98,123.00   |
| Profit and loss, including interest and exchange<br>account to this date, | 2,622.22    |
| Dividends unpaid,                                                         | 355.00      |
| Reserved fund,                                                            | 4,682.73    |
| Balance due depositors,                                                   | 16,203.66   |

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\$166,986.61

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Sworn and subscribed by

**DR. FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK,**

|                                                     |                |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| For capital stock paid in,                          | \$50,000.00    |
| “ Notes of this bank in circulation,                | 71,764.00      |
| “ Due to depositors,                                | 47,212.81      |
| “ “ Treasurer school fund for tax due 1st inst.,    | 250.00         |
| “ “ Other banks,                                    | 1,677.41       |
| “ Surplus fund (undivided profits),                 | \$4,776.73     |
| “ Discount and interest received<br>since dividend, | 3,840.87       |
|                                                     | <hr/> 8,617.60 |

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\$179,521.82

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Sworn and subscribed by

SOMERVILLE, January 1, 1851.

*Assets.*

|                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Bills receivable,            | \$102,261.82 |
| Bank furniture, plates, &c., | 1,826.58     |
| Expense account,             | 118.70       |
| Protest account,             | 45.09        |

*Specie Funds.*

|                                     |              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Deposited in American Exchange      |              |
| Bank, New York,                     | \$30,909.25  |
| Due from other banks,               | 5,333.68     |
| Notes of and checks on other banks, | 12,648.02    |
| Specie on hand,                     | 14,043.47    |
|                                     | <hr/>        |
|                                     | 62,934.42    |
|                                     | <hr/>        |
|                                     | \$166,986.61 |

J. DOUGHTY, *Pres't.*WM. G. STEELE, *Cash.*

MIDDLETOWN POINT, January 1, 1851.

Cr.

|                                               |              |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|
| By bills discounted, considered good,         | \$145,634.88 |
| <i>Cash.</i>                                  |              |
| " Specie in vault,                            | \$8,758.85   |
| " Notes and checks of other banks,            |              |
| good,                                         | 5,312.48     |
| " Doubtful and bad,                           | 11.00        |
| " Due from other specie paying banks,         | 14,306.23    |
|                                               | <hr/>        |
|                                               | 28,388.56    |
| " Real estate, banking house and lot at cost, | 4,860.78     |
| " Incidental expenses paid,                   | 587.60       |
|                                               | <hr/>        |
|                                               | \$179,521.82 |

ASBURY FOUNTAIN, *Pres't.* ELIJAH BAKER, *Cash.*  
*b. s.* *c*

## STATE BANK AT NEW BRUNSWICK,

|                                  |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| To capital stock,                | \$140,000.00 |
| " Profit and loss,               | 19,389.52    |
| " Discount received,             | 5,868.69     |
| " Dividends unpaid,              | 1,384.17     |
| " Due to other banks,            | 22,212.57    |
| " Circulation,                   | 204,262.00   |
| " Deposits,                      | 154,637.67   |
| " State tax,                     | 700.00       |
| " Interest on a special deposit, | 33.31        |
|                                  | <hr/>        |
|                                  | \$548,487.93 |

Sworn and subscribed by

## STATE BANK AT NEWARK,

|                                             |              |              |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Bills discounted, deemed good,              | \$692,434.03 |              |
| " Lying over, doubtful,                     | 119.09       |              |
|                                             | <hr/>        | \$692,553.12 |
| Real estate, banking house and lot at cost, |              | 10,980.00    |
| Stock of Newark Mutual Insurance Company,   |              |              |
| good for about 75 per cent.),               |              | 240.00       |
| Specie on hand, the property of the bank,   |              | 43,093.50    |
| Bank notes and checks of other banks, good, |              | 21,212.08    |
| Due from other banks, good,                 |              | 44,126.01    |
| Balance in Manhattan Company, New York,     |              |              |
| good,                                       |              | 57,680.64    |
| Expense account,                            | \$1,194.70   |              |
| " State tax,                                | 2,000.00     |              |
|                                             | <hr/>        | 3,194.70     |
|                                             |              | <hr/>        |
|                                             |              | \$873,080.05 |

Sworn and subscribed by

## NEW BRUNSWICK, January 1, 1851.

|                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| By New Orleans City Bank, | \$3,150.00   |
| “ Specie,                 | 31,951.50    |
| “ Notes of other banks    | 17,290.00    |
| “ Due from other banks,   | 113,689.06   |
| “ Unavailable items,      | 796.20       |
| “ Bills discounted,       | 353,226.86   |
| “ Notes receivable,       | 9,558.27     |
| “ Bonds and mortgages,    | 3,000.00     |
| “ Real estate,            | 13,841.28    |
| “ Contingent expenses,    | 1,984.76     |
|                           | <hr/>        |
|                           | \$548,487.93 |

F. R. SMITH, *Pres't.*      JOHN B. HILL, *Cash.*

## NEWARK, January 1, 1851.

|                                                                                                                                                        |              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Capital stock,                                                                                                                                         | \$400,000.00 |
| of which 40 shares, of 50 dollars each, are<br>pledged for the payment of 1100 dollars, bills<br>discounted. No other shares are owned by<br>the bank. |              |
| Profit and loss, including discount received, in-<br>terest and exchange account,                                                                      | 44,716.13    |
| Dividends unpaid,                                                                                                                                      | 1,343.75     |
| Bank notes in circulation,                                                                                                                             | 149,501.00   |
| Due to other banks,                                                                                                                                    | 57,960.29    |
| Due depositors, viz :                                                                                                                                  |              |
| Samuel Mairs, treasurer school fund, \$2,000.00                                                                                                        |              |
| Individuals,                                                                                                                                           | 217,558.88   |
|                                                                                                                                                        | <hr/>        |
|                                                                                                                                                        | 219,558.88   |
|                                                                                                                                                        | <hr/>        |
|                                                                                                                                                        | \$873,080.05 |

E. VAN ARSDALE, *Pres't.*      JAMES D. ORTON, *Cash.*

**FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK OF N. BRUNSWICK,**

|                                                                                               |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Capital stock actually paid in,                                                               | \$50,340.00 |
| Circulation,                                                                                  | 13,565.00   |
| Due to depositors,                                                                            | 5,307.03    |
| Due to other banks,                                                                           | 489.59      |
| Profit and loss,                                                                              | 2,036.67    |
| Due as <i>pro rata</i> proportion to old stockholders<br>under the act of 22d February, 1849, | 630.21      |

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**\$72,368.50**

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Sworn and subscribed by

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**FARMERS BANK OF WANTAGE,***Liabilities.*

|                                                   |                     |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Due the Middletown Bank,                          | \$155.53            |
| “ The state of New Jersey one year’s<br>tax,      | 250.00              |
| “ Individual depositors,                          | 9,446.17            |
| “ The public, for bank notes in circu-<br>lation, | 92,249.00           |
| Whole amount of liabilities to the public,        | \$102,100.70        |
| Liabilities to our stockholders are               |                     |
| Profits undivided,                                | 4,461.80            |
| Capital stock paid in,                            | 50,000.00           |
| Total amount of liabilities,                      | <b>\$156,562.50</b> |

Sworn and subscribed by

## NEW BRUNSWICK, January 1, 1851.

|                                                                          |              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Bills discounted and receivable,                                         | \$49,249.40. |
| Deposited in other banks,                                                | 9,620.11     |
| Bills of other banks on hand,                                            | 1,306.00     |
| Checks on other banks,                                                   | 117.54       |
| Specie on hand belonging to the bank,                                    | 5,027.01     |
| Old circulation redeemed,                                                | 1,107.00     |
| Fixtures, furniture, plates, bank paper, &c.,                            | 1,900.61     |
| Due from the old assets, as appraised by the receivers, and deemed good, | 1,842.16     |
| Leger balances due from sundry persons,                                  | 433.66       |
| Contingent expenses,                                                     | 1,765.01     |
|                                                                          | <hr/>        |
|                                                                          | \$72,368.50  |

JOHN VAN DYKE, *Pres't.*M. J. WEBB, *Cash.*

## WANTAGE, January 1, 1851.

*Resources.*

|                                                 |              |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Notes of other banks on hand,                   | \$1,191.00   |
| Due from Sussex Bank,                           | 1,242.29     |
| “ “ Morford & Vermilye, N. Y.                   |              |
| agents,                                         | 10,038.10    |
| Specie in the bank,                             | 13,223.38    |
| Due from Merchants Exchange Bank,               |              |
| N. Y.,                                          | 41,230.82    |
|                                                 | <hr/>        |
| Whole amount of specie funds,                   | \$66,925.59  |
| Moveables and fixtures, plates, furniture, &c., | 1,650.78     |
| Real estate, banking house and lot, at cost,    | 4,992.89     |
| Notes discounted deemed good, none protested,   | 82,993.24    |
|                                                 | <hr/>        |
| Total amount of resources,                      | \$156,562.50 |

JAS. C. HAVENS, *Pres't.*F. D. ARMSTRONG, *Cash.*





**REPORT**

**OF THE**

**JOINT COMMITTEE**

**OF THE**

**LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY**

**RELATIVE TO THE**

**LUNATIC ASYLUM.**

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**TRENTON:**  
**PRINTED AT THE "TRUE AMERICAN" OFFICE.**  
**1851.**

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

# REPORT.

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**THE** Joint Committee, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Lunatic Asylum, **REPORT :**

That they have visited the Asylum, and, in company with the managers and superintendent, examined the several wards, and the buildings, grounds and fixtures.

They feel gratified in reporting that the condition of the establishment, the perfect order and system that pervades the whole, the arrangements of the patients, and the evident advantages enjoyed by these unfortunates, reflect great credit on the intelligence, skill, and energy of the superintendent, and the vigilance and prudence of the managers.

The grounds surrounding the building, from their natural advantages, are susceptible of great improvements; these are being gradually and economically carried on, under the direction of the managers, and will, as they progress, greatly add to the usefulness of the establishment, and to the credit of the state.

Your committee cannot refrain from expressing their opinion, that the establishment, in its design, execution and operation, reflects great credit upon New Jersey. Its object is to accomplish a great duty which every state owes to its citizens—a duty that humanity does not allow it to evade. The plan and design was to afford every substantial comfort and relief to the patients, that experience has pointed out as practicable. And in carrying this object into effect, all useless expense, not necessary to attain these ends, has been carefully avoided.

The superintendent and managers have called the attention

of your committee to the fact, that the number of patients is rapidly increasing, and will soon reach the limit set by the capacity of the establishment to contain more. And the committee unanimously concur in recommending a remedy suggested by them, to relieve against this difficulty in some measure, which is to authorize, by law, the superintendent to discharge such patients as he thinks can derive no further benefit from the treatment there received.

But this will give only a partial and temporary relief, and it will soon become necessary, in order to effect the objects of this institution, to enlarge the building. The institution now labors under a great and constantly pressing disadvantage, arising from want of room to enable the superintendent to keep the excited and noisy patients sufficiently remote from the more quiet and subdued. It is evident to your committee, that the latter class of patients cannot be treated to advantage while within hearing of the unceasing noise and raving of the excited patients.

To remedy these evils—the want of room for the increasing numbers, and of space for the necessary classification—your committee recommend the erection, at the proper time, of an additional wing, on a plan exhibited to them by the managers, corresponding with the plan of the present building, and for which it was adapted in its original design. This wing will extend in the line of the present building, one hundred and thirty feet in length, and will be in architectural harmony with the edifice. And any enlargement which may become necessary hereafter, can be well made by a corresponding wing. The estimated cost of this wing, when finished and furnished, is twenty thousand dollars; and it might easily, and to advantage, be finished in two years; and the first year the building could be erected and enclosed, at an outlay of about ten thousand dollars.

As this extension will be urgently needed before the time of its completion, the majority of your committee recommend that the managers be directed to erect a wing on the plan proposed, and that ten thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose. Others of the committee, while they concur in the opinion that further accommodations are needed, and that the plan proposed is such as ought to be adopted, withhold their assent from the recommen-

dition of such appropriation at this time, solely on the ground that they do not think it warranted by the financial condition of the state.

Ten thousand dollars will be necessary to meet the current expenses of the establishment for the year; and your committee concur in recommending an appropriation of that sum therefor.

JNO. MANNERS.  
A. O. ZABRISKIE.  
BERNARD CONNOLLY.  
THOMAS D. HOXSEY.  
JOEL HAYWOOD.  
W. M. WHITEHEAD.

MARCH 12, 1851.









**REPORTS**  
**OF THE**  
**COMMITTEE OF THE**  
**MAJORITY AND MINORITY,**  
**ON THE**  
**HOUSE OF REFUGE.**

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**READ AND ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.**

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**TRENTON:**  
**PRINTED AT THE "TRENTONIAN" OFFICE.**  
**1851.**



# REPORT.

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## *To the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:*

The undersigned, a majority of the committee of one member from each county of the state appointed in virtue of the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That so much of the governor's message as refers to the House of Refuge, be referred to a committee of one member from each county, who shall examine and inquire as to the progress of the same, and make all other necessary inquiries and make report to the House, take leave to REPORT :

That your committee have diligently and carefully examined all the facts connected with the duties of their appointment ; and in view of the importance of the subject, and the great solicitude in regard to it manifested by the great body of their constituents, as well as by the citizens at large, they have deemed it proper to present a full report of their proceedings and opinions.

At the last session of the legislature, the "*act to authorize the establishment of a House of Refuge*" was passed, by which commissioners were appointed to select "*a suitable site on which to erect buildings, to be called the New Jersey House of Refuge, in which may be kept, employed and instructed, such minors as may have been convicted of crimes by the courts, or who have been arrested as vagrants, or whose parents and guardians may desire their being committed to the institution hereby authorized to be erected.*"

The purchase money of the said site was limited to \$5,000.

The governor was directed to appoint three commissioners "to contract for the erection of the said House of Refuge, on such terms and plans as they may deem just and proper, subject to the approbation of the governor ; and the Treasurer was directed to pay to the Commissioners, out of any unappropriated money in his hands, on the warrant of the governor, "such sum or sums of money as they may require for the said House of Refuge, not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars."

In virtue of this act the work was undertaken ; a site was selected and purchased for \$5,600.

Your committee have visited it, and are of opinion that it is well selected and not dearly purchased.

The cellars of the building have been excavated, and the foundation walls partly erected.

The apparatus for raising water by Hydraulic Rams from an adjoining brook are nearly completed ; and will be a matter of great utility and comfort, if the brook, which apparently has not a very abundant supply, does not become dry in the summer months.

This is all the work as yet executed on the spot, although there has been a considerable quantity of sand, stone and brick, placed there.

Your committee having been furnished with merely informal statements of the probable cost of the building intended to be erected, were desirous to obtain for your guidance, as well as for their own, some information necessary to a correct decision on this important subject, of an authentic character, and therefore a communication was addressed to the Commissioners, a copy of which communication is hereto annexed, (marked A,) to which your committee received a reply, (marked B.)

This reply being from only a single Commissioner, and not being definite in its character, your committee are still obliged to have recourse, in addition thereto, to the statements which had been already in their possession, which are :

1st. A communication from Mr. McClurg, one of the Commissioners, which states that the contracts entered into amount (based on an estimate of gross, not having a copy of the original contracts in his possession,) to \$53,825.

2d. Another rough estimate obtained from the Commissioners, without signature, and which makes the amount \$72,711 ; and

3d, The message of Governor Haines, which states that "the central building and one wing can be finished in a plain, substantial and appropriate manner, of the best materials, for about \$42,000. The additional wing may be enclosed without its range of dormitories, for the further sum of \$12,000; and the whole edifice, with accommodations for 190, for \$64,000; which sums may be increased indefinitely by additional or ornamental work, or diminished by inferior or inappropriate work."

From these statements, and the result of their own judgment, your committee believe that the House of Refuge, including cost of land, fences, out-buildings and improvements thereon, with heating and cooking apparatus, furniture, &c., &c., cannot be completed to answer any useful purpose for less than \$100,000.

As to the other points contained in their inquiries to the Commissioners, being without date upon which to found an opinion, they will not venture any.

The members of the House may determine for themselves, as well as their committee can, what the probable annual expenditure to the state will be for the maintenance of such an institution.

From a review of what has been set forth, your committee desire firstly to remark that in their opinion, the legislature in passing the act authorizing the construction of a House of Refuge, could not have contemplated, by any means, the authorization of so large an expenditure. They have adopted this conclusion from facts within the recollection of those who were members of the last legislature, as well as from the fact that the sum to be drawn from the Treasury, under the warrant of the governor, was limited to only \$15,000.—(Fifteen thousand dollars.)

If it had been considered that this work would have cost \$100,000, surely an appropriation greater than the sum named would have been made for the first outlay. And your committee are impressed with the conviction, that had there existed the least suspicion that so large an expenditure would have been necessary for the completion of this work, the act in question would not have passed.

Your committee are fully convinced of the benevolent motives of those who originated this matter, and they are not the less convinced of the utility of providing some mode of punishment, correction and improvement for delinquents, who have not arrived at years of maturity and discretion; they believe all that has been said in behalf of a

system which will separate the youthful, perhaps thoughtless or ignorant offender from the more advanced and practiced criminal; and which will remove from our judicial authorities the difficulty arising from the necessity of either sentencing youths to incarceration in our common prisons, or to let them go "unwhipped of justice." And if the advantages to be derived from such an institution could not be obtained, except by so large an appropriation, bearing so unequally and unjustly as this will do upon the different sections of the state, they would perhaps feel themselves warranted in looking upon it with favor; but they think that without erecting another state institution, involving a very large outlay, and a considerable annual expenditure, chargeable upon the *people of the state at large*, all the evils of the present system may be more effectually avoided by enactments which will give to the counties respectively, the power to construct Houses of Refuge, if they be needed, or to arrange their prison discipline so as to meet the objects designed; this may be either done by single counties, or by the union of two or more adjoining counties.

In this manner, the expense would be equitably arranged. Counties which have few or no juvenile offenders to receive the benefits of the institution, would not have to contribute for those which have.

The expense of transporting delinquents would be more fairly apportioned.

The mode of treatment adapted to the disposition, habits and faults of offenders, would be better understood by officials in the immediate neighborhood of such offenders.

The influence of relatives and friends could be brought in aid of a corrective discipline practiced upon offenders in their near vicinity; and the expenditure drawn from the pockets of the people of the counties, would, in a measure, be restored by its outlay among themselves.

Again: Your committee would beg leave to observe, that although the revenue of the state may be fully capable of meeting more than its ordinary expenditure, it is questionable with many whether a sound policy would warrant the appropriation of the whole of the probable excess for many years in advance of its receipt; contingencies may arise, which might make it desirable that the financial condition of the state should be in a perfectly independent position, having a surplus on hand rather than a deficit, as now in fact exists. In truth, the wholesome practice of possessing means before we expend them, is as salutary for states as for individuals.

But still another consideration is deemed worthy of observation at this time. It is well known to every one, that a universal and loud cry is sent up from every part of the state in favor of a system of Free Schools, and the argument is used with much force, that the education of the children of the state being a matter of universal interest, and of universal advantage to the people of the entire state, it should be a matter for state appropriation.

Shall this cry be sent up to this legislature in vain? Shall it be said that the income of the state is not sufficient to satisfy this just demand made upon it, whilst it authorizes the expenditure of that income in a manner not asked for by the people, and as this committee believes, contrary to general sentiment?

Besides, your committee believe that one of the best preventives of vice and crime is education; and your committee believe that by the establishment of Free Schools, amply provided for throughout the length and breadth of the land, the necessity of a House of Refuge would be much diminished, if it be not rendered entirely unnecessary.

The children of indigent persons, who are unable to pay for their schooling, are, for the most part, allowed to pass their youth in idleness; the fruitful mother of vice; their associations are bad; and they fall into error, perhaps crime, and become fit occupants of a House of Refuge. But if gratuitous education had been afforded them, if their early days had been passed in the pursuit of learning, subject to the discipline of a school, their minds would have taken a turn leading to virtue; ambition for worldly advancement, tempered by the lessons of morality and of religion, would have given another current to their destiny.

Therefore, your committee respectfully submit, whether it would be wise to continue to make appropriations for this House of Refuge in the face of this and the other reasons which your committee have deemed it their duty to present.

And in conclusion, your committee would take leave to recommend:

That an act be passed suspending the operation of the act which authorizes the construction of the House of Refuge, and authorizing the governor of the state to appoint three Commissioners, or to retain the Commissioners now in charge of the erection of said building, (as in his judgment he may deem best,) to negotiate and arrange for the termination or suspension of the contracts, upon such terms as may



be deemed by the Commissioners, under sanction of the governor, just and equitable, and for the care of the materials already delivered, and of the lands purchased for the said purpose.

Your committee are induced to make this recommendation, under the belief that the great expenditure for the work is not only uncalled for, but is disapproved by the people of the state; and its adoption will afford time for the representatives of the people to be instructed as to their will.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

**BENJAMIN FRITTS, *Chairman.***

## MINORITY REPORT.

---

*To the Honorable, the House of Assembly of the State of New Jersey.*

The undersigned, members of the Committee who were appointed to examine and report upon the progress of the House of Refuge, beg leave respectfully to present to your honorable body, this brief expression of their dissent from the conclusions to which the majority of that Committee have arrived.

We have made diligent inquiries of those persons who are supposed to be most capable of communicating accurate information in regard to all matters bearing directly upon the subject presented for our examination, and we take this occasion to say that the Commissioners, the Architect and the Contractors have each evinced a readiness in giving us every facility, which has rendered this part of our duty a pleasant rather than an irksome task. The objects to which our inquiries were more particularly directed may be stated as follows, viz:

Whether any or what contracts had been entered into.

Whether said contracts were absolute and without reservation, or conditional.

Whether, if absolute, the State or the Commissioners personally, were to be held liable for their faithful execution.

What expense has already been incurred.

What amount of money will be required to complete the work in accordance with the contracts already made.

What will be the probable cost of annulling said contracts, and sus-

pending or entirely abandoning the further prosecution of the projected enterprise.

The answers to these inquiries may be briefly stated as follows :

Contracts have been made for the completion of the work, which has already been commenced, and the progress of which is partially detailed in the report of the majority of this Committee.

These contracts are positive and absolute in every respect, except that the condition is reserved to the commissioners, that the work may be stopped after the completion of the centre building and one wing, leaving the additional wing to be erected at the discretion of the Commissioners.

The opinion seems to have been entertained by some members of this House that the Commissioners personally, and not the State, whose agents they are, are responsible to the contractors for the faithful performance of the obligation which they have incurred. This opinion, if correct, could have no weight in the decision to which we have arrived, for we cannot allow ourselves to suppose that the State of New Jersey would permit her citizens and agents to suffer loss for what, at most, could only be characterized as a venial error of judgment, while in the conscientious performance of their duty. But the opinion is not correct. We learn that the Attorney General of the State has said, that the Commissioners have not transcended their powers and that the State is "held and firmly bound" for the fulfilment of the engagements made by them as her lawful agents. Several gentlemen of eminence in the profession coincide in this opinion.

The amount of money appropriated by the Legislature, last year, for the purpose of commencing this work, was \$15,000. Of this sum, \$6,000 have been drawn from the treasury, leaving \$7,000 still available.

The additional amount required for the completion of the building, as at present proposed, is estimated at not exceeding \$30,000. This will finish the centre building and one wing, giving ample accommodation to ninety-six inmates, of the class for whose reception this institution is designed, together with the necessary attendants.

The estimated loss to the State, in case the project should be abandoned, is stated by the Commissioners, or some of them, at about \$30,000. The Architect informs us that "the loss to the State by stopping the work in its present condition, would be fully equal to one half the estimated cost of the building."

These appear to be very liberal estimates, and possibly are somewhat too large, but we feel it to be our duty to present them to the House as we received them. It must be borne in mind that a large quantity of materials have been collected and prepared for use, many, perhaps most of which will be entirely useless for any other purpose than that for which they were originally designed, a large proportion of the cost of which is caused by the labor which has been bestowed upon them rather than the value of the original material. These considerations are so obvious that we would leave the subject without further notice, but for our desire that the House should receive more minute and specific information in regard to this matter than is contained in the report of the majority of the Committee. That report—so far as we recollect not having a copy before us—ascribes the present situation of the work as it appears upon inspection at the site selected for the building. In addition to the excavations, grading, foundation walls, &c., &c., which have already been brought before the notice of the House, we desire to add the following particulars, viz :

Messrs. Bottom, Tiffany & Co., the contractors for the iron work, have expended large sums of money in the purchase of machinery and materials, and in the preparation of patterns; and they have already executed several tons of castings and wrought iron work. This contract has prevented them from taking orders for other work, as the capacity of their shop is taxed to the utmost, and they have engaged, and are now employing many workmen in addition to their regular force.

John Grant, the contractor for the stone work, has rented a stone quarry for the express purpose of filling this contract. He states that he "has already quarried large quantities of stone and dressed the same according to the specifications" in regard to dimensions, &c., "all of which," he adds, "would be useless for any other purpose." He has employed many additional workmen, including stone-cutters, and others, and has rented houses for their accommodation. He has made contracts with other persons for transporting the stone to Kingston, and has contracted for the building of a boat for the same purpose, at a cost of \$1,100. He has also purchased all the scaffolding, poles, &c., and has already received the sand necessary for making the mortar. He has "made various other contracts and has perfected his arrangements for the vigorous prosecution of the work."

Messrs. Biles & Hunt, contractors for the carpenters' work, have purchased all the timber required for the building, and have already

worked out a large portion of the same, which, it is said, will be entirely useless for other purposes, this is especially the case with the large window and door frames, window sashes, &c. They have had heavy timber cut to order, some of which is said to be of unusual dimensions. They have also contracted for the painting and glazing. They have rented a large shop with power attached, employed a large increase of workmen, and made every arrangement necessary for the faithful performance of their engagements.

Messrs. Lafaucherie & Kahnwailler, contractors for furnishing brick, have purchased a lot of ground containing the clay necessary for their purpose, employed additional workmen and rented houses for their accommodation, and have contracted heavy expenses necessary for the due performance of their obligations.

Each and all of these parties have entered into bonds and given heavy securities for the punctual and faithful fulfilment of the contracts which they have taken. There are several matters of minor importance which might be mentioned in this connection, but to which we have not thought it necessary specially to ask the attention of the House.

It will be perceived from these statements that the arrangements for the erection of the building are all completed, and that a large portion of the expense has already been incurred.

Although giving this prominent place to the pecuniary aspect of the question, the undersigned do not desire that the House should therefore entertain the idea that the expense is the one controlling consideration which has alone induced them to ask the indulgence of the House of Assembly for presenting this report. While we acknowledge that a due regard for the financial condition of the State requires a provident and economical administration of its affairs, we also take occasion to express our conviction that a wise and liberal expenditure of money is sometimes an evidence of sound judgment and a dictate of true statesmanship.

Taking this view of the case, we are happy to express our hearty concurrence with the sentiments expressed by the majority of the committee in regard to the importance of an improvement in our school system, and we must be permitted to declare ourselves favorable to an increased expenditure for the purposes of education. No member of this House can set a higher value upon the proper cultivation of the faculties of the intellect and the affections of the heart, and none can more earnestly desire the coming of that day when the diffusion of intelligence shall be

free and universal among the masses of the people; than does each and every one of the undersigned. We are therefore happy in being enabled to state, as we do by the authority of the late executive, (Ex-Gov. Haines) that the proposed House of Refuge can be built as was originally contemplated and that ten thousand dollars can also be added to the amount of the last appropriation for the purposes of education, thus making the sum of \$50,000 available for distribution among the school districts of the State during the present fiscal year. We are informed that this desirable result can be attained without any inconvenience, merely by continuing the special loan of 1847, the payment which is not desired nor asked for. We do therefore respectfully submit, that the additional appropriation for schools will not necessarily interfere with the erection of the House of Refuge.

The recent message of Ex-Gov. Haines represents the finances of the state to be in a flourishing condition, and her resources to be fully adequate to the demands which may be made upon the treasury. The Joint Committee upon the Treasurer's accounts fully sustain the statements made in the message. We must therefore respectfully insist, that there is no evidence before us to justify an abandonment of this important work in consequence of anticipated difficulty in making the payments stipulated in the contracts.

Nor can we concur with the majority of the Committee in the opinion that the several counties should attempt the attainment of the ends proposed, and which the majority admit to be praiseworthy and desirable. Leaving out of view the fact, which we assume to be incontrovertible, that the aggregate expense of erecting and properly furnishing the necessary buildings, together with the salaries of the persons who would be required to superintend these establishments which, though containing but few inmates, will for that very reason, if properly managed, be vastly more expensive in proportion than can possibly be the case in an extensive central institution; we venture to express the opinion that the youth who are the proper subjects for the discipline of a House of Refuge, ought to be removed from the vicinity and influence of their companions in vice and crime. Hence we consider the argument of the majority to be based upon an untenable position, and one which is in direct opposition to the principle which lies at the very foundation of the whole system of prison discipline as it is now generally administered, and from which the ideas establishing Houses of Refuge and their kindred institutions are natur-

ally derived. The influence of parents and relatives so pathetically invoked in the report of the majority of the Committee, is in a vast majority of cases, especially to be deprecated. The precocious development of evil passions and vicious habits may not unfrequently be traced directly to parental example and to the contaminating influence of constant association with depraved relatives and companions. A very large proportion of those who are proper subjects for the restraints of this institution are orphans, either literally, or by the operation of our criminal laws, which have consigned their natural protectors to the cells of a prison. We are impelled by a conscientious conviction of the responsibilities resting upon us as philanthropists, as christians, as good citizens and lovers of our country, to say to your honorable body, that the State should assume the parental relation, and that considerations of State policy no less than those of humanity, should induce us, the almoners of her bounty, to provide from her treasury the means of instructing and saving her otherwise friendless children.

The majority of the Committee refer us to a system of free schools as a panacea for this disease which now so deeply affects the well being, and the increasing virulence of which threatens still more extensive injury—we might even say danger—to the body politic. As we have already said, we are ready to stand in the foremost rank of those who look upon such a system as “a consummation most devoutly to be wished for,” and we will venture to promise that no member of the majority of this Committee will make greater sacrifices for the attainment of that desirable object than ourselves. But the youth in whose behalf we present this report, are not those who will be sent or even permitted, to attend the public schools unless—as is the case in Prussia—their parents or guardians are compelled by law to place them there. Those whose inclination might lead them towards the door of a school room are generally dependent upon their own exertions for the means of sustaining a miserable existence, while the vast majority occupy a place in society which presents no inducement for mental or moral improvement.

It has been objected to the erection of the House of Refuge, that the counties would be unequally taxed for its support. The undersigned can see no difficulty in making such arrangements as will entirely obviate any injustice which may be anticipated. The means of doing

so in a satisfactory manner are so simple and obvious that we forbear further allusion to the objection.

To set forth in detail the manifold advantages of such an institution as is contemplated in the act establishing the House of Refuge, and to attempt a defence of the liberal and humane policy which prompted its originators in their efforts to accomplish this laudable enterprise, would argue an indifference to the condition of an important and increasing class of our population and a disregard of the true interests of the State, for which the undersigned are not willing to be held responsible. The uniform testimony of those who are familiar with the practical operation of this and similar measures of an enlarged benevolence, together with the beneficial results attending the establishment of Houses of Refuge for juvenile offenders and vagrants in other states is such, as to leave no doubt upon our minds that it is at least *desirable* that the design of the last Legislature should be carried out. We are decidedly of the opinion that, if desirable, it is also practicable, and that as an appropriation will be required to extinguish liabilities to contractors and others, the small additional amount which will be necessary to complete the centre building and one wing—which is all that is now proposed—will not occasion any inconvenience or embarrassment to the treasury. We beg leave also to suggest an opinion founded upon conversations with large numbers of the people of the state, that but a short time can elapse before the need of such an institution will be still more sensibly felt than it now is, and that a true economy would be observed by continuing the erection of the building already commenced.

While, therefore, we must in candor admit, that if the question of *commencing* this work, were now presented for our consideration, we should hesitate long and deliberate carefully before recommending the project to the favorable notice of this House—we are not now placed in such an embarrassing position. If the work is discontinued a heavy loss of money is inevitable, and for that loss there is no reciprocal benefit. With a comparatively small increase of appropriations, we obtain a benefit vastly disproportioned to the increased expenditure.

In view of the above brief and imperfect statement of facts and estimates, and with a profound sense of our responsibility to the state and to society, we do respectfully submit, that New Jersey can well afford to erect and keep in active operation this asylum for her unfortunate



and erring children, who being thus removed from the influence of the tempter, may—and as experience in similar establishments has, in numerous instance proved, will—grow up to manhood and become, that surest, best defence of a free state, “a virtuous, intelligent yeomanry.”

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. M. WHITEHEAD, Essex,  
JOHN B. JOHNSON, Middlesex,  
BENJAMIN C. TATEM, Gloucester,  
J. VAN VORST, Hudson,  
BENJAMIN AYRES, Cumberland,  
MACKEY WILLIAMS, Cape May.

Trenton, Feb. 11, 1851.

## APPENDIX. (A)

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**GENTLEMEN :—**

The Assembly Committee on the House of Refuge desire to be furnished—

With a detailed and specific account of the contracts entered into for said building.

With an account of the general outline of the building contemplated by said contracts, both as regards its external form, as well as its internal arrangements.

The amount of work already executed and the valued cost of said complete work.

The quantity of materials delivered, and the amount of their value.

The period of time in which by the various contracts, the work is to be completed.

And, (as some suggestions have been made of a reduction in the contemplated plan,) they would ask how the buildings can be reduced with a proper regard to the objects contemplated in the law which authorized its construction. What will be the reduction thereby produced in the contracts? Will the contractors be willing to alter their contracts?

The necessity of presenting a complete and satisfactory report renders it proper that the Committee should be furnished with the information asked for, from some authentic source.

The Committee would likewise be thankful if you could furnish them with an idea of the probable cost of furniture and other expenditure

necessary for the entire completion of the object contemplated—these expenditures not being within the province of your appointment; this information is asked for as a favor, under the supposition that the matter has already engaged your attention.

A reply at your earliest convenience, will oblige yours,

BENJAMIN FRITTS, *Chairman,*

APPENDIX.

(20)

*To the Hon. Benjamin Fritts, Chairman of the Assembly Committee  
of the House of Refuge.*

SIR :—In the absence of Messrs. Lavender and Steadman, I have considered it my duty to give such information to your inquiries as I possibly can, from memory—Mr. Lavender having in his possession all copies of contracts and other papers pertaining to the House of Refuge.

I will state the water for the building is conveyed a distance of some fifteen hundred feet by means of two hydraulic rams, at a cost of nine hundred dollars. The excavations have been made, and the grading in front of the building completed, at a cost of seven hundred dollars. The foundations for the building, and the cross walls have been laid to the height of three feet. A large quantity of stone has been delivered on the ground—also several thousand brick and a large quantity of sand. Between six and seven thousand dollars has been paid on account of work and materials delivered. Contracts have been made for the delivery of all the stone, and carting the same; for the delivery of one million of hard brick, at five dollars per thousand; for laying the stone by the perch, and the brick by the thousand; for all the cut and hammered dressed stone; for the carpenters' work and materials; for the painting and glazing; for the iron and workmanship; for drawing the plans and specifications; the whole amounting to about fifty thousand dollars.

The plans and specifications herewith presented will give all necessary information in regard to the external form, as well as its internal arrangements.

The amount of work already executed and the valued cost of said completed work is out of my power to specify the contractors not being able to give the necessary information themselves.

The quantity of materials delivered, and the amount of their value, as before stated, consists of stone, brick, sand, and work done, as shown the Committee, when at the site.

No particular time has been fixed upon in the contracts, for finishing the building, each contractor being, however, bound to perform and fulfill the same without delay.

In answer to your questions, respecting a reduction of the contemplated work, no doubt remains with me but the same can be so reduced, and a proper regard paid to the objects contemplated in the law authorizing its construction, thereby reducing the amount of contracts about twenty thousand dollars.

In reply to the question, "Will the contractors be willing to alter their contracts?" I have no doubt they will agree so to do, provided they are allowed to finish the centre building and one of the wings.

I remain respectfully, your Ob't Servant.

SAM'L McCLURG.

February 6, 1851.

**POPULATION**  
**OF THE**  
**SEVERAL COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS**  
**IN THE**  
**STATE OF NEW JERSEY,**  
**ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF**  
**1850.**

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**Read January 30, 1851, and ordered to be printed.**

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**Trenton, N. J.**  
**PRINTED AT THE TRUE AMERICAN OFFICE.**  
**1851.**



*To the Senate and House of Assembly :*

In obedience to a resolution adopted by your honourable bodies, requiring an abstract of the population of this state, arranged by counties and townships, to be compiled from the returns of the Marshal of the United States now filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and taken during the year 1850, in pursuance of the laws of Congress, I respectfully submit the following report.

THOS. S. ALLISON,  
*Secretary of State.*

TRENTON, January 30, 1851.





*Population of the several Counties and Townships in the state of  
New Jersey, according to the Census of 1850.*

| ATLANTIC.               | 1850.         | 1840.         |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                         | No. of Inhab. | No. of Inhab. |
| Weymouth, .....         | 1,032         | 1,158         |
| Great Egg Harbor, ..... | 2,688         | 2,739         |
| Galloway, .....         | 2,268         | 2,208         |
| Hamilton, .....         | 2,058         | 1,565         |
| Mullica, .....          | 918           | 1,056         |
|                         | 8,964         | 8,726         |

**BERGEN.**

|                      |        |        |
|----------------------|--------|--------|
| Lodi, ..?            | 1,113  | 687    |
| Hackensack, .....    | 3,486  | 2,631  |
| New Barbadoes, ..... | 2,258  | 2,120  |
| Harrington, .....    | 1,195  | 1,128  |
| Franklin, .....      | 1,741  | 4,012  |
| Saddle River, .....  | 840    | 839    |
| Washington, .....    | 1,804  | 1,833  |
| Hohokus, .....       | 2,271  |        |
|                      | 14,708 | 13,250 |

| <b>BURLINGTON.</b>       | <b>1850.</b>         | <b>1840.</b>         |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                          | <b>No. of Inhab.</b> | <b>No. of Inhab.</b> |
| Chesterfield, .....      | 4,514                | 3,439                |
| Mausfield, .....         | 2,953                | 2,401                |
| Burlington, .....        | 5,399                | 3,434                |
| Springfield, .....       | 1,827                | 1,634                |
| New Honover, .....       | 2,245                | 3,045                |
| Northampton, .....       | 3,031                | 6,812                |
| Willingborough, .....    | 1,596                | 900                  |
| Chester, .....           | 3,598                | 2,603                |
| Washington, .....        | 2,008                | 1,630                |
| Little Egg Harbor, ..... | 2,020                | 1,878                |
| Evesham, .....           | 3,069                | 5,060                |
| Southampton, .....       | 3,545                |                      |
| Pemberton, .....         | 2,867                |                      |
| Medford, .....           | 3,025                |                      |
| Westampton, .....        | 1,507                |                      |
|                          | <b>43,204</b>        | <b>32,836</b>        |

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**CAPE MAY.**

|               |              |              |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Dennis, ..... | 1,604        | 1,350        |
| Upper, .....  | 1,341        | 1,217        |
| Middle, ..... | 1,884        | 1,624        |
| Lower, .....  | 1,603        | 1,133        |
|               | <b>6,432</b> | <b>5,324</b> |

| CAMDEN.             |               | 1850.        | 1840.         |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
|                     |               | No. of Inhab | No. of Inhab. |
| South Ward, } ..... | Camden, ..... | 4,242        | 3,366         |
| North " } .....     |               | 2,520        |               |
| Middle " } .....    |               | 2,856        |               |
| Newton, .....       |               | 2,421        | 1,864         |
| Waterford, .....    |               | 1,639        | 3,467         |
| Gloucester, .....   |               | 2,378        | 2,847         |
| Union, .....        |               | 3,284        | 1,075         |
| Delaware, .....     |               | 2,578        |               |
| Washington, .....   |               | 2,111        | 1,545         |
| Winslow, .....      |               | 1,540        |               |
|                     |               | 25,569       | 14,164        |

## CUMBERLAND.

|                             |               |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Stow Creek,</b> .....    | <b>1,093</b>  | <b>846</b>    |
| <b>Greenwich,</b> ... ..    | <b>1160</b>   | <b>918</b>    |
| <b>Hopewell,</b> .....      | <b>1,480</b>  | <b>2,209</b>  |
| <b>Deerfield,</b> .....     | <b>927</b>    | <b>2,621</b>  |
| <b>Fairfield,</b> .....     | <b>2,144</b>  | <b>1,935</b>  |
| <b>Millville,</b> .....     | <b>2,332</b>  | <b>1,771</b>  |
| <b>Downe,</b> .....         | <b>2,341</b>  | <b>1,920</b>  |
| <b>Maurice River,</b> ..... | <b>2,246</b>  | <b>2,143</b>  |
| <b>Bridgeton,</b> .....     | <b>2,246</b>  |               |
| <b>Cohansey,</b> .....      | <b>1,034</b>  |               |
|                             | <b>17,003</b> | <b>14,363</b> |

| ESSEX.                 |  | 1850.         | 1840.         |
|------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|
|                        |  | No. of Inhab. | No. of Inhab. |
| Caldwell, .....        |  | 2,375         | 2,183         |
| Livingston, .....      |  | 1,151         | 1,081         |
| Bloomfield, .....      |  | 3,385         | 2,528         |
| Orange, .....          |  | 4,387         | 3,269         |
| North Ward, } .....    |  | 9,180         |               |
| South " } .....        |  | 9,958         |               |
| East " } Newark, ..... |  | 6,172         | 17,303        |
| West " } .....         |  | 8,986         |               |
| Fifth " } .....        |  | 4,597         |               |
| Elizabeth, .....       |  | 5,583         | 4,184         |
| Springfield, .....     |  | 1,990         | 1,651         |
| Clinton, .....         |  | 2,507         | 1,974         |
| Westfield, .....       |  | 1,576         | 3,146         |
| New Providence, .....  |  | 1,217         | 833           |
| Union, .....           |  | 1,662         | 1,483         |
| Rahway, .....          |  | 3,310         | 2,536         |
| Belleville, .....      |  | 3,513         | 2,466         |
| Plainfield, .....      |  | 2,446         |               |
|                        |  | 73,995        | 44,637        |

### GLOUCESTER.

|                  |        |        |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| Harrison, .....  | 1,984  |        |
| Deptford, .....  | 3,360  | 2,570  |
| Greenwich, ..... | 3,066  | 2,958  |
| Woolwich, .....  | 3,259  | 3,676  |
| Franklin, .....  | 2,984  | 2,077  |
|                  | 14,653 | 11,281 |

**HUNTERDON.**

|                    | 1850.        | 1840.         |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
|                    | No. of Inhab | No. of Inhab. |
| Lambertville,..... | 1,417        |               |
| West Amwell,.....  | 1,173        | } 3,071       |
| East Amwell,.....  | 1,330        |               |
| Delaware,.....     | 2,553        | 2,305         |
| Raritan,.....      | 3,066        | 2,510         |
| Kingwood,.....     | 1,804        | 2,947         |
| Alexandria,.....   | 3,872        | 3,420         |
| Bethlehem,.....    | 2,786        | 2,371         |
| Lebanon,.....      | 2,123        | 3,848         |
| Franklin,.....     | 1,452        |               |
| Readington,.....   | 2,836        | 2,373         |
| Clinton,.....      | 2,352        |               |
| Tewksbury,.....    | 2,300        | 1,952         |
|                    | 29,064       | 24,797        |

**MERCER.**

|                             |        |         |
|-----------------------------|--------|---------|
| East Ward, } Trenton, ..... | 3,921  | } 4,021 |
| West " } .....              | 2,545  |         |
| Ewing,.....                 | 1,475  | 996     |
| Nottingham,.....            | 4,489  | 5,109   |
| East Windsor,.....          | 2,596  | 1,989   |
| West Windsor,.....          | 1,596  | 1,536   |
| Lawrence,.....              | 1,837  | 1,156   |
| Princeton,.....             | 3,029  | 3,055   |
| Hamilton,.....              | 2,807  |         |
| Hopewell,.....              | 3,696  | 3,213   |
|                             | 27,991 | 21,075  |

| <b>MIDDLESEX.</b>            | <b>1850.</b>         | <b>1840.</b>         |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                              | <b>No. of Inhab.</b> | <b>No. of Inhab.</b> |
| <b>North Brunswick,-----</b> | <b>10,020</b>        | <b>5,866</b>         |
| <b>South Brunswick,-----</b> | <b>3,389</b>         | <b>2,797</b>         |
| <b>Monroe,-----</b>          | <b>3,004</b>         | <b>2,453</b>         |
| <b>South Amboy,-----</b>     | <b>2,268</b>         | <b>1,825</b>         |
| <b>Woodbridge,-----</b>      | <b>5,376</b>         | <b>4,822</b>         |
| <b>Piscataway,-----</b>      | <b>2,976</b>         | <b>2,828</b>         |
| <b>Perth Amboy,-----</b>     | <b>1,638</b>         | <b>1,303</b>         |
|                              | <b>28,671</b>        | <b>21,894</b>        |

**MONMOUTH.**

|                             |               |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Freehold,-----</b>       | <b>2,631</b>  | <b>6,299</b>  |
| <b>Upper Freehold,-----</b> | <b>2,566</b>  | <b>5,026</b>  |
| <b>Middletown,-----</b>     | <b>3,245</b>  | <b>6,063</b>  |
| <b>Shrewsbury,-----</b>     | <b>3,180</b>  | <b>5,914</b>  |
| <b>Howell,-----</b>         | <b>4,058</b>  | <b>4,699</b>  |
| <b>Millstone,-----</b>      | <b>1,675</b>  |               |
| <b>Atlantic,-----</b>       | <b>1,493</b>  |               |
| <b>Marlborough,-----</b>    | <b>1,553</b>  |               |
| <b>Manalapan,-----</b>      | <b>1,902</b>  |               |
| <b>Raritan,-----</b>        | <b>4,164</b>  |               |
| <b>Ocean,-----</b>          | <b>3,767</b>  |               |
|                             | <b>30,234</b> | <b>32,873</b> |

| MORRIS.           | 1850.         | 1840.         |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                   | No. of Inhab. | No. of Inhab. |
| Morris, -----     | 4,997         | 4,006         |
| Chatham, -----    | 2,436         | 2,138         |
| Hanover, -----    | 3,608         | 3,908         |
| Pequannock, ----- | 4,118         | 5,227         |
| Randolph, -----   | 2,672         | 1,792         |
| Jefferson, -----  | 1,358         | 1,410         |
| Roxbury, -----    | 2,269         | 2,230         |
| Washington, ----- | 2,502         | 2,451         |
| Chester, -----    | 1,344         | 1,321         |
| Mendham, -----    | 1,726         | 1,378         |
| Rockaway, -----   | 3,143         |               |
|                   | 30,173        | 25,861        |

## OCEAN.

|                 |        |       |
|-----------------|--------|-------|
| Jackson, -----  | 1,334  |       |
| Plumsted, ----- | 1,615  |       |
| Stafford, ----- | 1,384  | 2,141 |
| Union, -----    | 1,759  |       |
| Dover, -----    | 2,393  | 2,731 |
| Brick, -----    | 1,558  |       |
|                 | 10,043 |       |



| PASSAIC.            | 1850.         | 1840.         |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                     | No. of Inhab. | No. of Inhab. |
| Acquackanonk, ..... | 2,941         | 2,473         |
| Paterson, .....     | 11,341        | 7,598         |
| Manchester, .....   | 2,787         | 3,105         |
| Pompton, .....      | 1,720         | 1,437         |
| West Milford, ..... | 2,624         | 2,108         |
| Wayne, .....        | 1,164         |               |
|                     | 22,577        | 16,721        |

## SALEM.

|                              |        |        |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Salem, .....                 | 3,052  | 2,006  |
| Elsinborough, .....          | 655    | 526    |
| Mannington, .....            | 2,187  | 2,064  |
| Lower Alloway's Creek, ..... | 1,413  | 1,252  |
| Lower Penn's Neck, .....     | 1,429  | 1,219  |
| Upper Penn's Neck, .....     | 2,422  | 1,864  |
| Upper Alloway's Creek, ..... | 2,572  | 2,237  |
| Pilesgrove, .....            | 2,962  | 2,477  |
| Pittsgrove, .....            | 1,151  | 2,390  |
| Upper Pittsgrove, .....      | 1,657  |        |
|                              | 19,500 | 16,035 |

| SOMERSET.           | 1850.         | 1840.         |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                     | No. of Inhab. | No. of Inhab. |
| Bridgewater, .....  | 4,070         | 3,986         |
| Bernards, .....     | 2,263         | 2,059         |
| Franklin, .....     | 3,062         | 3,878         |
| Bedminster, .....   | 1,819         | 1,589         |
| Hillsborough, ..... | 3,405         | 2,857         |
| Montgomery, .....   | 1,763         | 1,481         |
| Warren, .....       | 2,148         | 1,601         |
| Branchburgh, .....  | 1,138         |               |
|                     | 19,668        | 17,451        |

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**SUSSEX.**

|                   |        |        |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| Montague, .....   | 1,008  | 1,025  |
| Sandiston, .....  | 1,327  | 1,209  |
| Walpack, .....    | 783    | 728    |
| Frankford, .....  | 1,941  | 2,410  |
| Newton, .....     | 3,276  | 3,857  |
| Vernon, .....     | 2,619  | 2,395  |
| Hardiston, .....  | 1,344  | 2,831  |
| Green, .....      | 823    | 777    |
| Stillwater, ..... | 1,749  | 1,476  |
| Byram, .....      | 1,339  | 1,153  |
| Sparta, .....     | 1,921  |        |
| Lafayette, .....  | 928    |        |
| Wantage, .....    | 3,932  | 3,908  |
|                   | 23,990 | 21,769 |

| HUDSON.             | 1850.         | 1840.         |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                     | No. of Inhab. | No. of Inhab. |
| Jersey City, .....  | 6,856         | 3,033         |
| Harrison, .....     | 1,344         | 1,173         |
| Bergen, .....       | 2,801         | 5,230         |
| Van Vorst, .....    | 4,619         |               |
| North Bergen, ..... | 3,576         |               |
| Hoboken, .....      | 2,678         |               |
|                     | 21,874        | 9,436         |

### WARREN.

|                      |        |        |
|----------------------|--------|--------|
| Greenwich, .....     | 3,749  | 2,902  |
| Mansfield, .....     | 1,615  | 3,057  |
| Independence, .....  | 2,622  | 2,140  |
| Hardwick, .....      | 727    | 1,957  |
| Oxford, .....        | 1,719  | 2,855  |
| Knowlton, .....      | 1,356  | 2,310  |
| Frelinghuysen, ..... | 1,275  |        |
| Pahaquary, .....     | 460    | 292    |
| Hope, .....          | 1,756  | 1,903  |
| Franklin, .....      | 1,573  | 1,348  |
| Harmony, .....       | 1,564  | 1,602  |
| Blairstown, .....    | 1,405  |        |
| Belvidere, .....     | 1,002  |        |
| Washington, .....    | 1,567  |        |
|                      | 22,390 | 20,366 |

*Population of the several Counties.*

|                   | 1850.   | 1840.   |
|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Atlantic,-----    | 8,964   | 8,726   |
| Bergen, -----     | 14,708  | 13,250  |
| Burlington, ----- | 43,204  | 32,836  |
| Camden,-----      | 25,569  | 14,164  |
| Cape May, -----   | 6,432   | 5,324   |
| Cumberland, ----- | 17,003  | 14,363  |
| Essex,-----       | 73,995  | 44,637  |
| Gloucester,-----  | 14,653  | 11,281  |
| Hudson, -----     | 21,874  | 9,436   |
| Hunterdon,-----   | 29,064  | 24,797  |
| Mercer, -----     | 27,991  | 21,075  |
| Middlesex,-----   | 28,671  | 21,894  |
| Monmouth, -----   | 30,234  | 32,873  |
| Morris,-----      | 30,173  | 25,861  |
| Ocean, -----      | 10,043  |         |
| Passaic, -----    | 22,577  | 16,721  |
| Salem, -----      | 19,500  | 16,035  |
| Somerset, -----   | 19,668  | 17,451  |
| Sussex,-----      | 23,990  | 21,769  |
| Warren, -----     | 22,390  | 20,366  |
|                   | 490,703 | 372,859 |



**SUPPLEMENTS**  
**TO THE**  
**TAX AND SCHOOL LAWS**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE OF NEW JERSEY.**

**APPROVED MARCH 14, 1851.**



**TRENTON:**  
**PRINTED BY MORRIS R. HAMILTON.**  
**1851.**



# SUPPLEMENTS TO THE TAX AND SCHOOL LAWS.

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**A Supplement to the act entitled, "An act concerning Taxes," approved  
April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.**

**1. BE IT ENACTED** *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That a poll tax of fifty cents shall be assessed upon every white male inhabitant of this state of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

**2. And be it enacted**, That all lands and all personal estate within this state, whether owned by individuals or by corporations, shall be liable to taxation, subject to the exemptions herein after specified, and shall be assessed at the actual value thereof, at such rate per dollar as will be sufficient to produce the sum required, after deducting the poll tax.

**3. And be it enacted**, That the term real estate, as used in this act, shall be construed to include all lands, all water power thereon or appurtenant thereto, and all buildings or erections thereon, affixed to the same, trees and underwood growing thereon, and all mines, quarries, and all fisheries.

**4. And be it enacted**, That the term personal estate, as used in this act, shall be construed to include goods and chattels of every description, including steamboats and other vessels, money, debts due from solvent debtors, whether on contract, note, bond, or mortgage, public stocks and stocks in corporations, whether within or without this state.

**5. And be it enacted**, That the following persons and property shall be exempt from taxation, *viz* :



I. The property of the United States and of the state of New Jersey, and of all the counties, townships, cities, and boroughs in said state.

II. All colleges, academies, or seminaries of learning, public libraries, school houses, and all buildings erected and used for religious worship, the lands whereupon the same are erected, the furniture thereof, and the personal property used therein; pews in churches, grave yards not exceeding ten acres of ground, and all buildings erected and used exclusively for charitable purposes, with the lands on which they are erected and the furniture used therein; also the engines and apparatus of any individual or company used for extinguishing fires.

III. The polls of all revolutionary soldiers.

IV. So much of the property of incorporated companies, represented by the capital stock thereof, as by virtue of this act is taxed in the hands of the stockholders.

V. The polls of persons who, by reason of age, infirmity, or poverty, are (in the judgment of the commissioners of appeal in cases of taxation) unable to pay taxes.

6. *And be it enacted*, That the personal tax shall be assessed upon each inhabitant liable to a personal tax in the township or ward where he resides at the time of the assessment; and every person shall be assessed in the township or ward where he resides when the assessment is made, for all lands then owned by him within said township or ward, either occupied by him or wholly unoccupied; and when the line between two townships or wards divides a farm or lot, the same shall be taxed, if occupied, in the township or ward where the occupant resides; and if unoccupied, each part shall be assessed in the township or ward in which the same shall lie, and this whether such division line be a township or ward line, or also a county line.

7. *And be it enacted*, That every person shall be assessed in the township or ward where he resides when the assessment is made, for all personal estate owned by him, including also all personal estate in his possession or under his control, as trustee, guardian, executor, or administrator: that the personal estate of every incorporated company liable to

taxation shall be assessed in the township or ward where the principal office shall be ; or if such company have no principal office or place of transacting its financial concerns, then in the township or ward where the operations of such company are carried on ; and where the tolls of any bridge, turnpike, railroad, or canal company are collected in several townships or wards, the personal estate of such company shall be assessed in the township or ward in which the treasurer or other officer authorized to discharge the general pecuniary obligations of said company resides ; and the real estate of incorporated companies liable to taxation shall be assessed in the township or ward in which the same shall lie, in the same manner as the real estate of individuals.

8. *And be it enacted*, That the assessor of every township or ward shall, between the days prescribed by law, annually ascertain, by diligent inquiry and according to the best of his ability, the names of all the taxable inhabitants in their respective townships or wards, and also all the taxable property, real and personal, within the same, and set down in his duplicate, in four separate columns, and according to the best information in his power—

I. In the first column, the names of all the taxable inhabitants in the township or ward, as the case may be.

II. In the second column, the quantity of land to be taxed to each person.

III. In the third column, the full value of such land, according to the definition of the term real estate, as given in the third section of this act.

IV. In the fourth column, the value of all the taxable personal property owned by such person, and that from such valuation of real and personal estate there shall be deducted the whole amount of the debts due and owing by the owner thereof.

9. *And be it enacted*, That where a person is assessed, as trustee, guardian, executor, or administrator, he shall be assessed as such with the addition to his name of his representative character, and such assessment shall be carried out in a separate line from his individual assessment ; and in cases where the same property is held by several trustees, guardians,

or executors, only one of them shall be taxed for the same, and such property shall be assessed in the hands of such one of said executors, or guardians, or trustees, as have the actual possession or control of such property, or the bonds, mortgages, or other securities by which the same is held.

10. *And be it enacted*, That if any person, whose real or personal estate is liable to taxation, shall, at any time before the assessor hath completed his assessment, make oath or affirmation before the assessor, who is hereby authorized to administer the same, that the value of his real and personal estate, after deducting his debts due and owing, does not exceed a certain sum, specifying the same, it shall be the duty of the assessor to value such real or personal estate, or both, as the case may be, at the sums specified in the affidavit, and no more.

11. *And be it enacted*, That when any person, objecting to such assessments, shall not previously have made affidavit concerning the value of his property, as aforesaid, he shall be at liberty to make such oath or affirmation before the commissioners of appeal in case of taxation; and said commissioners, on such affidavit, shall reduce the assessment to the sum specified in the affidavit; and all affidavits mentioned in this and the next preceding section, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of said township or ward.

12. *And be it enacted*, That if the person objecting to the assessment can show, by other proof than his own affidavit, to the satisfaction of the commissioners of appeals, or a majority of them, that such assessment is erroneous, the commissioners shall alter the same, without requiring the affidavit of the person objecting.

13. *And be it enacted*, That when any money shall be directed to be assessed for state or county purposes, it shall be the duty of the assessors of the several townships and wards, in every county, to meet at the time prescribed by law, in every year, at the place of holding the court of common pleas in such county, and then and there to ascertain the amount of the tax required by law to be rated in the assessment to be made, and to compute the value of the real and personal estates liable to taxation, as taken by the as-

essor of each township or ward, and thereby to fix and adjust the proportion or quota of tax to be levied and collected in each township or ward : and it shall be the duty of said assessors, at such meeting, to make out two abstracts of the value of taxable real and personal property in each township or ward, which shall be signed by every assessor present, and on the same day delivered to the county collector, who shall lay one of the said abstracts before the legislature of the state, as now required by law ; and the said assessors shall also, within fifteen days after such meeting, deliver to the township collector a true transcript or duplicate of said assessment, as is now required.

14. *And be it enacted*, That all taxes assessed under this act shall be collected in the manner provided in the act to which this is a supplement ; and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

15. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately.

**A Supplement to the act entitled, "An act to establish Public Schools."**

1. **BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of the school fund to appropriate, in the manner provided for in the first section of the act to which this is a supplement, the sum of forty thousand dollars every year for the support of public schools in this state; which sum shall be apportioned among the several counties, in the ratio of the population thereof, as ascertained by the last preceding census.

2. *And be it enacted*, That the treasurer of this state is hereby directed to pay to the trustees of the school fund, on or before the first day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and on or before the first day of April of every year thereafter, the sum of forty thousand dollars, to be appropriated by them, in addition to the forty thousand dollars appropriated out of the annual income of the school fund, for the support of public schools in this state.

3. *And be it enacted*, That in case the board of chosen freeholders in any county of this state shall neglect to appoint a board of examiners, then it shall be the duty of the town superintendent, in connection with the trustees of the several school districts in such county, to meet at such times, in any school district, as the town superintendent shall appoint, to examine and license by certificate, under the hands and seals of the said town superintendent and trustees, or a majority of such of them as shall attend at the time appointed, a suitable person or persons as teachers of public schools within said district, having regard always to their scholarship and moral character, which license shall be restricted to the district where the same may be given, and may be revoked and renewed at the pleasure of the said town superintendent and trustees, or a majority of them; and no teacher shall be entitled to receive any amount of the public money, unless possessed of such license.

4. *And be it enacted*, That the board of chosen freeholders shall, in the manner directed by the third section of the

act to which this is a supplement, apportion among the several townships in their respective counties the money received from the treasurer for public schools, in the ratio of the number of children between the ages of five and eighteen years, as shall be ascertained by the last annual returns made to the several town superintendents, a copy of which return shall be transmitted by the same town superintendents to the boards of chosen freeholders of the respective counties.

5. *And be it enacted*, That the district trustees shall, in the manner prescribed by the ninth section of the act to which this is a supplement, make out a list of the children between the ages of five and eighteen years, and transmit the same to the town superintendents; and apportionments of the school money shall be made by the town superintendents among the several school districts, in the ratio of the children therein between the ages of five and eighteen years, unless otherwise made, as herein after authorized.

6. *And be it enacted*, That the inhabitants of the several townships in this state are hereby authorized, at their annual town meetings, to raise, by tax or otherwise, in addition to the amount apportioned to their use, such further sum of money as they may deem proper for the support of public schools, not exceeding three dollars for each child contained in the lists transmitted by the several district trustees to the town superintendents in the year previous to holding said town meetings; and it shall be the duty of the several town superintendents to report to the said town meetings the number of said children.

7. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the trustees of the several school districts to apply the money apportioned to their respective districts, or raised therein, to the establishing and maintenance of free schools in said district, in which shall be taught, free of charge, all the children between the ages of five and eighteen desirous of attending the same, except such part thereof as shall be otherwise applied by virtue of the provisions herein contained.

8. *And be it enacted*, That the taxable inhabitants of the several school districts shall, at their annual district meetings, elect, by plurality of votes, three persons, being residents and

tax payers in said district, to be trustees of said districts; and, at the first election held after this act shall take effect, they shall elect one of said trustees to hold his office for one year, one to hold his office for two years, and one to hold his office for three years, and afterwards one trustee shall be elected annually, to hold his office for three years; and in case of any vacancy, the same shall be filled by the election of a trustee to hold for the unexpired term; *provided*, that the trustees may fill a vacancy by choosing a trustee to hold his office until the next annual meeting.

9. *And be it enacted*, That when the trustees of any school district shall desire to become incorporated, they shall adopt a name, and, together with the town superintendent of the township or townships in which said district is situate, they shall make and sign a certificate containing a description of the boundaries of said district, and the name by them adopted, which certificate shall be recorded by the clerk of the county within which said district is situate, and thereupon the said trustees and their successors shall, by the name so adopted, be a body politic and corporate, capable of suing and being sued, of making and using a common seal, of taking and holding such real estate as may be necessary for school houses, and of disposing thereof, and of taking, holding, and disposing of any other estate, real and personal, that may be devised, bequeathed, or given to them for the use of public schools in said district.

10. *And be it enacted*, That whenever the trustees of any school district shall become incorporated, the said district shall not be abolished or altered without the consent of a majority of the taxable inhabitants of said district; and in case the same shall be abolished or altered, the town superintendents and the trustees shall make and sign a certificate thereof, and have the same recorded by the clerk of the county in which said district is situate.

11. *And be it enacted*, That in case the trustees of any incorporated school district shall desire to purchase land, to build a school house thereon, or to build or enlarge a school house, or to expend in repairs a larger sum in any one year than twenty dollars, or to pay existing debts, or to dispose

of or mortgage a school house, or to raise additional money for such purposes, or for maintaining free schools in said district, such trustees may call a meeting of the taxable inhabitants of said district, at some public place therein, by notices, signed by at least two of said trustees, setting forth the time and place and the purposes of such meeting, and set up in at least three public places in said district ten days before the day of meeting; and the said inhabitants, so met, shall have power, by the consent of two-thirds of those present, to authorize the trustees of said district to purchase land, to build a school house thereon, or to build, or enlarge, repair, sell, or mortgage a school house or school houses, and to appropriate the money apportioned to said district, or any part thereof, for that purpose, or to borrow money therefor, and to raise by taxation any such sum of money as two-thirds of the inhabitants so assembled shall agree to, in addition to the money apportioned to said district; and in case any money shall be ordered by a vote of two-thirds of said meeting to be raised by taxation, two, at least, of said trustees shall make out and sign a certificate thereof, under oath or affirmation, that the same is correct and true, and deliver the same to the assessor or assessors of the township or townships in which said district is situate; which said assessor or assessors shall assess on the estates of the inhabitants of said school district, and on all lands liable to be taxed therein, in the same manner as township taxes are assessed, such sum of money as shall have been ordered to be raised by the said meeting, in the manner aforesaid; which said money shall be assessed, levied, and collected at the time and in the same manner as other township moneys are or may be assessed, levied, and collected; and it shall be the duty of the collector or collectors of the township or townships in which said district is situate to pay over all moneys by him or them received, which shall have been assessed by virtue of such vote of a district meeting as aforesaid, to the superintendents of the township or townships in which said district is situate, for the use of said district, to be paid out, on the order of the trustees thereof, for the purposes directed by the district meeting so held as aforesaid.



12. *And be it enacted*, That the state superintendent of public schools shall have power to decide any disputes or controversies that may arise respecting the true construction of this act and the act to which this is a supplement, and his decision, made in writing, and by him signed, and approved in writing by the attorney general, and delivered to any town superintendent or district trustee, shall be conformed to by all persons having notice thereof, until a different decision shall be made by the supreme court or any circuit court of this state.

13. *And be it enacted*, That so much of the act to which this is a supplement, or any other act, as conflicts with the provisions herein contained, is hereby repealed; *provided*, that nothing in this supplement contained shall repeal or alter the provisions of any act providing for or regulating public schools, or taxation for school purposes, in any particular city, borough, township, ward, or district of this state.

14. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately.

12

**REPORT**

OF THE

**JOINT COMMITTEE**

UPON THE

**APPORTIONMENT**

OF

**MEMBERS**

OF THE

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NEW JERSEY,**

UNDER THE

**CENSUS OF 1850.**

**Read and ordered to be printed, March 6th, 1851.**

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**TRENTON:**  
**PRINTED AT THE "TRUE AMERICAN" OFFICE.**  
**1851.**



# REPORT.

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The Joint Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the apportionment of members of the General Assembly, under the recent census, REPORT :

That they recommend the apportionment of the members of Assembly among the counties, to be elected by the county at large, and not by single districts, as more consonant to the habits and feelings of the people of this state, as being more susceptible of an equable and fair apportionment, and as being the plan contemplated by the constitution.

That in apportioning the members among the counties, they have adopted a ratio that would, by a fair division, make the General Assembly the full number limited by the constitution ; because they are of opinion that this number is not too large for safe and convenient action, and because the ratio that deprives the fewest counties of their ancient number of representatives will give the least dissatisfaction.

For this purpose your committee have adopted the ratio of one member for every eight thousand two hundred and fifty inhabitants, and one for every fraction in a county, remaining after the apportionment of one representative to every whole number, when such fraction exceeds the one half of that number.

This rule both substantially and literally complies with the requirements of the constitution, that the apportionment shall be made among the counties, as nearly as may be, according to the number of their inhabitants ; and it is a rule that must address itself to every mind as fair and just.

They report herewith, as directed, a bill drawn according to this rule, which gives to each county its number of members, as follows : To Bergen, two ; to Passaic, three ; to Hudson, three ; to Essex, nine ; to Sussex, three ; to Warren, three ; to Hunterdon, four ; to Morris, four ; to Somerset, two ; to Middlesex, three ; to Mercer, three ; to Monmouth, four ; to Ocean, one ; to Burlington, five ; to Gloucester, two ; to Atlantic, one ; to Camden, three ; to Salem, two ; to Cumberland, two, and to Cape May, one.

Your committee have annexed to this their report, a tabular statement, showing the population of each county, and the fractions represented and unrepresented in each.

DATED March 5th, 1851.

A. O. ZABRISKIE.  
 JOHN A. BLEECKER.  
 JNO. MANNERS.  
 JOHN MARLOW.  
 JOHN HUYLER.  
 WILLIAM BROWN.  
 JNO. C. BEARDSLEY.  
 BERNARD CONNOLLY.

***TABULAR STATEMENT showing the Population of each County, the number of Representatives in each, and the Fractions represented and not represented.***

| Counties.         | Population. | Rep's of whole numbers. | Fractions Represented. | Rep's of Fractions. | Total Representation | Fractions not Represented. |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Bergen, .....     | 14,708      | 1                       | 6,458                  | 1                   | 2                    |                            |
| Passaic, .....    | 22,577      | 2                       | 6,077                  | 1                   | 3                    |                            |
| Hudson, .....     | 21,874      | 2                       | 5,374                  | 1                   | 3                    |                            |
| Essex, .....      | 73,995      | 8                       | 7,995                  | 1                   | 9                    |                            |
| Sussex, .....     | 23,990      | 2                       | 7,490                  | 1                   | 3                    |                            |
| Warren, .....     | 22,390      | 2                       | 5,890                  | 1                   | 3                    |                            |
| Hunterdon, .....  | 29,064      | 3                       | 4,314                  | 1                   | 4                    |                            |
| Morris, .....     | 30,173      | 3                       | 5,423                  | 1                   | 4                    |                            |
| Somerset, .....   | 19,668      | 2                       |                        |                     | 2                    | 3,168                      |
| Middlesex, .....  | 28,671      | 3                       |                        |                     | 3                    | 3,921                      |
| Mercer, .....     | 27,991      | 3                       |                        |                     | 3                    | 3,241                      |
| Monmouth, .....   | 30,234      | 3                       | 5,481                  | 1                   | 4                    |                            |
| Ocean, .....      | 10,043      | 1                       |                        |                     | 1                    | 1,793                      |
| Burlington, ..... | 43,204      | 5                       |                        |                     | 5                    | 1,954                      |
| Gloucester, ..... | 14,653      | 1                       | 6,403                  | 1                   | 2                    |                            |
| Atlantic, .....   | 8,964       | 1                       |                        |                     | 1                    | 714                        |
| Camden, .....     | 25,569      | 3                       |                        |                     | 3                    | 819                        |
| Salem, .....      | 19,500      | 2                       |                        |                     | 2                    | 3,000                      |
| Cumberland, ..... | 17,003      | 2                       |                        |                     | 2                    | 503                        |
| Cape May, .....   | 6,432       |                         | 6,432                  | 1                   | 1                    |                            |
|                   | 490,703     | 49                      | 67,340                 | 11                  | 60                   | 19,113                     |









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REPORT OF THE  
**Committee of Ways and Means**  
UPON THE FINANCES OF THE  
STATE OF NEW JERSEY, 1851.

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13  
**REPORT**

**OF THE**

**COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS**

**UPON THE**

**FINANCES OF THE STATE.**

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**Made to the House of Assembly, March 8, 1851.**

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**TRENTON:**

**PRINTED BY MORRIS R. HAMILTON.**

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**1851.**



## REPORT.

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The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom were referred the following resolution, *viz* :

*“Resolved, That the report on the State Treasurer’s accounts be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report, as soon as convenient, an account of the present financial condition of the state, and an estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the present year,”* report—

That on the first day of January, of the present year, there existed in the Treasury the following available assets :

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1st. In bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad Companies, (payable \$17,000 on the 1st September, 1864, and \$40,000 on the 1st July, 1870,) and bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, the sum of, | \$57,000.00 |
| 2d. Bonds and mortgages on the late government property, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum,                                                                                                                                    | 4,276.31    |
| 3d. Cash in bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the state,                                                                                                                                                                            | 13,002.30   |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <hr/>       |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | \$74,278.61 |

Against which there exists the following liabilities :

For amount borrowed by the Treasurer prior to the year 1847, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum,

\$37,000.00

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |             |              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| One year's interest thereon,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | \$2,220.00  |              |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <hr/>       | \$39,220.00  |
| For money borrowed from the<br>School Fund prior to the 27th<br>January, 1845,                                                                                                                                                                                  | \$25,595.82 |              |
| Six years' interest thereon,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 9,214.44    |              |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <hr/>       | 34,810.26    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |             | <hr/>        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |             | \$74,030.26  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |             | <hr/>        |
| Leaving a balance of assets over liabilities of                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |             | \$248.35     |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |             | <hr/>        |
| That the probable receipts from all sources, from<br>1st January, 1851, to 1st January, 1852, will<br>be (as per Schedule A, annexed),                                                                                                                          |             | \$108,758.93 |
| And the probable expenditure, as per Sched-<br>ule B,                                                                                                                                                                                                           |             | 100,803.47   |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |             | <hr/>        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |             | \$7,954.86   |
| Add thereto the balance of assets over liabilities,                                                                                                                                                                                                             |             | 248.35       |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |             | <hr/>        |
| Will leave the sum of                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |             | \$8,203.21   |
| to meet any extraordinary appropriations made by the pre-<br>sent legislature, and leaving the state out of debt on the 1st<br>January, 1852.                                                                                                                   |             |              |
| If the legislature should deem it inexpedient at this time<br>to provide for the payment of the debt due prior to 1847, it<br>will no doubt deem it proper to pay off the debt due to the<br>School Fund, which has been kept, and is now in the Trea-<br>sury. |             |              |
| In that case the sum to be paid will be the prin-<br>cipal of that debt, appearing on the books of<br>the Treasury,                                                                                                                                             |             | \$25,595.82  |
| Six years' simple interest,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |             | 9,214.44     |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |             | <hr/>        |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |             | \$34,810.26  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |             | <hr/>        |

In order to pay off the said debt, the bonds of the Joint Companies may be transferred to the School Fund, the trus-

tees of the School Fund paying the difference into the Treasury.

The payment of this debt will place the finances of the state in the following condition :

|                                |             |              |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Joint Companies' bonds,        | \$57,000.00 |              |
| Deduct sum paid School Fund,   | 34,810.26   |              |
|                                | <hr/>       | \$22,199.74  |
| Cash in Treasury,              |             | 13,002.30    |
| Bonds and mortgages,           |             | 4,276.31     |
|                                |             | <hr/>        |
|                                |             | \$39,468.35  |
| Add estimated receipts,        |             | 108,758.33   |
|                                |             | <hr/>        |
|                                |             | \$148,226.68 |
| Deduct estimated expenditures, |             | 100,803.47   |
|                                |             | <hr/>        |
|                                |             | \$47,423.21  |
|                                |             | <hr/>        |

All which is respectfully submitted.

E. S. DOUGHTY,  
W. M. WHITEHEAD,  
JOEL MOORE.

Dated March 7, 1851.



**Schedule A.**

*Receipts from January 1, 1851, to January 1, 1852, estimated from the receipts of the year 1850.*

|                                                                           |             |              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Camden and Amboy Railroad, for transit duties,                            | \$35,301.58 |              |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad, for dividends on 1000 shares,                  | 10,000.00   |              |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad, for interest on joint bonds,                   | 3,420.00    |              |
| Delaware and Raritan Canal, for transit duties,                           | 22,122.32   |              |
| Delaware and Raritan Canal, for dividends on 1000 shares stock,           | 10,000.00   |              |
|                                                                           | <hr/>       | \$80,843.90  |
| New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for transit duties,       | \$11,875.65 |              |
| New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for tax on capital stock, | 10,000.00   |              |
|                                                                           | <hr/>       | 21,875.65    |
| Surplus earnings of state prison,                                         |             | 3,000.00     |
| Interest on bond and mortgage for government lot,                         |             | 138.78       |
| Paterson and Hudson River Railroad, tax on capital stock,                 |             | 2,500.00     |
| Pedlers' licenses,                                                        |             | 400.00       |
|                                                                           |             | <hr/>        |
|                                                                           |             | \$108,758.33 |
|                                                                           |             | <hr/>        |

## Schedule B.

*Disbursements from January 1, 1851, to January 1, 1852,  
estimated from the disbursements of the year 1850.*

### ORDINARY EXPENSES:

|                                                               |             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| State account,                                                | \$5,000.00  |
| Transportation and costs on convicts sent to state<br>prison, | 7,650.00    |
| Legislature,                                                  | 18,000.00   |
| Incidental,                                                   | 6,200.00    |
| Deaf and dumb,                                                | 2,500.00    |
| Blind,                                                        | 2,500.00    |
| Pensions,                                                     | 1,600.00    |
| Interest on loans prior to 1847,                              | 2,220.00    |
| Postage,                                                      | 200.00      |
| Printing,                                                     | 5,000.00    |
| Salaries,                                                     | 15,500.00   |
| Court of errors and appeals,                                  | 2,500.00    |
| Arsenal,                                                      | 650.00      |
| Library,                                                      | 500.00      |
| Salaries lunatic asylum,                                      | 3,100.00    |
| State prison (salaries of officers),                          | 7,288.00    |
|                                                               | <hr/>       |
|                                                               | \$80,508.00 |

### EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES:

|                                                                         |              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| State prison repairs,                                                   | \$500.00     |
| Commissioners to build house of re-<br>fuge (balance of appropriation), | 7,000.00     |
| Appropriation to A. Gifford, esq., for<br>digest,                       | 2,000.00     |
|                                                                         | <hr/>        |
|                                                                         | 9,500.00     |
| Appropriation asked by managers of<br>lunatic asylum,                   | \$9,992.00   |
| Books for law library, per resolution<br>of 1850,                       | 803.47       |
|                                                                         | <hr/>        |
|                                                                         | 10,795.47    |
|                                                                         | <hr/>        |
|                                                                         | \$100,803.47 |
|                                                                         | <hr/>        |







*Report of the Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Block of Stone to be furnished by the State of New Jersey to the National Monument, now being erected to the memory of Washington, at the city of Washington.*

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the block of stone to be furnished by New Jersey to the National Monument, now being erected to the memory of Washington, at the city of Washington, beg leave to report—

That your committee have duly and faithfully considered the subject committed to their charge. They have viewed and examined the block of stone procured by his Excellency Governor Haines, pursuant to a resolution of the legislature, of February 23, 1850. The block, as we are informed by his Excellency, is four feet in length by two feet in width, of the finest light brown free stone, taken from the quarry at Little Falls, from whence the stone with which that magnificent structure, Trinity Church, was erected, in the city of New York, and was obtained through the liberality of Mr. William H. Harris. The committee cannot withhold their entire satisfaction and approbation of the block of stone procured.

The design, we are informed by his Excellency, was furnished by Mr. John G. Hall, of Newark, and executed in

*bas relief*, under the direction of Mr. Amos Wilcox, and consists simply of the arms of New Jersey beneath a semi-circle of laurels upon a band; on the two upper corners are shields resting on military trophies, on which are inscribed the words, "Trenton, December 26, 1776," and "Monmouth, June, 1778," commemorative of *two* of the principal battles in the state, in which Washington was personally present.—Beneath is the name of the state in large capitals, above 1776, the year of its accession to the Union.

Your committee highly approve of the general design, as far as it goes. But your committee deeply regret that *two other* important battles, in one of which Washington was *personally present*, and in which his heroic bravery and military skill were so eminently distinguished, were not noticed in the design referred to; we mean "Princeton" and "Springfield." In no instance, perhaps, during our Revolutionary struggle was the life of our immortal hero so eminently perilled as in the battle of Princeton. It is but justice to his Excellency to state, that he informed us that he desired that the names of Princeton and Springfield should be inserted, but that the designer assured him that it could not be done without marring the symmetry of the design.

Your committee, however, have learned from Mr. Wilcox that the names of these memorable battles, *Princeton* and *Springfield*, together with their dates, can be added at the two lower corners, upon shields corresponding to the names Trenton and Monmouth, with their dates, upon shields in the two upper corners, without in the slightest degree marring the symmetry of the whole design. Your committee would therefore recommend the appointment of a committee of the Senate, with instructions to call to their assistance Mr. Wilcox, and have the battles of Princeton

and Springfield added to the design (if practicable) on the said block of stone, in the manner suggested.

February 5, 1851.

JNO. MANNERS,  
W. C. ALEXANDER,  
E. Y. ROGERS.





**JOINT**

**RULES AND ORDERS**

**OF**

**THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

**OF NEW JERSEY,**

**OF THE SESSION OF 1851.**

---

**Trenton, N. J.**  
**PRINTED AT THE TRUE AMERICAN OFFICE.**  
**1851.**

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# JOINT RULES

AND

## ORDERS OF BOTH HOUSES.

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1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one house and dissented to in the other, if either house shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other house shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committees shall, at a convenient hour to be agreed on by their respective chairmen, meet in conference, and state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. After each house shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution is lost.

3. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one house, is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be sent to the house in which the same may have passed.

4. Each house, in which any bill or resolution shall have passed, shall transmit therewith to the other house, all papers and documents relating to the same.

5. When a message shall be sent from either house to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the house by the door-keeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it may be sent.

6. After a bill shall have passed both houses, it shall be delivered by the Clerk of the Assembly, or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in the one house or the other,

to a *Joint Committee on Passed Bills*, of two from each house, appointed as a standing committee for that purpose, and shall be presented by the said committee to the Governor for his approbation, it being first endorsed on the back of the bill, certifying in which house the same originated: which endorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk, as the case may be, of the house in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the journal of each house. The said committee shall report the day of presentation to the Governor; which time shall also be carefully entered on the journal of each house.

**RULES**

151

**OF**

**THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**OF THE**

**LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY.**

**SESSION OF 1851.**

.....  
**Adopted, January 16, 1851, and ordered to be printed.**  
.....

**TRENTON:**  
**PRINTED AT THE TRUE AMERICAN OFFICE.**  
**1851.**



# **RULES.**

---

## **OF THE MEETINGS OF THE HOUSE.**

1. The Speaker and any two members may meet and adjourn the House from day to day, when necessary.

2. Every member shall attend in his place, precisely at the hour to which the House was last adjourned; and in case of neglect, he shall be subject to a reprimand from the Chair, unless excused by the House; nor shall any member absent himself from the House for more than a space of a quarter of an hour, without leave previously obtained.

3. In case a less number of members than a quorum shall be present, after the arrival of the hour to which the House stood adjourned, they are hereby authorized to send their Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such as are present may agree, and at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be rendered as the House, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient.

## **OF THE DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.**

4. He shall take the chair at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned, and immediately call the members to order; and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of



the preceding day to be read, which may then be corrected by the House.

5. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in debate shall prevent personal reflections, and confine members to the question under discussion; but he shall not engage in any debate, nor propose his opinion upon any question, without leave of the House. When two or more members rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House, when demanded by any four members; on which appeal, no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

7. All questions before the House shall be stated by the Speaker, and distinctly put in the following form, to wit: "As many as are in favor of [the question] will say Aye:" and, after the affirmative is expressed, "Those of a contrary opinion, No." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative; and in case of an equal division, the Speaker shall decide.

8. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

9. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions, shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas, issued by order of the House, shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk.

10. He shall have a general direction of the Hall, and he may name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

#### OF THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

11. After the reading of the journal, the business of the first meeting of each day shall be conducted in the following manner, to wit:

I. Letters, petitions, memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents, may be presented and disposed of.

II. Reports of committees may be made.

III Original resolutions may be offered and considered ; items of unfinished business referred ; motions to reconsider and to appoint additional members of committees made ; and leave of absence, leave to withdraw documents, and leave to introduce bills asked.

IV. Bills and joint resolutions, on a third reading, may be taken up.

V. The House shall then proceed to the order of the day, preference being always given to the unfinished business of the preceding sitting ; after which bills and joint resolutions, on a second reading, shall be taken in their order ; and the House, in its afternoon sessions, will proceed with its business as though there had been no adjournment of its morning session.

12. The Clerk shall make a list of all public bills and joint resolutions. He shall keep a separate calendar of private bills. No bill for granting, continuing, altering, amending or renewing a charter for any corporation, other than a municipal corporation, shall be placed on the calendar of public bills. All bills, public and private, shall be numbered according to the time of their introduction into the House. They shall be called up for consideration according to their numerical order on the calendar to which they respectively belong, when the House is proceeding with that calendar ; and the calendar shall be proceeded in until all the bills thereon are called up, before the commencement of the calendar anew.

13. All messages shall be sent from this House to the Senate by the Clerk.

#### OF DECORUM AND DEBATE.

14. When a member is about to speak in debate, or communicate any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker ;" confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personality.

15. If any member in debate transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order. In which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate : if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be

in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House; and if the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.

16. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business has intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

17. No member shall speak more than three times to the same question, without leave of the House.

18. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of, or across the House; nor, in such case, or where a member is speaking, shall any one entertain private discourse; nor shall any one, while a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

19. No member shall vote on any question, in the event of which he is particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not present when the question was put.

20. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting, shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; and any member requesting to be excused from voting, may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for making such request; and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

21. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made by the introducer—and, if called upon, he shall declare that it does not, in his opinion, contain any indecent or reproachful language, or any expressions of disrespect to the House, or any committee of the same.

## OF MOTIONS.

22. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

23. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker : or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk, when it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House and open to debate ; but it may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

24. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn—to lay on the table—for the previous question—to postpone to a day certain—to commit—to amend—or to postpone indefinitely ; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged ; and no motion to postpone to a day certain—to commit—or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

25. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or joint resolution shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

26. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order, except when the House is voting, or while a member is addressing the House ; that and the motion to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

27. Any member may call for the division of a question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away the rest may stand entire for the decision of the House ; a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible. But a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

28. When any motion shall be made and seconded, the names of the persons moving and seconding the same shall at the request of any two members, be entered on the journal of the House.

29. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the majority, to move for the reconsideration thereof on the same day, or the next day of actual session of the House thereafter ; which motion shall require the assent of a majority of the whole number of members of the House.

30. A motion for commitment, until it is decided, shall preclude amendment or decision of the main question.

31. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, greatest number and remotest day.

32. The yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal on every question taken in the House, when moved for and seconded by five members; and in taking the yeas and nays, the names of the members, including the Speaker, shall be called alphabetically.

33. The previous question shall be in this form; "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present; and its effects shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any; then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

34. After the Clerk has commenced calling the yeas and nays on any question, no motion to adjourn, lay upon the table, amend, commit, or postpone, shall be received until a decision has been announced by the Chair.

#### OF COMMITTEES.

35. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, until otherwise ordered :

A Committee of Ways and Means.

A Committee on the Judiciary.

A Committee on Agriculture.

A Committee on Education.

A Committee on Elections.

A Committee on Engrossed Bills.

A Committee on Municipal Corporations.

A Committee on the Militia.

A Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions.

A Committee on Corporations.

Which several Committees shall consist of five members each.

A Committee on Unfinished Business, to consist of three members.

**A Committee on Incidental Expenses, to consist of three members.**

The following committees, of five members each, shall be also appointed, to act jointly with corresponding committees, to be appointed by the Senate :

**A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.**

**A Committee on the State Prison.**

**A Committee on Public Printing.**

**A Committee on the Library.**

**A Committee on the Lunatic Asylum.**

**A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.**

There shall also be appointed a committee of two members, to act jointly with a corresponding committee, to be appointed by the Senate, to be called the Committee of Passed Bills.

36. The several Standing Committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

37. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

38. All committees appointed at the first sitting, shall continue to act during every subsequent sitting of the same Legislature, or until they have reported on the business committed to them, or have been discharged.

#### OF COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

39. In forming a Committee of the whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

40. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed, as far as practicable, in committee of the whole, except that a member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, but shall not speak a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken ; nor shall a motion for the previous question be made therein.

41. All amendments made in committee of the whole, shall be noted by the Clerk, but need not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by the House.

## OF BILLS.

42. No private bill shall be acted on by the House, unless the same shall have been introduced within twenty days from the organization of the House.

43. All bills shall be introduced by motion for leave, previous notice thereof having been given for one day, or on the report of a committee.

44. Every bill shall receive three separate readings in the House previous to its passage ; but no bill or joint resolution shall be read twice on the same day, without special order of the House.

45. All bills and joint resolutions, after the first reading, shall be printed for the use of the members, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

46. All bills may be made the order of a particular day, on which day they shall be taken up in preference to other bills on the calendar ; and the calendar of private bills shall not be taken up until the calendar of public bills shall have been gone through with.

47. All bills previous to their final passage by the House, all petitions, motions and reports may be committed at the pleasure of the House.

48. All bills ordered to be engrossed, shall be executed in a fair, round hand, and no amendment by way of rider shall be received to any bill on its third reading.

49. On a motion to strike out any item in the incidental bill, the question to be submitted to the House shall be : " Shall the item be retained in the bill ? " and a majority of all the members of the House shall be necessary to adopt the same.

50. After an order for the second reading of any private bill, the applicants for said bill shall, at their own expense, furnish the usual number of copies for the use of the members, unless the printing thereof be dispensed with by a special order of the House.

51. On the question of the final passage of all bills and joint resolutions, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal of the House.

52. Whenever a bill or resolution that has passed the House,

shall be carried to the Senate, all papers and documents relating thereto, on the files of the House, shall be carried with such bill or resolution to the Senate.

**OF RULES.**

53. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of a majority of the whole number of members of the House.











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